

exemptions granted by Collectors who gave defaulters every facility to pay up their arrears before the sale days, indicate that the sale law was worked leniently.

Settlements.

101. The following table shows the settlements effected in each district:—

DIVISION.	District.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RESETTLEMENTS.			SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.			SETTLEMENT FOR DISPOSAL.			
		Number.	Net profit.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Presidency	24-Parganas ... ..	...	Rs.	3	Rs.	22	93	5	Rs.	...	...	1	Rs.
	Nadia	3	1,015	11	1,019	405	114	1	614	178	...	38	14,034
	Murshidabad ... ..	...	...	7	3,550	...	164	3	26	...	...	8	8,375
	Jessore	2	21	4	293	...	31	...	758	...	...	5	51
	Khulna	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	153
	Sunderbans... ..	40	4,035	23	5,377	1,133	...	1	50	...	...	241	23,721
	Total	46	5,271	48	11,315	1,560	402	10	1,448	178	...	294	46,884
Total for 1893-94 ...	7	4,681	36	6,013	1,751	1,344	17	3,279	2	...	197	39,977	

It will be observed that in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, the net results show a slight decrease in the revenue. The rates adopted in the present settlements were generally those fixed in previous settlements.

102. Indications of strained relations between landlords and tenants have manifested themselves here and there, and bloodshed and murder have resulted. This has been reported in more detail under head XXXVI, "Conduct of Zamindars." Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Collector of Nadia, makes the following observations on this head:—"I fear that landlords still oppress their tenants to a far greater extent than would be apparent to a casual observer. The raiyats, owing to their improvidence and carelessness, are in a chronic state of indebtedness either to the landlord or the mahajan, and to openly oppose the former is, as a rule, quite beyond their means. The Tenancy Act, if properly understood and taken full advantage of, would of course enable the raiyats to withstand successfully a great deal of what they at present submit to without a word; but owing to their apathy and utter lack of independence they are to a great extent ignorant of their power and incapable of using it." I have no doubt that some zamindars are guilty of illegality in the matter of distraint, but the raiyats rarely complain.

103. The following table shows the amount of landlords' fees received and paid away during the year under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

DISTRICT.	Balance of 1893-94.	Amount received in 1894-95.	Total.	Amount paid out to landlords.	Amount deposited in the Treasury.	Amount remitted to other districts.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	524	3,890	4,414	1,528	2,321	37	3,886	...	528	* Railway fair to peons.
Nadia	31	1,295	1,326	418	896	...	1,314	...	12	
Murshidabad	11	635	646	73	331	60	464	...	182	
Jessore	55	2,004	2,059	410	1,480	...	1,890	96*	73	
Khulna	199	1,892	2,091	366	1,602	...	1,958	...	133	
TOTAL	820	9,716	10,536	2,785	6,630	97	9,513	96	998	

It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the amount had to be deposited in the treasury, the landlords having refused to accept the amounts tendered, under the impression that acceptance would imply consent on their part and establish a right of transfer in their raiyats which they may not possess. The Collector of the 24-Parganas says that another reason for the deposit is that petty zamindars have no authorized agents to receive payments on their behalf, and that their personal appearance entails an expense far in excess of the amount they are to receive. The Collector of Jessore writes

that landlords are generally unwilling to accept fees from the Collector, as they get more when the transferees go personally to their sharista to have mutations effected. Probably all these causes are in operation. The Collector of Khulna reports that the mode of treatment of landlords' fees received by money-orders, prescribed by the Accountant-General, Bengal, had led to inconvenience and increase of work in the account department of the Collectorate. I have recommended to the Board of Revenue a modification of some of the Government rules under the Tenancy Act which govern the payment of such fees. If my suggestion be accepted, I hope that there will be no practical inconvenience in dealing with such fees. An important fact as regards land has come to my notice, but I do not know at present its extent, or how far it may be due to enhanced value given to raiyats' holdings by the Bengal Tenancy Act. I am endeavouring to obtain more information about it. I find that many so-called raiyats belong to the non-cultivating classes who have obtained possession of raiyati holdings and enjoy all the privileges conferred on raiyats by the Tenancy Act, while the actual cultivators of the soil who pay rent to them are entirely at their mercy and obtain no protection from the law whatsoever. The Babus, who are called raiyats, successfully oppose all attempts to enhance their rents on the ground that they are raiyati rents, while the unfortunate cultivators pay them at rates which are sometimes ten or twelve times higher. The raiyat has been artificially protected to such an extent that his holding is too valuable for the actual cultivator to retain, and it has become an object of the cupidity of the Babu. Such purchases are also often made by neighbouring zamindars with the intention of harassing a neighbour.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

104. The following table shows the demands, collections, balances and remissions of cesses in the several districts of the Division for the past two years:—

DISTRICT AND YEARS.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.				BALANCE.			Deduct remission.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current, including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ... { 1893-94	2,37,880	37,588	2,75,468	2,06,240	34,389	4,642	2,45,271	31,640	3,199	34,839	785	34,054	12.3
... { 1894-95	2,37,725	33,950	2,71,674	2,00,662	31,095	5,165	2,36,922	37,063	2,564	39,627	70	39,557	14.6
Nadia ... { 1893-94	1,57,145	8,204	1,65,349	1,41,970	7,529	4,300	1,53,889	15,175	674	15,849	220	15,629	9.4
... { 1894-95	1,54,833	15,629	1,70,462	1,45,035	15,180	5,184	1,65,399	9,708	449	10,247	43	10,204	5.9
Murshidabad { 1893-94	1,45,101	31,110	1,77,211	1,26,305	16,795	5,921	1,43,591	20,726	14,315	35,041	1,018	34,023	19.1
... { 1894-95	1,40,101	33,269	1,73,370	1,27,994	19,336	3,302	1,50,632	18,107	13,933	32,040	5,328	26,712	14.9
Jessore ... { 1893-94	1,85,941	48,378	2,34,319	1,45,530	43,063	6,242	1,94,835	40,411	5,315	45,726	456	45,270	19.3
... { 1894-95	1,85,842	45,321	2,31,163	1,58,051	42,256	6,946	2,07,253	27,791	3,065	30,856	533	30,323	13.1
Khulna ... { 1893-94	1,42,320	19,453	1,61,773	1,29,156	16,638	2,600	1,48,394	13,164	2,815	15,979	1	15,978	9.8
... { 1894-95	1,57,604	15,967	1,73,571	1,44,112	14,408	3,171	1,61,691	13,492	1,559	15,051	273	14,778	8.5
Total ... { 1893-94	8,69,387	1,44,733	10,14,120	7,48,291	1,18,414	23,795	8,85,960	1,21,116	26,318	1,47,434	2,480	1,44,953	14.2
... { 1894-95	8,52,105	1,44,145	10,26,250	7,76,864	1,22,276	23,768	9,21,897	1,06,251	21,870	1,28,121	6,247	1,21,874	11.8

105. The above figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the annual cess demand as compared with the preceding year, but the increase has been in Khulna only, and is due to valuations and revaluations. The decrease in Nadia is due to cesses assessed on subordinate julkars paying rent to superior landlords having been remitted during the year under report, under the Board's Circular No. 13 of March 1894. The proportion of collections to demand has improved in all the districts except the 24-Parganas as regards current demand, but as to arrears, it has fallen off in all the districts except Nadia and Murshidabad. The total collections, however, improved as compared with the preceding year, being 87.9 and 84.8 per cent. against 86 and 81.8 respectively. A large portion of the arrears is due in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Murshidabad. In the 24-Parganas, valuation and revaluation of certain estates and tenures was undertaken during the year, one

Government estate, Gar Hajipur, being included, but the work has not as yet been completed. The valuation of háts and fairs was also revised during the year, but the result cannot be ascertained until the time allowed for objections expires. In Nadia the valuations of one temporarily-settled estate, four petty private estates, and 53 rent-free tenures were completed during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 173 in the annual cess demand. In Murshidabad, no valuation or revaluation was undertaken during the year. The general revaluation of the district of Jessore sanctioned in 1893-94 is in progress. In Khulna the valuation of five estates and tenures was completed during the year. The revaluation of 66 estates has also been taken in hand since September last, and the work is in progress. I have endeavoured to ascertain why the progress of realising arrears under the certificate procedure is so slow and unsatisfactory as it is, and among other things I have noticed that the road cess departments make requisitions for certificates without due care, and that certificates not unfrequently fail from being faulty. The Deputy Collectors leave the preparation of certificates far too much to subordinate clerks, without giving personal attention to them. Out of a current demand of Rs. 8,82,105, only Rs. 7,75,854 were collected, and out of Rs. 1,44,145 arrears only Rs. 1,22,275, while Rs. 6,247 were remitted. I cannot consider this satisfactory.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

106. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was the same as in the previous year. They are thus distributed—

District.	Wards' Estate.	Trust Estate.
24-Parganas	{ Bhawanipur ... Baranagore ... Jainagar ... }	Nil.
Murshidabad	... Kasimbazar ...	Nil.
Khulna	... Satkhira ...	Syedpur.

Besides the above, a small portion of Miss Courjon's estate in the 24-Parganas, consisting only of a house in Calcutta, and the Chanchra road estate in Jessore, held by Government for the maintenance of a bridge over the river Bhairab, continue to be managed by the Collectors of those districts. Of the three estates in the district of the 24-Parganas, Bhawanipur is comparatively large, comprising 20 entire revenue-paying estates, 17 portions of estates, 4 patnis and 38 tenures, and having a rental of Rs. 1,64,605. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 3,73,061, including arrears amounting to Rs. 2,08,456. Rupees 1,83,899, or 111·7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 32,956 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,206 still uncollected at its close. Out of the balance outstanding, a sum of Rs. 2,057 has since the close of the year been written off as irrecoverable, and correspondence is going on for the remission of Rs. 8,864. Rupees 20,656 were spent during the year on reclamation of land, construction and repairs of embankments and khals, excavation and re-excavation of tanks, construction and repairs of village roads, and repairs of a bridge. Rupees 380 were spent on schools and Rs. 943 on dispensaries. Out of the lands reclaimed during the last two years, the settlement of 1,557 bighas has produced an income of Rs. 1,957. After defraying all ordinary and recurring charges, Rs. 20,000 on account of the marriage of the ward and Rs. 6,600 on the Adya Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, Rs. 7,947 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 3,232 in the purchase of land. The death of the grandmother has relieved the estate of an annuity of Rs. 4,200. The general conduct of the ward was good; and the progress made in his studies is said to have been fair, notwithstanding repeated interruptions caused by the illness of his mother, his own marriage, and the Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, involving several journeys between Bhawanipur and Bankipore, where the family are at present residing. The condition of the tenantry is said to be fair. For a long time there appears to have been no revision of rent-rolls, and numerous corrections have been made during the year. I cannot say how far this work is still from completion. The other two estates in the district deserve no special notice, except

that the conduct of the younger Baranagar ward has not given satisfaction. He persistently disobeyed orders to attend school at Hooghly, where he has been placed for his education, and presented several petitions to the authorities, making groundless allegations against the manager. It was considered useless to make any further attempt to educate him, and he has been ordered to learn zamindari business in the office of the manager of the Bhawanipur estate. Kassimbazar, the estate of the minor A. N. Roy, in the district of Murshidabad, is the most important charge in the Division. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 8,12,849, including arrears amounting to Rs. 4,40,298. Rupees 2,86,954, or 77·02 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 6,791 were remitted, leaving a balance, after certain petty adjustments, of Rs. 5,19,032 uncollected at its close. The unsatisfactory collections have been principally in the Tippera estates, and are due partly to the effect still felt of the flood which occurred in 1893, but principally to the attitude assumed by a large number of the tenants towards the new rent-roll recently framed under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In these Tippera properties, the uncollected balances were, on the 1st April 1893, Rs. 2,01,036; on 1st April 1894, Rs. 3,58,955; and on 1st April 1895, Rs. 4,59,483,—an increasing accumulation of arrears which is most unsatisfactory, and as the estates are not in my Division, neither I nor the Collector of Murshidabad, nor the manager who lives in the latter district, exercise any proper supervision or control over the actual work. During the year Rs. 3,106 were spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 4,448 on takavi loans in the Tippera properties. The revision of the new rent-roll, which appears to have been full of errors, commenced in February 1894, and is still going on under the supervision of the former Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sankar Sen. The revision of 35,324 holdings out of 61,308 has been completed, but has not yet been commenced in villages where the raiyats are giving most trouble. During the year there was an epidemic of cholera in the Tippera estates. The estate made arrangements for supplying medical aid through the local authorities. A sum of Rs. 17,408 was spent during the year on works of improvement in different parts of the estate, and especially on the supply of drinking water, viz., Rs. 14,515 for the excavation of 19 tanks, of which 9 were completed during the year, Rs. 969 for the construction of three wells, Rs. 316 for the construction of two roads, of which one was finished and the other in progress, Rs. 1,069 for the construction of 18 culverts, and Rs. 539 for the improvement of gardens and construction of bunds, &c.; Rs. 51,757 were spent on survey operations, Rs. 5,389 on schools, and Rs. 7,597 on hospitals and dispensaries. A bull was brought from Burma by the Director of Land Records, and placed in Sarail for the improvement of the breed of cattle. The minor, who is now eighteen years of age and is under the tuition of a European and a native tutor, has besides received some practical training in zamindari management in the office of the manager, for which he shows particular aptitude and intelligence. He has also, under my orders, been taken to some tahsil cutcherries to examine the accounts and learn the system. It is much to be regretted that this boy's education was not energetically taken in hand several years sooner than it was. He is very backward for his age, and it is difficult now to fit him for his future position. Mr. Turton, his European tutor, appears to be doing the best he can with him, but it is late in the day. Of the two estates in the district of Khulna, Syedpur is a trust estate managed by the Collector of the district. The total demand of the estate, including cesses, interest and arrears, was Rs. 3,15,820, of which nearly Rs. 2,28,000 were due from putnies, about Rs. 82,000 from khas mahals, and the balance, about Rs. 6,000, on account of cesses on rent-free holdings. Rupees 2,07,664 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,691 were remitted, leaving a balance, excluding adjustment of Rs. 49, of Rs. 1,06,416, of which about Rs. 64,400 have been realized since the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 65·7 and on current demand 107·4. The estate provides Rs. 60,000 annually for the Moshin Endowment Fund, and paid Rs. 75,000 on that account during the year, including Rs. 15,000 arrears of the previous year. The establishment was reorganized in June 1894, and the collections have since improved as was expected. Tenures falling into arrears have been bought up free of encumbrances, and engagements made with the actual cultivators, and if this policy is followed, I hope that satisfactory

relations will be established between the Collector and the tenants. There is, however, difficulty in identifying defaulting tenures and holdings, showing how faulty the management of the estate has been. There have been no survey or settlement operations on a large scale during the year. The last extensive settlement was made in 1828, and the rents have not been enhanced since, and there is some reason to suspect that the extent of lands held rent-free has fraudulently increased. The constant petty money which is essential to good management appears to have been entirely neglected. The parts of the estate which are not let in patni now require proper survey and settlement. Enquiries have been made during the year into the existing arrangements, and the matter is under consideration. There has been some improvement in collections in the Sathkira ward's estate, but much still remains to be done. The total nominal demand of this estate was Rs. 4,57,449, including arrears which amounted to Rs. 3,10,245. Rupees 1,71,837, or 116·7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 16,502 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,110 outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 37·5 against 31·1 of the preceding year. The administration of this estate suffers from many disadvantages, viz. (1) it is a small fractional share only; (2) it is too widely scattered to be properly supervised; (3) there is a heavy debt on which the interest amounts to more than half the net income of the estate; (4) the accounts are in a state of very great confusion. Since the appointment of a new manager, about the beginning of the year, there has been decided improvement, the former man being utterly incompetent. Some progress has been made in adjusting the accounts of former years and in introducing a sound system for the future. The debt has been diminished by Rs. 27,835 during the year, and with a view to further reduction, an offer of Rs. 50,000, or nearly 20 years' purchase, has been accepted from a co-sharer for some property lying in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore. Further negotiations are going on for the sale of other property. Friendly relations have been maintained with those co-sharers who are members of the family and who have now lent the title deeds to the Collector to be copied. The want of these was embarrassing the management very much. The wards live in Calcutta with their mother. They are approaching the age at which their education and training should be taken in hand. The estate can never be a satisfactory one, consisting of nothing but small shares, while other shares in much of it have already passed out of the family, and I have never been able to understand why it was thought advisable that the Court of Wards should undertake the management of it. It absorbs much of the time of the officers of the State, and I do not see what public object is attained in maintaining an estate consisting only of fractional shares.

XIX.—EXCISE.

107. The following statement shows the total excise revenue realised in each district of the Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		Increase.	Decrease.	REVENUE.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas	1,132	1,193	61	...	Rs. 4,28,263	Rs. 4,56,610	Rs. 27,347	Rs. ...
Calcutta	990	984	...	15	25,72,405	27,19,539	1,47,134	...
Nadia	262	238	...	4	1,30,239	1,21,293	1,054	...
Murshidabad	424	414	...	10	1,55,400	1,57,980	2,580	...
Jessore	308	251	...	57	88,170	88,918	...	4,352
Khulna	143	143	...	...	75,377	75,940	563	...
Total	3,268	3,243	61	86	34,40,854	36,15,250	1,74,426	4,232
Net decrease ...	25		Net increase ...		1,74,426			

108. It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of licenses in all districts except one, and as regards revenue there was an increase in all districts except one. The net result in the Division is a decrease of 25 licenses with an increase in the revenue amounting to Rs. 1,74,426. The statement

below shows the revenue derived from each exciseable article during 1893-94 and 1894-95—

EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		Increase.	Decrease.	REVENUE.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Country spirits ...	383	374	...	9	Rs. 14,49,454	Rs. 15,35,268	Rs. 85,814	Rs. ...
2. Rum ...	10	11	1	...	4,34,472	4,51,030	...	3,496
3. Imported liquor ...	393	429	36	...	1,59,486	1,67,830	8,353	...
4. Tari ...	803	816	13	...	1,77,763	1,76,886	...	877
5. Puchwai ...	351	377	26	...	24,568	25,814	1,256	...
6. Charas ...	24	18	...	6	9,467	14,262	4,825	...
7. Siddhi ...	79	80	1	...	27,915	26,255	...	1,660
8. Majam ...	3	3	...	...	641	701	60	...
9. Madak ...	101	97	...	4	23,784	30,243	6,459	...
10. Chandu ...	19	19	...	...	11,711	13,677	1,966	...
11. Spirits used for arts ...	...	...	...	...	337	390	63	...
12. Ganja ...	394	389	...	5	4,56,449	4,58,247	1,798	...
13. Opium ...	708	690	...	78	6,63,282	7,32,761	69,479	...
14. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1,335	1,871	336	...
Total ...	3,268	3,243	77	102	34,40,854	36,15,280	1,80,399	5,973
Net decrease ...	...	25	...	...	Net increase ...	1,74,426	...	...

Country Spirits.—There was an increase in the revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas and a decrease in Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna, the net result being an increase of Rs. 85,814 in the Division, to which Calcutta contributed Rs. 73,844. The trade in country spirits in Calcutta appears to continue to be fairly profitable. There was a decrease in the local consumption of rum in the town, which accounts to some extent for the increase in the consumption of country liquor. The increase in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due to increased consumption of country spirits owing to good harvests. Diminished sale of the liquor in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore accounts for the loss of revenue. It is reported that enhanced retail prices of the liquor affected the consumption. Mr. Kennedy, the Collector of Murshidabad, says that the poor men of the lower classes are unable to pay the high price, and are compelled to take to tari and pachwai, and that others smuggle the liquor from the neighbouring districts where it is sold cheaper. The Collector of Jessore explains that the reduced circumstances of the people, owing to successive bad harvests and to the high price of food-grains prevailing for a part of the year under review, also led to diminished consumption. I consider that the taxation of country spirits is absurdly high in this division, except Calcutta and the Suburbs, and that it drives people to illicit practices and also to the use of other stimulants. I think it fully accounts for the falling off in revenue under this head. *Rum.*—The decrease of Rs. 3,436 in Calcutta, the only place into which rum was imported, is said to be due to the fact that the average strength of the liquor imported was lower than in the previous year. *Imported liquors.*—The increase is attributed to the settlement of these licenses separately having previously been combined with those for the sale of country spirits. *Ganja.*—The sale of the drug varied in different districts. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna show an increase in the revenue, while Nadia and Jessore show a decrease. *Opium.*—Next to country spirits, this article yielded the largest revenue, the increase amounting to Rs. 69,479. The results varied in different districts. The consumption in Calcutta increased from 424 maunds 21 seers in 1893-94 to 515 maunds 5 seers in 1894-95, with corresponding increase in the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 78,663. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue attributes the increase to some extent to the suppression of smuggling of contraband opium into Calcutta. He is, however, inclined to suspect that a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to have been consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, Arracan and other places where the price of the drug is very high, and where opium is largely exported from Bengal by illicit means. I think he is probably right. The increase in the 24-Parganas is attributable to the good harvests of the year. There is no special reason for the decrease in Jessore. Mr. Kennedy suspects that a good deal of smuggling in small quantities goes on in Murshidabad. *Tari and Siddhi.*—The revenue from these articles shows a falling off, but the actual decrease is smaller than the figures indicate. A part of the current year's fees in Calcutta was paid in advance in March of the previous year, which accounts for the apparent falling off.

The table below shows the number of persons arrested and convicted for offences against the excise laws during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

DISTRICT.	ARRESTED.		CONVICTED.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Calcutta	230	325	194	285
24-Parganas	265	256	228	217
Nadia	109	52	94	38
Murshidabad	187	140	176	126
Jessore	64	44	54	38
Khulna	52	37	47	33
Total ...	907	854	793	737

Compared with the preceding year, the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review shows a decrease in all the districts except Calcutta, which appears to indicate a relaxation of detective action, which I cannot regard as satisfactory. The result of the year's administration of excise in the Division is an increase of Rs. 1,74,426 over the revenue of the preceding year. The bulk of this was contributed by country spirits and opium in Calcutta. The expansion of revenue in this district in recent years is noteworthy, it having risen within the last five years from twenty to twenty-seven lakhs. I do not attribute this to increased consumption, but to some success in the suppression of illicit practices, and to better organized taxation.

109. *Salt*.—There has been no change in the protected area in the only two saliferous districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna in this Division, nor was there any incident of importance requiring special notice. The table below compares the consumption of salt in the two districts during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas ...	Mds. 1,67,789	Mds. 1,80,193	Mds. 12,404	...	
Khulna ...	1,18,671	1,21,534	2,863	...	
Total ...	2,86,460	3,01,727	15,267	...	

The increase in the consumption of salt is ascribed by the Collectors of both the districts to the prosperous condition of the people, consequent on the excellent harvest of the year under report. In the 24-Parganas the influx of labourers to undertake repairs to embankments and for cultivation in the Sunderbuns also contributed to the result to some extent. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Decrease.
24-Parganas ...	412	196	216
Khulna ...	42	23	19

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the number of cases instituted in both the districts. It is reported that the prosecutions of the previous year in the 24-Parganas checked illicit manufacture. The falling off is also said to be partly due to the omission to prosecute petty cases; dealers are seldom prosecuted for technical offences, except when warnings do not produce

any effect. In Khulna the police did not detect so many cases as in the preceding year. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realised and rewards paid in each district:—

DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF SALT CONFISCATED.		FINES AND FORFEITURE REALISED.		REWARDS PAID.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	39 27	30 15	1,740	973	877	1,397	
Khulna ...	18 15	5 20	207	636	156	110	
Total ...	58 2	35 35	1,947	1,609	1,033	1,507	

There was a sensible decrease in the quantity of salt confiscated in both the districts, due to a fall in the number of cases instituted. Rupees 973 represent the fines and forfeitures realised in the 24-Parganas, the amount disbursed to informers and apprehenders as reward being Rs. 1,397. The excess was paid on account of rewards due in cases disposed of in the preceding year. The entire fines and forfeitures realised in each case in this district were distributed as rewards to the police and informers. The Collector of Khulna reports that rewards were paid in all cases tried under sections 16 to 19 of the Salt Act, and that in cases in which there is no provision in the rules as to payment of rewards nothing was distributed out of the fines realised. As I believe that the report submitted by Mr. Ashton after a detailed inquiry is under consideration, I will say little now on the subject of salt, except that I believe that there is much illicit manufacture, on a large scale, along the edge of the Sunderbuns forest, distribution of illicit salt being rendered easy by the labyrinths of water channels along the whole tract. The police do not appear capable of dealing with it, and I do not see that the rawanna system has any practical preventive virtue.

XX.—STAMPS.

110. The following table shows the result of the administration of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			REMARKS.
	Sale of court-fee stamps and stamps for copies.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	28,23,697	15,77,464	8,383	44,09,444	74,087	48,527	1,22,614	
1894-95 ...	30,89,308	16,20,651	52,211	47,68,170	93,459	48,726	1,41,185	
Increase ...	2,65,711	49,187	43,828	3,68,726	18,372	199	15,571	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There was an increase in the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The sales in each district are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	23,85,704	26,55,911
24-Parganas ...	6,71,647	7,07,288
Nadia ...	3,34,232	3,29,463
Murshidabad ...	2,66,264	2,72,439
Jessore ...	4,26,724	4,39,820
Khulna ...	3,16,490	3,11,038
Total ...	44,01,061	47,15,959

Compared with the preceding year, the sale of judicial stamps increased in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, and decreased in Nadia and Khulna. Calcutta, as usual, has contributed most to the increase, which is due to the payment of probate duty, amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees, in respect of certain large estates. The increase in the other districts is due to the institution of a larger number of civil suits. In Jessore it was also due to the extensive sale of four-anna adhesive court-fee stamps for re-valuation work in the Road Cess Department. The decrease in Nadia is slight. The Collector of Khulna reports that the circumstances of the people improved only during the latter part of the year under report, owing to a good harvest, but that they suffered from high prices of food-grains during the greater portion of the year. This, in his opinion, must have affected the institution of civil suits which led to a decline in the sale of stamps. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad, show an increase in the sales of non-judicial stamps, the other three districts showing a decrease. The improvement in Calcutta is due to the fact of certain mortgage deeds relating to properties situated in the mufassal having been executed in the vernacular. In the 24-Parganas the increase is attributed to the purchase by the proprietor of a newspaper of a large number of non-judicial stamps for binding himself to his subscribers to refund certain advances. In Murshidabad the execution of a larger number of deeds, specially interchange of pottahs and kabuliyats between some zamindars and their raiyats, led to the increase. The falling off in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is attributed by the Collectors to the fact that the cultivating classes were not obliged to borrow money, having reaped very good harvests during the year under report. There was a rise in the sale of receipt stamps in every district except the 24-Parganas. Everywhere the rule requiring receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20 to be stamped with one anna receipt stamps is observed with far greater strictness than before. Cases of evasion are closely watched by the officers of the Income Tax Department and punished with heavy fines. The falling off in the 24-Parganas was due to ordinary fluctuation. The following statement shows the result of the action taken by Civil and Revenue Officers, and the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the Stamp Laws:—

YEAR.	ACTION TAKEN BY CIVIL COURTS ON UN-STAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		ACTION TAKEN BY COLLECTORS ON UN-STAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS.		PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE STAMP LAWS.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fines imposed.	Rewards paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	178	1,532	474	6,334	73	72	60	755	265	
1894-95	186	2,010	467	8,610	387	287	238	1,655	981	
Increase	8	478	...	2,276	314	215	178	930	716	
Decrease ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

There was an increase in the number of cases dealt with by Civil Courts, and a decrease in the number of cases in which action was taken by Collectors. In Calcutta there was a decrease of 41 cases, and the Collector explains that the number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents produced before him during the year was smaller than in the preceding year. Compared with the preceding year, the number of prosecutions increased everywhere except in Calcutta, where there were only 18 cases against 40 during the year. This is attributed by the Collector to less evasion of the law. In the other districts a large number of unstamped receipts, khata books, and hatchittas were impounded and the parties concerned were prosecuted. Many of these cases were pending when the year closed. The orders of Government as to liberal rewards in stamp cases have been borne in mind and are carried out by Collectors.

XXI.—INCOME TAX.

111. The table below shows the gross demand, remission, net demand, collection, and balance of income tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1894-95 :—

DISTRICT.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collection in the year 1893-94.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLUMNS 5 AND 7.				REMARKS.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24-Parganas ...	Rs. 78,553	Rs. 2,203	Rs. 76,450	Rs. 70,866	Rs. 5,584	Rs. 68,750	Rs. 2,116	...	3.05	...	
Calcutta ...	20,15,120	53,848	19,61,272	18,99,075	62,197	17,70,462	1,28,613	...	7.3	...	
Nadia ...	51,426	363	51,063	50,767	296	48,778	1,989	...	4.08	...	
Murshidabad ...	63,857	3,111	60,746	60,177	569	56,483	3,694	...	6.5	...	
Jessore ...	43,062	1,350	41,712	41,045	667	41,102	...	57	...	1	
Khulna ...	34,536	596	33,940	33,597	353	31,070	2,517	...	8.1	...	
Total ...	22,86,654	61,471	22,25,183	21,55,517	69,666	20,16,645	1,38,872	...	6.8	...	

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,86,654 against Rs. 22,36,600 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 50,054, or 2.2 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the 24-Parganas and Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 3,033 and Rs. 1,080, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. In the remaining districts there was an increase of Rs. 54,167, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Calcutta ...	46,307
Nadia ...	1,420
Murshidabad ...	6,137
Khulna ...	303
Total ...	54,167

The percentage of remission on the gross demand was 2.7 against 4 in the preceding year. The figures for each district as compared with the previous year are shown below :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas ...	2.8	6.9
Calcutta ...	2.7	3.9
Nadia ...	.7	2.1
Murshidabad ...	4.9	1.8
Jessore ...	3.1	5.1
Khulna ...	1.7	5.3

The percentage was below five in every district. As compared with the previous year, the result shows some improvement in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the percentage of exemption in Murshidabad was due to heavy remissions allowed on objection to three bankers, and to fluctuation in trade, especially in silk. The total number of objections filed during the year was 2,957 against 4,332 in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage of objections to assessments in the several districts of this Division, compared with the previous year :—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas ...	7.6	17.4
Calcutta ...	8.	11.3
Nadia ...	8.9	10.3
Murshidabad ...	7.6	9.1
Jessore ...	14.5	14.7
Khulna ...	11.4	15.9

The percentage of objections to assessments was below 15 in every district. The percentage was highest in Jessore and lowest in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The 24-Parganas shows considerable improvement in this respect, the percentage being 7.6 against 17.4 in the preceding year. The net demand on account of the tax stood at Rs. 22,25,183 against Rs. 21,47,183, showing an increase of Rs. 78,000, or 3.6 per cent. The increase occurred in all the

districts except Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 152 as compared with the preceding year, but it occurred principally in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 69,938. The increase was mainly due to the careful revisions of assessment in towns, municipalities and principal centres of trade. In Jessore the decrease in the final demand is said to be mainly under parts I and II. There was, however, in this district an increase in the final demand under part IV as compared with the preceding year. The Collector writes that a larger increase under this part could have been obtained, had it not been for depression in the sugar trade during the year under report. The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax only was 96·9 against 93·9 in the preceding year. The percentage in each district was as follows:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	...	92·7	90·5
Calcutta	...	96·8	93·6
Nadia	...	99·4	99·6
Murshidabad	...	99·06	99·6
Jessore	...	98·4	98·1
Khulna	...	99·0	95·8

The percentage was more than 95 in every district except the 24-Parganas, which also failed to come up to the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in the two preceding years. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has furnished no explanation of the low percentage of collections in his district, but it is partly owing to heavy arrears under Part I, chiefly due from European employes of the local mills. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 29 persons against 30 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the incidence was Re. 1 to every four persons, as in the previous year. During the year no special complaints were received regarding the working of the Act in this Division. As last year, I do not find that full and intelligent reports are given as to incomes upon reference from other districts, and Deputy Collectors are satisfied with very bald and insufficient information. It often happens that a firm makes its purchases in one district and sells in another, and yet Deputy Collectors are satisfied with a bald statement that the income of the branch firm is so and so, although the income cannot possibly be ascertained without a comparison of the transactions of both firms.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

112. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the sub-divisional treasuries during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	7,48,739	7,85,516	7,44,301	8,04,726
Nadia ...	8,60,220	10,02,066	8,70,933	10,06,430
Murshidabad ...	7,60,754	4,53,716	8,26,673	4,65,669
Jessore ...	6,23,897	7,03,902	6,29,635	6,95,383
Khulna ...	8,80,722	9,42,659	8,28,224	8,98,866
Total ...	38,74,332	38,87,859	38,99,766	38,71,074

The above shows that there was increase both in receipts and disbursements in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the receipts in the 24-Parganas occurred at Baraset, where it was due to the transfer of the business of the two abolished sub-treasuries at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and in Diamond Harbour, where it was due to better realizations of khas mahal rents. The apparent increase in disbursements was only owing to the remittance of money to the district treasury. In Nadia the increase in receipts is due to increased remittances from other districts, and that in disbursements is said

to be owing to increased payments to the Postal Department. In Jessore the increase took place in receipts from Civil Courts and post-offices, and is said to be due to the prosperous condition of the people during the year. The increase in disbursements is also attributed to the same cause. In Khulna the increase in the receipts is said to be due to increase in postal remittances, sale-proceeds of stamps, and receipts on account of the Wards' estate in the Satkhira subdivision. The apparent increase in disbursements is due to remittances to the Sadar treasury. As stated above, there was, on the other hand, a large falling off both in the receipts and disbursements in Murshidabad. The decrease is said to be due to smaller payments at Jungipur of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payments issued by the Accountant-General, in consequence of the principal trading firm there having ceased to draw money by these means during the year. The table below shows the working of the post-office savings banks in the districts of this Division as compared with the year preceding:—

Savings Banks.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT DEPOSITED.		AMOUNT WITHDRAWN.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	6,13,323	6,18,776	6,57,955	5,79,850
Nadia ...	3,45,300	4,92,301	2,60,514	3,74,455
Murshidabad ...	1,86,310	1,49,781	1,40,653	1,53,776
Jessore ...	2,01,670	2,20,138	1,67,595	1,92,726
Khulna ...	1,22,450	97,608	98,016	1,04,861
Total ...	14,69,053	15,78,604	13,24,733	14,05,668

It appears that in Nadia and Jessore there was an increase both in the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn. This is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more and more familiar with the advantage and security afforded by the system. The 24-Parganas show an increase in the amount deposited and a decrease in the amount withdrawn. The increase is said to be due to the growing popularity of the system, and the decrease is attributed to the improved prosperity of the people during the year. In Murshidabad and Khulna the amount deposited shows a decrease, while there was an increase in the amount withdrawn. These fluctuations are said to be due to the reduction in the rate of interest introduced during the year, but it does not appear why these districts should have been specially affected by it. The following statement shows the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

Postal money-orders.

DISTRICT.	ORDERS ISSUED.		ORDERS PAID.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	31,92,744	32,55,272	25,92,296	26,64,537
Nadia ...	8,63,131	8,59,595	15,00,960	15,16,581
Murshidabad ...	8,50,505	8,53,603	Not furnished by the Postal Department.	
Jessore ...	7,78,924	7,87,189	9,38,463	10,33,742
Khulna ...	8,62,196	9,59,585	5,02,506	5,77,654
Total ...	65,47,500	67,15,244	55,34,225	57,92,514

The above shows that there was an increase both in the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. The increase is attributed to better appreciation of the system by the public. The increase in the value of orders paid in Jessore is said to be also due to the increase in exports owing to good crops. In Nadia there was a decrease in the amount of orders issued, while the amount of orders paid shows an increase. The fluctuations are, however, slight, and do not call for any special remarks. In Murshidabad the amount for which orders were issued shows a slight increase, which the Collector of the district has not explained.

The receipts and issues of currency notes in the districts of this Division during the past two years are shown in the table below:—

Currency notes.

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	29,20,260	28,11,400	26,27,785	26,64,275
Nadia ...	8,40,180	8,90,755	7,57,885	7,34,445
Murshidabad ...	12,30,395	12,88,990	12,24,480	10,89,000
Jessore ...	6,17,450	7,32,070	4,82,250	4,48,305
Khulna ...	3,57,990	4,03,025	3,89,345	3,42,175
Total ...	59,66,275	61,26,240	54,81,745	52,78,200

There was a decrease both in the receipts and issues of currency notes during the year in all the districts except Khulna. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has not been able to assign any satisfactory reason for the decrease in his district. Out of the currency notes issued from the treasury in this district, Rs. 5,00,000 worth of notes were remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Rs. 6,41,950 to the Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 15,22,325 paid to the public. The decrease in Nadia is not explained. Of the total value of currency notes issued from this district, Rs. 2,23,015 was remitted to the Reserve Treasury, and the balance, Rs. 5,11,430, was paid to the public. The decrease in receipts in Murshidabad is said to be too small to require any explanation. The decrease in the issues is attributed to the fact that under special instructions from the Accountant-General, Bengal, no remittance of surplus notes was made at the latter part of March 1895. The prohibition of the Accountant-General of the encashment of notes for facilitating the payment of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payment, was also in force in this district throughout the year. The decrease in the district of Jessore is said to be chiefly due to the popularity of the postal money-order system. In Khulna there was an increase in the receipts of currency notes during the year, chiefly from private parties in lieu of coin. The issues, on the other hand, show a decrease which is attributed to the popularity of the postal money-order system.

Copper coins.

Copper coins were freely supplied to the public throughout the year in all the districts of this Division.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

113. *Railways.*—In the 24-Parganas there are 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Canning and Diamond Harbour. A proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under consideration of the District Board. In Nadia a scheme for the construction of a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *via* Santipur was sanctioned by Government in March 1894. The terms of the

agreement between the District Board and the Company who have undertaken the work have been practically settled, and it is hoped that the work will have made some progress before the close of the current year. It is not proposed to bridge the river Churni at first, but if the line pays the contractors say they will probably do so. Even without the bridge, the line will be convenient for Krishnagar, the head-quarters station of the district, and for Santipur, which is a place of pilgrimage, and the District Board will be saved a considerable proportion of its very heavy annual outlay on the Krishnagar-Bagula and Krishnagar-Santipur-Ranaghat roads. In Murshidabad the only railway runs from Azimganj to Nalhati. There are four stations of the line in this district, viz., Azimganj, Barola, Sagardighi and Bokhara. The line is now on the broad gauge, and is worked by the East Indian Railway Company. Land has been acquired for an extension of river-side sidings of the Azimganj station, and for staff quarters at Raipur. There are two other stations on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, both just outside the border, but which serve this district, viz., one at Muraroi, about 16 miles west of Jangipur, and another at Synthia, about 24 miles from Kandi. No new railways were constructed in Jessore or Khulna during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

114. *Embankments, Drainage, Sluices, &c.*—In the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 25,291 was spent in maintaining 216 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of schedule D and 2 miles 1,320 feet of takavi embankments, against Rs. 35,615 in the previous year. These are reported to be efficiently maintained. Rs. 4,959 was spent for construction of retired lines of embankments. There are 65 irrigation and drainage sluices, against 68 of last year. Of these 47 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 14 by the zamindars and raiyats concerned. All the sluices are reported to be in good working order. The Churial khal drainage works, as reported last year, effected the drainage of 134 villages, covering an area of nearly 31 square miles. It has been proposed during the year to construct sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, Bindol, Tellary, Tongrabichi and Allumpur, for improving drainage. During the year 19 cuts were allowed in different places in the embankments, of which 18 were for drainage and one for irrigation purposes. Besides, four surreptitious cuts were made in the embankments, but the offenders were not detected. I have suggested to the Magistrate the appointment of special constables to guard against a repetition of this. Rupees 938 were spent in clearing and removing the silt and other obstructions from the Soonti nadi from Jagatighata to Digra in the Barasat subdivision. In Murshidabad every effort was made by the Public Works Department to keep the Bhagirathi embankment in proper order when threatened at Lalitakuri during the high floods this year. Protective spurs were also erected to preserve the channel of the Bhagirathi. Rupees 49 were spent in improving the Kaliganj cut, which flushes and drains the Kasimbazar bhil, and Rs. 578 in maintaining two drainage channels or cuts 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. In Jessore a channel was cut in the bed of the Alumkhali khal at a cost of Rs. 105. The Muchikhali khal has been deepened at its mouth at a cost of Rs. 200. A protective bund has been constructed at Magura along the right bank of the Navaganga at a cost of Rs. 103. No irrigation or drainage works were constructed in Nadia or Khulna during the year.

115. *Buildings.*—In the 24-Parganas no building of any importance was constructed by Government or the District Board during the year. In Nadia Rs. 2,521 were spent by the District Board on the construction and improvement of inspection bungalows and Rs. 1,121 in repairing dâk and inspection bungalows and Local Boards' office buildings. In Murshidabad, Rs. 600 were spent in erecting a staging bungalow. In Jessore, Rs. 697 were spent on the reconstruction of an inspection bungalow at Kaliganj, Rs. 3,327 on the construction of a roof for the Jessore dâk-bungalow, Rs. 353 on the construction of a verandah with corrugated iron roof to the Judge's court-room, and Rs. 318 in erecting a building for in-door female patients at the Magura charitable dispensary. The Imperial and Provincial buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,610, and the District Board inspection bungalow, Local Board's office, &c., at Rs. 2,083. In Khulna a residence for the Commissioner of the Sundarbans was completed during the year by the Public Works Department, but is not required. The District Board spent Rs. 298 for the

construction of a rest-house at Kooliaghat, and Rs. 210 for a latrine at Bagerhat.

116. *Sanitation and Water-Supply.*—In the 24-Parganas sanitary arrangements during the *mélas* at Saugor and Harwa were carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer. The cost of the former was defrayed by the local zamindars, and that of the latter partly by the District Board and partly by the proprietors of the land. Rupees 1,673 were spent in the re-excavation of two tanks. In Nadia Rs. 3,831 were spent by the Board on the construction of 11 masonry wells. In Murshidabad Rs. 2,620 were spent in constructing eight masonry wells and five wells with baked earthen rings and Rs. 90 in repairing eight wells. The District Board of Jessore completed the excavation of four tanks at a cost of Rs. 3,359. In Khulna Rs. 2,004 were spent by the District Board in the excavation of a tank at Senhati, and Rs. 397 in the re-excavation of a tank at Kesra. The District Boards and Municipalities are now paying some attention to the improvement of the supply of drinking water. The villagers, however, have shown no readiness to co-operate in the work. If they would supply a certain amount of labour, the Boards might greatly extend their operations by a system of grants-in-aid, but at present enormous rates are paid for de-watering and excavation, and the profits go to contractors and paid labourers, which is disheartening. It might have been hoped that native members of district and Local Boards could have effected some improvement in this, but they appear to do nothing.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS (LAND).

117. In the 24-Parganas 85½ miles of Provincial roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 67,764. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 798, against Rs. 774 in the previous year. With the exception of some portion of the Calcutta-Jessore road, the roads are reported to be in very fair order. The maintenance of 141½ miles of district metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 68,540 or Rs. 484 per mile, against Rs. 472 in the previous year. The average expenditure per mile is considered very low, but the roads have been kept in fair order throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 14,670 was spent in maintaining 254¾ miles of unmetalled and bridged roads and 59 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, showing an average expenditure of Rs. 47 per mile, against Rs. 50 in the previous year. These roads being under the direct management of the Local Boards are not maintained in a satisfactory condition, although the expenditure per mile is high. There are 992½ miles of village roads under the Local Boards, and a sum of Rs. 14,150 was spent for their repairs, against Rs. 15,959 in the previous year, at an average cost of Rs. 14 per mile. Rupees 18,049 were spent by the District Board in the construction of roads, bridges and culverts, and in metalling the road from Barasat to Barrackpore, which cost Rs. 9,830. An expenditure of Rs. 671 was incurred in repairing the platforms of ferry ghâts. In Nadia there were 119·71 miles of metalled roads and 493 miles of unmetalled roads. The total expenditure on the district roads amounted to Rs. 52,677, against Rs. 42,170 in the previous year. There were 526 miles of village roads under the Local Boards. The expenditure on these roads amounted to Rs. 4,292 against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. Mr. Garrett writes:—"The flood was severe and exceptional, and it did damage to many of the roads of the Sadar and Kushtia subdivisions. The absence of rain in the latter half of the year increased the wear and tear of metalled roads very considerably, and interfered also with the repairs of the unmetalled roads to a great extent." Rupees 6,594 were spent by the District Board in the construction of new roads, culverts and bridges, and Rs. 358 on the repairs and improvements of approaches to Government and District Board ferries. In Murshidabad there were 544½ miles of district roads. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of 24 miles of bridged and metalled roads was Rs. 9,391; that on 213 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads was Rs. 10,426; on 101½ miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges Rs. 4,405; and on 206 miles of low level roads Rs. 9,156. Out of 1,152 miles of village roads, 535 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,639. A sum of Rs. 25,082 was spent in raising and improving roads, constructing two causeways and six culverts, widening the roadway over

two girder bridges on the cart road alongside the Nalhati State Railway, and manufacturing bricks for bridging the Patkabari road. Rupees 710 were also spent in building a pair of *mar* boats for a ferry, and Rs. 1,121 on village roads. In Jessore there were altogether 41 miles of Provincial roads, 488 miles of district roads, and 438 miles of village roads. Of these, the Jessore-Calcutta Provincial road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,558. Rupees 27,178 were spent in the maintenance and repairs of 104 miles of district, metalled and bridged roads, Rs. 7,705 on 267 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads, Rs. 1,350 on 74 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, and Rs. 4,464 on 180 miles of village roads. Rupees 11,076 were spent in the construction of district roads, bridges and culverts, Rs. 1,360 in the construction of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of village roads, &c., and Rs. 282 in that of tow-paths. In Khulna there were 410 miles of district and 562 miles of village roads, maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,667 and Rs. 9,597 respectively. Rupees 2,597 were spent in constructing new roads, Rs. 2,074 in metalling, and Rs. 15,815 in bridging, principally with light iron structures.

Mr. A. Hayes, the Inspector of Works, who has made extensive and valuable inspections during the year, remarks that the Provincial and district roads both in the 24-Parganas and Jessore are generally in good order, and that the allotments made for their maintenance appear to have been judiciously expended, and that the roads in Murshidabad are also in fair order. With regard to the roads in Nadia, he observes that they are generally neglected for want of funds, and that until the District Board can make some financial arrangements to maintain them in decent order, it is a wrong policy to extend their mileage by construction of new roads. From what Mr. Hayes saw of the district roads in Khulna, they seemed to him to have received the District Engineer's full attention. Road work is now conducted much more expensively than when it was under the direct management of the Magistrates, and I think less efficiently. Far more is spent on establishments, and far higher rates are paid for labour and material, but the roads are not in such good condition as they used to be. Those in Jessore and the 24-Parganas are the best, the District Engineers in those two districts being men of great personal energy. The work in Nadia is very poor, and the Board might have a better engineer than they have. The funds at the disposal of the Boards for the maintenance of metalled roads, especially feeders to railways, are inadequate at the present greatly enhanced rates of expenditure, and are more and more contracted as demands are made on the Boards for water-supply, drainage and medical relief. Most of the Boards, in addition to what they rightly spend on primary education, spend money on higher education, which they cannot afford, and which is for the benefit of a class which can very well afford to pay for it. I hope such expenditure will be materially decreased in future. I cannot advocate the raising of loans for maintenance of roads, but I think there are permanent improvements, among which may perhaps be reckoned the substitution of stone for brick metal, where the wear and tear is very great, for which the Boards would be justified in borrowing money. The cry everywhere is for more money, but I cannot but observe that if the Magistrates of a quarter of a century ago had had such funds at their disposal as the District Boards have at present, there would be much more to show for them than there is now.

118. In the 24-Parganas 965 trees were planted during the year, and existing trees were preserved. There were about
 Arboreal culture. 16,400 trees along the Provincial and district roads. In Nadia, Rs. 878 were spent on arboriculture, against Rs. 860 of the previous year. Altogether 884 young indigenous fruit-bearing trees were planted out on the roads. Of these trees, 112 died, and out of 2,247 seedlings in the nurseries, 89 died from heat and 340 were destroyed by the last flood. Most of the young trees which were planted out in foregoing years are doing well. In Murshidabad Rs. 203 were spent in planting and rearing mango trees. One thousand five hundred guango trees were planted out on the roads in Jessore, at a total cost of Rs. 1,332, including maintenance of existing trees. In Khulna nothing was spent during the year on trees.

119. In the 24-Parganas the circular canals (ten miles in length) and Tolly's Nulla including Kawrapuker Khal (37
 Communication (water). miles) were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,872

against Rs. 42,838 in 1893-94, while the gross revenue from tolls on these two canals was Rs. 4,28,772 against Rs. 4,07,471. The Sunderbun channels yielded a gross income of Rs. 6,925 from tolls against Rs. 5,495 in the previous year. There are also two khals (17 miles) in this district. That between Magra hât railway station and Joynagar is navigable all the year round, and is in fair condition. No expenditure was incurred on it during the year. The Sorisa khal is navigable only in the rains, and Rs. 238 only were spent on it. In Murshidabad Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company ran a steamer twice daily for nearly the whole of the year between Berhampore and Azimganj. The East Indian Railway steamer which plied between Azimganj and Berhampore, and also between Azimganj and Dhulian, ceased coming to Berhampore during the dry season. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company also ran a steamer between Calcutta and Jeaganj during the whole of the year. In Jessore a steamer belonging to the Bengal Flotilla Company runs between Nawapara and Benodepur, reaching as far as Magura during the rains. Another belonging to Rai Dhunput Singh, plies between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani. The steamer which used to run between Chandpur and Jhinkergachi has ceased to work for hire, and only carries goods from Tarpur factory to Jhinkergachi and back. In Khulna there is a steamer service for a distance of 35 miles between Khulna and Bangaon, and between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani along the Kabadak, passing through a portion of this district.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

120. As reported in the previous year, the Lodging-House Act is in force only in the town of Navadwipa in the district of Nadia, and its provisions were not extended to any other town during the year under review. At the introduction of the Act, on the 1st November 1891, the working of it was placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners of the town. But the present Municipal Board, which came into existence in the beginning of 1894, proved obstructive, and it was found necessary to transfer the working of the Act from their hands to those of a Committee, presided over by the District Magistrate, with effect from 1st April 1894. It has since worked more smoothly, though some of the Municipal Commissioners still throw difficulties in the way of the Committee. The annexed statement shows the working of the Act during the year.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-House Act during 1894-95 in the town of Nadia.

Serial number.		Name of place where Act is in force.		LICENSED LODGING-HOUSES.		PROSECUTIONS.					INCOME.								EXPENDITURE.												REMARKS.														
				Number.		Number of lodgers for whom accommodation is provided.		Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons accused.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Amount of fines—										Health Officer's pay and allowance.		Establishment.		Contingencies.		Local expenditure.						Contribution to other funds.		Miscellaneous.		Closing balance.		Grand total.	
								Imposed.		Realised.																																			

It will be seen that the number of licenses and that of lodgers under the Act are steadily increasing year after year. The rate of fee levied on every lodger for whom accommodation is provided was at first fixed at 8 annas, which, as I remarked in my General Administration Report for 1892-93, was too high to suit the circumstances of the place. During the following year the fee was reduced to 4 annas, and was levied during the year under review at this reduced rate. The total amount collected from this source was Rs. 739 against Rs. 706 in 1893-94, Rs. 660-8 in 1892-93, and Rs. 238 in 1891-92. The income during the year from fees for the issue of the Health Officer's

certificate was Rs. 132 against Rs. 50 in 1893-94. The income continues to increase satisfactorily. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 332 against Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94, Rs. 723 in 1892-93, and Rs. 140 in 1891-92. There was a cash balance of Rs. 632 on 31st March 1895, against a deficit of Rs. 406 on 31st March 1894, which was met from the municipal fund. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that the expenditure of Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94 includes items which should have been more properly credited to municipal accounts than to lodging-house funds. For want of funds no properly qualified Health Officer has yet been appointed, a Civil Hospital Assistant, on a pay of Rs. 15, at present doing the work. The opposition with which the introduction of the Act was met by the principal *mohunts* was partially removed by the successful prosecution of one of them under the Act, the conviction being fortunately upheld by the High Court. During the year under review this man took out a license, and it is expected that others will follow his example. These *mohunts* are really the lodging-house keepers, and if they had succeeded in evading the tax, the law would have been a dead letter. There were 12 prosecutions under the Act, involving 13 persons, during the year under report, against one in 1893-94 and none in 1892-93. Of these, four were convicted and nine acquitted. The amount of fine realised during the year was Rs. 125-8. The Lodging-house Committee would have been more successful in their work had they been supported by the Municipal Commissioners, some of whom at least are said to be decidedly opposed to it. Under the orders of the Accountant-General, Bengal, a new fund has been created, and accounts opened with the local treasury direct.

XXVI.—EDUCATION—GENERAL.

121. The following table summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Instruction—				
Secondary ... { High English ...	77	12,654	77	12,792
{ Middle " ...	161	11,708	165	12,388
{ " vernacular ...	223	12,870	222	13,402
Primary ... { Upper ...	514	19,855	515	20,930
{ Lower ...	4,089	117,467	4,406	127,070
Special, including madrasas ...	75	609	69	620
Female ...	396	10,089	443	10,931
Total Public Institutions ...	5,535	185,252	5,897	198,319
Private Institutions—				
1. Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	2	25	1	25
(b) Sanskrit ...	69	700	75	797
2. Elementary teaching—				
Vernacular only or mainly ...	17	166	4	33
3. Teaching the Koran only ...				
... ..	2	21	2	24
Total Private Institutions ...	90	912	82	879
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,625	186,164	5,979	199,192

The total number of institutions, public and private, has increased by 354, and the pupils by 13,028. All classes of schools have increased in number except high English, middle vernacular, and special schools, but in all classes the number of pupils has increased. The number of female schools increased by 47 and their pupils by 842. *Tols* for teaching Sanskrit increased by six and their pupils by 97. The Division comprises an area of 12,052 square miles, with a population of 7,853,566 according to the census of 1891, of whom 3,956,405 are males and 3,897,161 females. The number of schools returned being 5,979, there was on the average one school for every 2.01 square miles. Estimated at

the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the population, the number of male children of school-going age would be 593,460 and of female children 584,574. The number of pupils actually at school was 184,129 boys and 15,063 girls, or 30·9 and 2·4 per cent., respectively, of all boys and girls of a school-going age. The following table compares the expenditure on education during the past two years:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1893-94.					1894-95.				
	Government.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private sources.	Total.	Government.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary education ...	70,386	44,381	3,402	3,55,250	4,73,419	73,741	44,629	3,637	3,61,952	4,83,959
Primary ditto ...	13,663	61,206	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,778	13,034	68,309	11,388	2,31,064	3,23,795
Female ditto ...	11,632	4,331	1,895	38,346	56,204	12,310	5,467	2,278	37,695	57,750
Special ditto ...	23,456	...	360	17,189	41,004	24,115	396	327	17,080	41,898
Scholarships ...	9,481	2,538	...	284	12,303	9,692	2,594	...	202	11,888
Buildings ...	5,641	797	210	784	6,432	2,121	1,178	145	4,045	7,489
Furniture and apparatus ...	272	685	120	63	1,140	827	405	168	286	1,176
Miscellaneous ...	10,848	6,870	710	9,989	27,917	8,972	8,113	732	10,502	28,619
Superintendence ...	34,052	30,434	...	...	64,486	30,553	30,425	...	...	60,778
Total ...	1,77,431	1,50,742	15,068	6,40,440	9,83,681	1,80,065	1,61,516	18,665	6,63,106	10,23,332

The figures show increased expenditure under all heads. Expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 2,634, from District Funds by Rs. 10,774, from Municipal Funds by Rs. 3,597, and from private sources by Rs. 22,666, the total increase aggregating Rs. 39,671. The Government expenditure has slightly increased under the heads of secondary, female and special education and superintendence, but has decreased under those of primary education, scholarships and buildings. The decrease of Government expenditure on primary education is due to an increased share of financial responsibilities having been thrown upon District and Municipal Boards in respect of such education. The increase in the expenditure of public money on higher education, accompanied by a falling off in fees, is unsatisfactory, but I am glad to observe increased expenditure on primary education accompanied by an increase in the amount of fees. The following table compares the different classes of schools under the control of each District Board for the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	SCHOOLS.													
	1893-94.							1894-95.						
	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Total.	Aided girls.	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.		Total.	Aided girls.
	Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.			Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.		
	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas ...	16	3	32	65	889	14	1,019	18	3	30	73	971	15	1,110
Nadia ...	30	3	12	59	376	52	632	30	3	12	64	513	74	696
Murshidabad ...	15	...	13	47	471	9	555	14	...	14	45	500	11	584
Jessore ...	21	23	28	105	541	84	782	20	2	29	104	693	116	864
Khulna ...	18	...	31	82	767	18	928	20	2	28	76	902	34	1,064
Total ...	100	11	116	358	3,044	187	3,816	102	10	113	362	3,479	250	4,316

The schools under the control of District Boards have increased in all districts, viz., in the 24-Parganas by 91, in Nadia by 164, in Murshidabad by 29, in Jessore by 82, and in Khulna by 134. It is satisfactory to see that the increase has for the most part taken place in primary schools for boys and in girls' schools. The number of lower primary schools increased by 435, viz. by 82 in the 24-Parganas, by 137 in Nadia, by 29 in Murshidabad, by 52 in

Jessore, and by 135 in Khulna. The number of female schools has risen in all districts, the total increase in the Division being 63. The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continued satisfactory during the year. The 24 Parganas and Khulna District Boards have not vested their Local Boards with any educational functions. The Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad Local Boards have powers which do not go beyond issuing cheques on bills for primary schools presented by Sub-Inspectors, but are dilatory even in this, the result being that charges due to one year fall into the next year's account. The Local Boards appear to be as useless in this as in everything else. Since the close of the year 25 Government Sub-Inspectors for the non-board areas in this Division have been placed under the supervision of District Boards. There are three colleges sending up pupils for

University education.

University education. examination in arts in this Division—the Krishnagar College in Nadia, the Berhampore College in Murshidabad, and the Narail Victoria College in Jessore. The Krishnagar College is still maintained from provincial revenues, although Government has certified its intention of withdrawing from its management altogether. Funds are being raised privately for its maintenance. A sum of Rs. 20,283 was spent in maintaining the College during the year. The Berhampore College is under private management and is maintained by Maharani Sarnamoyee. A sum of Rs. 15,005 was spent during the year in its maintenance against Rs. 14,945 in 1893-94. An expenditure of Rs. 4,469 was incurred in maintaining the Narail Victoria College, of which Rs. 1,200 were paid from provincial funds, and the rest was met from private subscriptions and endowments. The following table shows

Secondary education.

Secondary education. The comparative statistics of higher English, middle English and middle vernacular schools for the past two years:—

				1893-94.		1894-95.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—							
Managed by Government	...	...	...	7	1,680	7	1,719
Do. by District or Municipal Board	...	...	...	1	335	1	800
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	...	...	...	52	7,685	55	8,441
Unaided	...	...	...	17	2,954	14	2,512
Total				77	12,654	77	12,972
Middle English—							
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by District or Municipal Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	...	...	...	124	9,258	126	9,589
Unaided	...	...	...	37	2,450	39	2,799
Total				161	11,708	165	12,388
Middle Vernacular—							
Managed by Government	...	...	...	1	97	1	95
Do. by District or Municipal Board	...	...	...	12	651	11	710
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	...	...	...	189	10,772	189	11,188
Unaided	...	...	...	21	1,350	21	1,409
Total				223	12,870	222	13,402

Primary education.

The following statement shows the statistics of primary schools for Native boys for the last two years :—

	Upper primary.				Lower primary.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government, District, or Municipal Boards
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards
Unaided
Total

The increase in the number of boys has been shared by all the districts. The decrease in the number of unaided schools with their pupils is due to some of them having received aid from District or Municipal Boards during the year.

In the 24-Parganas the stipendiary system has been abolished by the District Board, and all schools, whether upper or lower primary, have been brought under the system of payment-by-results. The upper primary schools in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna are still mostly stipendiary, while the lower primary schools are paid by results. In Murshidabad the combined system of payment obtains in both classes of schools, small stipends being supplemented by rewards on the results of annual examinations. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper and lower primary schools for the past two years. The average daily attendance has increased, the expenditure from District and Municipal Funds has increased, and it is satisfactory to see that the income from fees has increased at the same time:—

		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
(1) Number of schools	...	514	515	4,089	4,406
(2) Number of pupils on 31st March	...	19,855	20,930	117,467	127,070
(3) Average number of the rolls monthly	...	19,346	19,704	108,588	115,698
(4) Average daily attendance	...	14,395	14,987	85,387	92,027
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(5) Expenditure by Government	...	8,307	7,427	5,356	5,607
(6) Expenditure by District Boards	...	15,587	15,808	45,619	52,501
(7) Ditto by municipalities	...	2,349	2,917	6,022	8,471
(8) Ditto from fees, &c.	...	28,742	29,878	1,59,774	1,64,731
(9) Ditto from other sources	...	9,367	9,663	20,655	26,792

The following table gives the different classes of special schools in the last two years. Although the number of special schools is smaller, the number of pupils in them has increased. There are two technical schools under the management of District Boards, one in the 24-Parganas and the other in Murshidabad:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools	...	5	167	5	187
Guru-training classes	...	66	305	60	306
Industrial schools	...	2	78	2	64
Other schools	...	1	4	1	8
Total	...	74	554	68	565

The following comparative table shows the total number of girls' schools and pupils, as well as the expenditure incurred for the past two years. The increase in the number of girls is satisfactory:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.
Girls' schools—						
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	1	28	160
Aided by Government or District or Municipal Boards.	321	8,570	50,199	393	9,904	53,326
Unaided ...	75	1,519	6,005	49	999	4,264
Girls in boys' schools	...	4,061	...	...	4,416	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	396	14,150	56,204	443	15,347	57,750

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils and their percentage to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years. Muhammadan education. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 4,337 Muhammadan pupils during the year under review. The increase took place in secondary, lower primary, female and Koran schools, the greatest increase being in Jessore:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Public Institutions.</i>						
High English schools ...	12,654	956	7·6	12,792	987	7·6
Middle „ „ ...	11,708	1,590	13·5	12,388	1,772	14·3
„ vernacular ...	12,997	1,655	12·7	13,402	1,779	13·2
Upper primary ...	19,855	4,484	22·5	20,930	4,493	21·4
Lower „ ...	117,467	40,464	34·4	127,070	44,540	35
Training schools ...	164	...	...	187	...	...
Guru-training classes ...	305	87	28·5	306	79	25·8
Industrial schools ...	78	30	38·4	64	24	37·5
Female schools ...	9,962	386	3·8	10,931	400	3·7
Madrasas ...	58	58	100	55	55	100
Other schools ...	4	...	...	8	...	...
Total ...	185,252	49,710	26·8	198,319	54,129	27·3
<i>Private Institutions.</i>						
Advanced ...	725	25	3·4	822	25	3
Elementary ...	166	87	52·4	33	2	6
Koran ...	21	21	100	24	24	100
Total ...	912	133	14·5	879	51	5·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	186,164	49,843	26·7	199,192	54,180	27·3

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1705

The following table shows some improvement in the number of Muhammadan candidates at the various departmental examinations for the past two years:—

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	12	15	61	10	5	138
Nadia ...	3	7	60	11	8	77
Murshidabad ...	8	19	68	17	21	88
Jessore ...	11	14	38	16	11	74
Khulna ...	5	13	15	7	12	29
Total ...	39	68	242	61	57	406

At the last University Entrance Examination, nine Muhammadans were successful, viz. one from the 24-Parganas, two from Nadia, two from Murshidabad, one from Jessore, and three from Khulna.

There are no aboriginal races in this Division.

The statistics of indigenous schools of all classes are compared in the following table, district by district:—

DISTRICT.	Year.	ARABIC OR PERSIAN.		SANSKRIT.		ELEMENTARY.		KORAN.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ...	1893-94 ...	...	...	21	229	7	48	1	7
	1894-95 ...	1	25	24	275	2	16	...	...
Nadia ...	1893-94 ...	...	...	33	262	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	...	...	33	309	1	8	...	...
Murshidabad ...	1893-94 ...	...	...	3	67	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	...	...	6	72	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	1893-94 ...	2	55	9	62	10	118	1	14
	1894-95 ...	...	...	10	90	1	9	2	14
Khulna ...	1893-94 ...	...	...	3	80	...	...	...	...
	1894-95 ...	...	...	2	51	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1893-94 ...	2	25	69	700	17	166	2	21
	1894-95 ...	1	25	75	797	4	33	2	24

At the Bidagdhajanani Sabha examination held in 1894, 75 candidates appeared from the local *tols*, of whom 21 passed.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES.

122. The number of dispensaries in the Division was 52, against 49 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of dispensaries at Kulpi in the 24-Parganas and at Bangaon and Nowhatta in Jessore. In the 24-Parganas there were 22 dispensaries against 21 in 1893, of which seven received both in-door and out-door patients, and others out-door patients only. The important hospital and dispensary at Kamarhati, supported by the estate of the late Babu Sagor Dutt, has been doing good work during the year, and the female ward continues to be well managed and successful. Next

in importance are the Cossipur and Russa dispensaries, which are well provided with funds. The South Suburban Hospital and the Barasat and Diamond Harbour dispensaries are also reported to be doing well. A proposal has been set on foot to open a separate female ward at the North Suburban Hospital. The best among the out-door dispensaries are those at Chetla, Naihati and Halisahar. These are all located in good buildings, and are well provided with the necessary equipments. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in the district during the year was 2,098 and 111,404 respectively, against 2,013 and 98,695 in 1893, the daily average number of patients being 89·41 and 878·54, against 88·85 and 857·93 in the previous year. The dispensaries received Rs. 13,354 from municipalities, Rs. 3,127 from the District Board, Rs. 4,047 from Government, and Rs. 22,574 from private subscriptions, endowments, &c. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,355. The following table shows the working of the lunatic asylums at Dullanda and Bhawanipur, the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, and the Police Case Hospital at Alipore:—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of patients daily treated in—		Cost incurred by Government in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Bhawanipore Lunatic Asylum ...	37	40	Rs. 20,474	Rs. 21,567
Dullanda ditto ...	247	223·05	26,770	31,112
Campbell Hospital ...	685	662·59	53,402	77,306
Alipore Police Hospital ...	36·07	32·04	1,700	1,739

The Calcutta Municipality continues to subscribe Rs. 30,000 a year towards the expenses of the Campbell Hospital. In Nadia there were nine dispensaries under Government supervision during the year, of which those at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Meherpur and Kushtea treated both in-door and out-door patients, the others affording out-door relief only. Accommodation for in-door patients will shortly be provided at Chagdah. The total number of in-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 699, and that of out-door patients 45,071, against 508 and 38,998 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 8,230 from Municipalities, Rs. 640 from the District Board, Rs. 573 from Government, and Rs. 1,039 from private subscriptions. Rupees 10,462 were expended during the year. There are five dispensaries in the district under private management. Dispensaries at Krishnagar and Sikarpur are supported by missionaries, one at Natudah by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhury, one at Meherpur by the Mullick family, and the dispensary at Ranaghat by Mr. J. Monro, C.B. The last mentioned dispensary has already done, and is doing, an incalculable amount of good. Patients flock to it from all round, and the daily average attendance is now about 600, or ten times that of an ordinary mufassal dispensary under native management. I find it difficult to account for this. There must be something radically wrong in the administration of the latter which I cannot at present explain. It may possibly be due to the private practice of the native doctors. In Murshidabad, there were eight dispensaries, six of which received both in-door and out-door patients and two out-door patients only. The most important of them is the Kandi Grish Chandra Hospital. In the Female Hospital established by Srimati Arna Kali Debi at Berhampore, the number of patients treated in 1893 was one (in-door) and 2,698 (out-door), and 15 (in-door) and 2,291 (out-door) in the year under report. The result is not very encouraging. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries was 1,297 and 52,440 respectively, against 1,212 and 51,143 in the preceding year. The total

income of the dispensaries was Rs. 21,092, viz. Rs. 8,704 from Municipalities, Rs. 992 from the District Board, Rs. 112 from Government, and Rs. 11,284 from private subscriptions and endowments. The whole of the amount was expended during the year. In Jessore there were eight dispensaries against six in the previous year. Those at Jessore, Magura, and Narail received both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 310 and 29,659 respectively, against 242 and 28,315 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries in the district was Rs. 8,644, of which Rs. 7,767 were expended during the year. The dispensaries at Jessore and Kotechandpur received grants from the local municipalities amounting to Rs. 1,567 and Rs. 933 respectively. The District Board grant to all the dispensaries was Rs. 3,017, the Government grant Rs. 487, and receipts from private subscriptions, &c., were Rs. 2,640. Mr. MacLeod, Chairman of the Kotechandpur Municipality, has added two rooms to the dispensary building at his own expense for the accommodation of in-door patients. In the Jessore dispensary a separate female ward is at last under construction. Besides the above, there is a dispensary for out-door patients only at Bunagati, maintained at the expense of the Dighapatia Raj. In Khulna there are five dispensaries under Government supervision, of which those at Khulna and Satkhira receive both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in the district was 164 and 23,249 respectively, against 117 and 16,732 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 4,562 only during the year, viz., Rs. 2,299 from Municipal grant, Rs. 955 from District Board grant, Rs. 713 from Government, and Rs. 590 from private subscriptions. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 5,321. There are also three dispensaries under private management, one at Sripur maintained by the local Hitasadhini Sabha, one at Nakipur by Babu Hari Charan Chowdhuri, a local zamindar, and one at Morrelganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law. The contributions to dispensaries made by District Boards are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.		Grant made in 1893.	Grant made in 1894.
24-Parganas	...	463	519
Nadia	...	765	640
Murshidabad	...	1,661	992
Jessore	...	1,967	3,017
Khulna	...	1,431	955

It is satisfactory to see that the 24-Parganas and Jessore are increasing their expenditure on medical relief, and a matter of regret that it is falling off in the other three districts. Such expenditure is of far more benefit to the people generally than money spent on higher education. When, however, I compare the scanty attendance at these dispensaries with the manner in which I see patients crowding to that of Mr. Monro at Ranaghat, the conclusion forces itself upon me that there must be something radically defective in the administration of the former.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

123. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in this Division is very limited. The office libraries at the headquarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Nadia the catalogues of all the office libraries were revised during the year under report, and useless and obsolete books were disposed of. In Ranaghat the "Rivers Thompson Library" has now only a nominal existence, and the other library is mostly used, as before, by the students of the local school. In Murshidabad, the Berhampore Public Library has long been only a book club. There has not been any improvement in the status of the Jessore Public Library during the year under report. There was an income of Rs. 231-12-6, which was raised chiefly from subscriptions. The cash balance on 31st March 1895 was Rs. 42-15 against Rs. 50-10-6 on 31st March 1895. No books were purchased during the year, and only a few newspapers. By far the larger part

of the income is spent in paying a clerk and another servant, for whose benefit the institution may be said to be maintained. There are public libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Tengra, Bhowanipur, Senhati and Mulghar.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

124. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

125. The Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has been in operation in this Division for nine years.

126. In the 24-Parganas, the District Board held 13 meetings during the year, including two special meetings, against the same number in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance at each meeting was 51·3 against 46·8 in the previous year. Besides the general meetings of the Board, the Finance and Education Sub-Committees each met 11 times during the year. The number of Local Boards in the district was four, as in the previous year, all presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards, and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.				Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Alipore	...	...	...	10	7·8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	5·8
Barasat	...	...	...	8	6
Basirhat	...	...	...	12	4·5

Taking all the Boards together, there was an increase in the number of meetings held, but the average attendance at each meeting was worse than in the previous year. The Local Boards continued to be in charge of the village and district unmetalled roads and cattle-pounds. In Nadia the District Board held 12 meetings during the year, against 14 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 13·5 against 12·07 in the previous year. There are four Local Boards in the district, three of them presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.				Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	...	...	...	11	3·5
Kushtea	...	...	...	11	3·5
Meherpur	...	...	...	17	3·5
Ranaghat	...	...	...	9	4

The number of meetings held by each Local Board has increased, but the attendance has fallen off even as compared with 1893-94, when it was bad. The District Board of Murshidabad held 14 meetings against 12 in the previous year. It is most unsatisfactory to observe that four meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum, against 2 in 1893-94, and the difficulty of getting work done by the Board has been the subject of complaint. The average attendance of members at each meeting was only 7·63 against 8·41 of the preceding year. The Deputy Magistrates in charge of subdivisions did not come in for meetings as they ought, and the Chairman himself unfortunately did not come in when he was out in camp. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting, which has not improved:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.				Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	...	...	...	10	5·71
Kandi	...	...	...	11	5·09
Jangipur	...	...	...	14	5·38

In Jessore the District Board held 17 meetings against 21 in the previous year, the average attendance at each being 10·7 against 12·2 in the previous

year. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the five Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Jessore	30	5
Narail	13	4·8
Jhenida	11	4·4
Magura	12	4·9
Bongaon	11	5·5

The average attendance of members is not satisfactory, though it has slightly improved in Narail and Magura. In Khulna the District Board held 11 meetings during the year against 14 in 1893-94, the average attendance at each meeting being 12·2 against 11·4 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district, and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Khulna	10	5·5
Bagirhat	7	6·4
Satkhira	8	8·2

The subjoined statement shows the expenditure incurred by each District Board on sanitation and water-supply, medical relief, and primary education, for the past three years:—

DISTRICT.	Year.	Sanitation and water-supply.	Medical relief.	Primary Education.
24-Parganas ...	1892-93	2,141	1,214	31,507
	1893-94	2,168	1,094	29,226
	1894-95	4,591	1,277	29,120
Nadia ...	1892-93	3,006	100	17,507
	1893-94	1,044	1,108	16,337
	1894-95	3,846	1,365	21,906
Murshidabad ...	1892-93	...	...	16,067
	1893-94	1,856	1,893	16,035
	1894-95	3,540	1,165	17,020
Jessore ...	1892-93	5,248	2,238	22,253
	1893-94	1,002	2,676	21,067
	1894-95	2,703	3,703	22,766
Khulna ...	1892-93	254	515	16,964
	1893-94	1,352	1,364	17,127
	1894-95	2,569	1,026	16,713
Total ...	1892-93	10,649	4,067	104,298
	1893-94	7,422	8,135	99,792
	1894-95	17,249	8,526	107,525

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure under head "Sanitation and Water-supply" has increased in each district. The 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore District Boards have also increased their expenditure on medical relief, while it has fallen off in Murshidabad and Khulna. The expenditure on primary education has increased in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, the increase being marked in Nadia, while it has fallen off slightly in the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

127. The following is a summary of the views of the District Officers on the working of the District and Local Boards. *24-Parganas*.—The District Board worked smoothly and harmoniously. Most of the members continued to take considerable interest in the questions which came before them for consideration. The members of the Local Boards are also generally reported to have taken interest in their work. *Nadia*.—The Local Boards take little or no interest in their work. The excuse offered is that they have not enough to do, but, as Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Magistrate, observes, they cannot be entrusted with more until they show themselves fit for it by the efficient performance of their present duties. *Murshidabad*.—The District Board are reported to be useful as a consultative body, and many of them are said to pay attention to the out-door work of the Board. I am unable to endorse these remarks. It appears very difficult to get enough of members to form a quorum at a meeting or to get any work done. It is reported that very few of the members of the Local Boards take any interest in their work. So far as I have been able to form an opinion, it is only European planters who do anything, and Mr. Elliot Hills complains that he has to ride a long distance for meetings, only to find that there is no quorum. *Jessore*.—The work of the District

Board went on smoothly. No special interest was taken in the work by non-official members, but they were, on the whole, loyal in their advice and willingness to adopt measures proposed by the executive, so that the Chairman was able to keep the work going. The Local Boards are said to have performed their duties fairly, but I find their administration of pounds a failure, and do not see what good work they have done. *Khulna*.—The District Board has worked harmoniously. The management of pounds by the Local Boards has been a failure, but I am glad to find it reported that there has been improvement in this respect during the year. The incompetent management of the Satkhira Local Board gave opportunity for considerable embezzlement on the part of the clerk, but the Subdivisional Officer has since been appointed Chairman, and matters have improved. Mr. Brown writes:—"The Boards can hardly be called representative institutions, as most of the leading members are Hindus and reside in or near the small sadar and sub-divisional towns, while the great mass of people are cultivators, and mostly Muhammadans: nor can the system, as it works at present, be called Local Self-Government." It may be said generally that the District Boards are of some use as consultative bodies, but the work is really done by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, and the quality of the executive work depends upon the character of the District Engineer and his loyalty to the Magistrate. The office work is supposed to be supervised by the Vice-Chairmen, some of whom look after it and some do not. The executive work is done very much more expensively than it used to be when the ferry fund was administered by the Magistrate, and not more efficiently. The contractors and subordinate officials must be making large fortunes. I cannot but think that native members of the Board, who know what work ought to cost, could effect large reductions of expenditure if they tried. Although I observe that the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas speaks fairly well of the Local Boards in his district, I have received a most unfavourable impression of the work of these bodies in the Division generally. Their management of pounds and of petty roads has been feeble and incompetent in the extreme, and I consider myself justified in pronouncing that these bodies are of no use whatsoever. It is true that they have not been asked to do much, but what little has been entrusted to them has been so very badly done that it would be absurd to extend their functions. Union Committees are in course of formation, but were not in existence during the year.

Municipalities.

128. The total number of municipalities in the Division at the close of the year was 37, as in the previous year. The Municipality of Titagarh has been separated from that of South Barrackpore since the close of the year. No general election was held in any of the municipalities. Bye-elections were held in some of them, which, except at Gobardanga and Barasat, were successful. The following statement shows a large increase in both income and expenditure during the year under report, compared with that of the previous year:—

DISTRICT.			Income.		Expenditure.		REMARKS.
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1			2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	...	...	4,76,278	5,11,559	3,48,270	4,35,284	
Nadia	...	...	94,190	97,861	85,678	93,570	
Murshidabad	...	...	96,617	1,05,434	85,185	90,965	
Jessore	...	...	29,034	31,980	26,174	29,023	
Khulna	...	...	46,403	59,003	22,478	36,664	
Total	...	...	7,42,522	8,05,837	5,67,785	6,85,506	
Increase	...	...	...	63,315	...	1,17,721	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1711

The following table shows the number of meetings held during the last two years in each municipality, and the average percentage of attendance of Municipal Commissioners at each meeting:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of meetings held in—		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cossipore-Chitpore	36	19	70.2	70.	
Maniktala	17	18	54.9	50.5	
Baranagore	15	19	52.7	67.7	
South Suburban	11	25	58.3	56.2	
Rajpur	9	20	50.0	88.8	
Baruipur	13	15	42.3	70.	
Joynagar	13	18	57.6	58.3	
South Dum-Dum	14	12	53.9	53.3	
North ditto	11	12	56.	77.7	
South Barrackpore	18	23	44.4	61.6	
North ditto	11	12	55.5	62.5	
Barasat	8	12	38.7	51.9	
Naihati	16	23	55.6	56.9	
Gobardanga	11	12	56.4	48.8	
Basirhat	15	27	48.4	51.6	
Baduria	18	24	16.3	45.8	
Taki	9	15	58.02	56.2	
Krishnagar	20	19	50.	55.5	
Santipur	23	25	63.4	49.5	
Ranaghat	36	31	39.9	39.0	
Nadia	10	22	59.1	59.5	
Kushtea	16	14	60.	64.2	
Kumarkhali	25	28	56.2	49.2	
Meherpur	16	14	72.2	68.8	
Birnagar	13	16	40.2	56.7	
Chakdah	14	13	54.8	50.3	
Berhampore	26	20	40.	70.7	
Lalbagh	13	17	50.	46.	
Jungipur	16	24	45.8	41.2	
Kandi	23	25	50.5	45.4	
Jessore	17	23	39.8	46.1	
Kotechandpur	18	21	63.5	66.6	
Moheshpur	30	30	45.8	52.5	
Khulna	15	18	47.06	53.3	
Satkhira	38	25	36.4	49.1	
Debhatta	18	23	56.	55.8	
Chanduria	8	4	52.08	63.	

129. The average attendance at each meeting has improved, only 10 municipalities showing an average attendance of less than 50 per cent., against 13 in the preceding year. Mr. Kennedy, the Magistrate of Murshidabad, remarks that a great deal of interest is shown in municipal business transacted within the four walls of the office, but that far too little is taken in out-door work, which is too completely abandoned to the municipal servants. The following is a summary of some of the principal improvements effected or proposed in municipalities during the year under report:—In the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality filtered water was introduced at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 and an out-door dispensary was opened. In the Maniktala Municipality pipes and hydrants were laid for extending the supply of filtered water. In the district of Nadia the drainage of the Krishnagar Municipality, by excavating the channel of the Anjona, has not yet been undertaken, but as the Municipal Commissioners have at last agreed to increase the rate of house-tax, there is now some prospect of funds being provided. A separate ward for females is

being added to the Krishnagar dispensary, Babu Nafar Chundra Pal Chowdhury having contributed Rs. 2,500 for the purpose. In most of the municipalities the Municipal Commissioners decline to take steps for the suppression of well-privies, even in the most crowded parts of the town, and I cannot say that sanitation is making much progress. In the district of Murshidabad, Maharani Surnomoyi of Kasimbazar has, with her usual public-spirited liberality, offered to pay for the construction of water-works in the Berhampore Municipality. It is unsatisfactory to notice that in the Lalbagh Municipality the system of trenching night-soil, which was carried out during 1893-94, was stopped altogether last year. In Jessore nothing particular has been done, but the affairs of the Municipalities of Jessore and Kotechandpur continue to be fairly administered, while that of Moheshpur is in very bad order owing to local squabbles. In Khulna the Municipal Commissioners of Debhatta have taken the first step towards improvement, by facing the unpopularity of raising the assessment. It has been reported that they go in fear of their lives in consequence, and they want to rebuild their offices lest the present thatched buildings should be burnt down by their enemies. They have made an exceptional display of courage, for very few Municipal Commissioners dare to increase taxation. The Municipal Commissioners of Chanduria find their income reduced to about Rs. 800, the courts having very properly put a stop to their taxing carts which only come occasionally within their borders. More than half of this was spent on their establishment of servants and the rest on their dispensary. Most of the inhabitants are eager to have the Municipality abolished, and I have recently recommended its abolition. Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, makes the following remarks with regard to Municipal administration:—

“Party spirit rules high in most municipalities. The great object of the Commissioners is not to better the condition of their towns by working harmoniously, but to defeat the members of the opposite party in the discussions at the municipal meetings. Each party when in power tries to harass those who belong to the opposite party. Respectable men of a quiet disposition generally keep themselves aloof from the politics and party warfare of municipalities which are administered by men who are more desirous of improving their own position than of improving the state of their town by doing their duty fearlessly and conscientiously.” As I was in charge of the Division for less than half of the year, I had not the same opportunities of closely examining the working of the different municipalities as I had in 1893-94, when I visited 22 of them. During the year under review, I visited only half that number. In the examination, however, of the budget estimates of all of them, I have seen something of their working. I find little improvement in the quality of municipal administration in the Division, of which I pointed out the principal defects in my report for the year ending March 1893, and such improvement in working as there has been, has generally been due to pressure and supervision by controlling authorities, which for the present it would be impossible to relax.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

130. The percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans in the several districts of this Division appears to be generally fair in consideration of the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. It is satisfactory to find that during the year under review there was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan employes under heads “ministerial officers” and “menials” in every district except Khulna, where the numbers fell from 19 and 147 to 15 and 122 respectively. Mr. Collier, Officiating Collector of the 24-Parganas, observes that although Muhammadans as a class are backward in point of educational qualifications, it is probable that more might be done to give them appointments in Government service. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, says that the claims of educated Muhammadans when they stand candidates are duly considered along with those of Hindu candidates wherever vacancies occur. Mr. Kennedy, Collector of Murshidabad, observes that in his district the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in Government employ is lower than that of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. But as none except those who have passed the entrance examination are provided with any appointment in the superior grade, and as such men are very few among the

Muhammadans, any chance of the proportion becoming higher within any specified time is very small. Mr. Roe, Officiating Collector of Jessore, observes that the Muhammadans of his district are mostly agriculturists and are very backward in education. I think that all European officers are fully desirous of giving Muhammadans a fair share of employment, but they cannot be expected to take an inefficient Muhammadan instead of an efficient Hindu, and the number of efficient Muhammadans is very small. Muhammadans are also prone to lose heart and resign their service under any discouragement, and I think it is probable that in most offices the overwhelming majority of Hindu Babus make a solitary Muhammadan clerk feel uncomfortable in a manner of which the head of the office cannot take cognizance.

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

131. The following table shows the number of post offices in this Division and the number and mileage of the mail lines during the year under review:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF POST-OFFICES.			MAIL LINES.					
	Imperial.	Zamindary.	Total.	Imperial.		Zamindary.		Total.	
				Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ...	71	8	79	...	...	...	...	47	336
Nadia ...	82	6	88	42	302½	12	140	54	442½
Murshidabad ...	35	5	40	8	123	18	207	26	330
Jessore ...	57	6	63	26	241	17	228	43	469
Khulna ...	40	5	45	13	126	17	273	30	399

132. The number of post offices, both imperial and zamindary, in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, remained the same as in the previous year. In Nadia the number of Imperial post-offices decreased by three, while in Murshidabad and Khulna it increased by one and six respectively. The number of zamindary post offices in these districts remained stationary. The number of mail lines increased in Jessore only by one, decreased in the 24-Parganas and Nadia by two in each, and remained the same in Murshidabad and Khulna as in the previous year. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is due to the abolition of the mail lines from Debipur to Fulta and from Budge-Budge to Raipur. The decrease in Nadia has not been explained. But in this district the decrease in the aggregate mileage of imperial lines, which fell during the year under report from 428½ to 302½, appears to be disproportionately large. Mr. Garrett observes that the figures have been supplied by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, and that he is not in a position to check their correctness. The number of letters, &c., received for despatch and issued for delivery in the districts during the year was as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Number of letters, &c., in 1894-95.	Number of letters, &c., in 1893-94.
24-Parganas ...	10,059,106	9,658,136
Nadia ...	5,082,884	.....
Murshidabad ...	Not given.	.....
Jessore ...	3,497,676	3,130,523
Khulna ...	Not given.	.....

133. The following table shows the working of the general telegraph offices during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices.	Messages sent.		Messages received.	
		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	17 offices against 16 in 1893-94	10,843	10,590	11,077	9,130
Nadia	5 do. against 2 ditto	2,438	1,971	3,054	2,185
Murshidabad	4 do. do. 4 ditto	2,977	2,780	2,781	2,527
Jessore	2 do. do. 1 ditto	1,485	1,237	1,090	812
Khulna	2 do. do. 2 ditto	1,254	939	1,500	1,330

There has been an increase both in the number of messages sent and received during the year in all the districts of this Division. The increase is said to be due to the growing appreciation by the public of the advantages offered by the system. The number of combined post and telegraph offices increased from 25 in 1893-94 to 30 during the year, viz., one in the 24-Parganas, three in Nadia, and one at Narail in Jessore. There is no telegraph office attached to the Meherpur post-office in the district of Nadia, but as it is the head-quarters of a subdivision, it would be convenient if one were opened. Besides, there are telegraph offices at all railway stations, which take away a certain amount of business from the post-office telegraphs.

XXXIII.—(a) ZAMINDARY DAK.

134. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements on account of the zamindari dák service in this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Rate per cent. at which levied.		Amount levied.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
24-Parganas	0 7 0	0 7 0	10,074 10 2	8,392 5 0	7,636 0 6	7,219 15 10
Nadia	0 12 0	0 12 0	9,228 14 2	6,591 7 7	5,997 5 10	6,147 8 0
Murshidabad	0 9 0	0 9 0	6,863 1 5	6,766 7 6	6,275 0 9	6,068 4 10
Jessore	0 14 0	0 14 0	7,213 0 6	7,074 0 0	8,152 10 9	8,519 5 5
Khulna	1 0 0	1 0 0	6,876 0 0	6,547 0 0	7,568 5 1	7,806 0 0
Total ... ..	.....	.....	40,254 10 3	35,371 4 1	35,640 6 11	35,761 2 1

135. In the 24-Parganas the number of post offices was the same as in the year preceding. There were, however, some changes in the lines and in the establishment, the total length of lines being reduced from 198 miles to 171 miles on account of closing some police outposts. The Mothurapur post-office was placed in charge of a clerk of the Local Sub-Registrar's office, and by this change a saving was effected. In Murshidabad the line from Lalgola to Dewanserai was abolished. In Jessore a new line, Chowgatcha to Mohespur, 12 miles in length, was opened during the year. In none of the other two districts was there any change in the dák lines during the year. The total collections during the year show a decrease in all the districts. In explanation of the decrease in Nadia, the Collector of that district observes that on account of change of kist days under the orders of the Board of Revenue, three instalments fell within the year 1892-93; that the last kist was fixed on the 28th March, and advantage of the 30 days' grace allowed under the law being

taken by the zamindars, heavy arrears were outstanding at the commencement of 1893-94. A large portion of these arrears being collected in that year, and the date of the last kist having been altered again to 12th January, there was a considerable increase in the collections in 1893-94. There was also a large amount of fines and advance payments collected during that year. None of the other District Officers have furnished any explanation regarding the decrease in their districts. The total expenditure shows an increase in the districts of Nadia, Jessore and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. The increase in Nadia is attributed to increased expenditure under the head of petty construction and repairs of dák sheds. The increase in Jessore is said to be due partly to increased expenditure on account of repairs, partly to the appointment of two additional runners, and partly to increase in the District Officer's touring expenses owing to high floods. The increase in Khulna has not been explained. The decrease in Murshidabad is ascribed to savings effected by the abolition of some police outposts. Regarding the decrease in the 24-Parganas no explanation has been furnished by the Collector. There was no complaint reported during the year, and the management of the lines is reported to have been satisfactory. I think there is something anomalous in the present administration of this fund. The police communications, for the maintenance of which it was originally established, have to a great extent been taken over as imperial postal lines, and those which are left are managed by the imperial postal authorities. It does not appear necessary that the Magistrate and Commissioner should decide as to the number of runners, inspectors, dák huts, &c., on each line; and if the contribution of the Zamindari Dák Fund were strictly limited to what has been found necessary in the past, and if the efficient maintenance of all police lines were stipulated, I think all details of management might be made over to the Postal Department, with the exception of the communications between the Magistrate's moving camp and his head-quarters, which the Magistrate must keep in his own hands.

136. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are (1) Ganga Sagor méla, (2) Pir Gora Chand's méla, (3) Gazi Saheb's méla. The Ganga Sagor is a Hindu bathing festival in the Sagor Island at the mouth of the Ganges, held this year in January. The total number of pilgrims who attended the place was estimated at 35,000. The police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements were made by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 2,754, which had been deposited by the proprietor. No epidemic disease broke out amongst the pilgrims, and there were only a few cases of cholera. Three pilgrims are said to have been killed by tigers. The other two fairs are held in honour of Muhammadan pirs or saints. Pir Gora Chand's fair in the Basirhat subdivision was attended by about 10,000 pilgrims. The expenditure on account of police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements amounted to Rs. 134. The Ghazi Saheb's fair in the Sadar subdivision was attended by about 30,000 pilgrims. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease in this méla. In Nadia the principal fairs held during the year were the Rash Jatra at Santipur, the Dole Jatra at Ghosepara, and the Choitanna méla at Kuba. Each of these was attended by from 30,000 to 50,000 people. The mélas at Navadwipa were not very largely attended during the year. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made either by the local municipalities or by the owners of the lands on which the fairs were held. In Navadwipa the cost of sanitary arrangements was defrayed from the fees levied under the Lodging-house Act. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic at any of the fairs, nor any disturbances. The provincial fairs in Murshidabad are (1) Tulsi Bihar méla, (2) Kapileshur méla, (3) Chattrá méla, (4) Palkabara méla, (5) Gowas méla. Of these, the Tulsi Bihar méla is of some importance, and lasts nearly a month. The other fairs are of short duration and are gradually losing their importance and utility. No epidemic disease is reported to have broken out in any of these. The only fairs in Jessore deserving any notice are the Jubilee méla at Magura, the Rás méla at Salruitpur and Gilapole, and the Gobrapur méla. The original object of the first-named méla was to encourage agriculture by giving rewards for agricultural products exhibited. The object was not realized at the last méla. The exhibits were poor, and the méla was more of a *tamasa* than an agricultural exhibition. The other mélas are

religious gatherings. There was no outbreak of any disease at any of the mélas. In Khulna no fair of any importance was held during the year. An agricultural exhibition was held in the latter part of February, and lasted for 15 days. Agricultural products, articles of manufacture and cattle were exhibited. Certain machines were also sent by the Agricultural Department under the supervision of an assistant of that department. The expenditure of the exhibition was partly borne by the District Board and partly by Government. The success was doubtful.

POUNDS.

137. The following table gives the statistics of the pounds under the District Boards in this Division during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	Year.	Number of pounds.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total demand.	Collections, including arrears.	Balance.	Remission.	Net balance.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	1893-94	101	421	5,920	6,341	5,028	713	90	623	80	* Last year Rs. 7,163 were shown. The increase of Rs. 1,886 is due to the arrear demands of some pounds omitted last year being added during the year under report.
	1894-95	102	623	5,130	5,753	4,409	1,344	...	1,344	...	
Nadia ...	1893-94	173	4,019	26,182	30,201	26,129	4,072	81	3,991	504	
	1894-95	176	3,991	28,917	32,908	27,930	4,978	...	4,978	909	
Murshidabad ...	1893-94	75	841	15,966	17,807	14,439	3,368	...	3,368	391	
	1894-95	76	3,308	15,897	19,205	15,467	3,738	...	3,738	642	
Jessore ...	1893-94	140	7,828	21,397	29,225	21,629	7,596	433	7,163	555	
	1894-95	145	9,049*	19,178	28,227	20,916	7,311	2,682	4,629	537	
Khulna ...	1893-94	64	1,802	5,614	6,817	4,192	2,625	...	2,625	100	
	1894-95	62	2,025	3,688	6,313	4,295	2,028	...	2,028	99	
Total ...	1893-94	553	14,911	76,480	90,391	72,017	18,374	604	17,770	1,630	
	1894-95	561	19,056	72,810	92,466	73,007	19,459	2,682	16,777	2,187	

Taking the Division as a whole, the number of pounds increased by 8, but the current demand fell off by Rs. 2,670. The collections, including arrears, however, improved, being 100·2 per cent. on the current demand against 95·4 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure in connection with the pounds increased by Rs. 557. In the 24-Parganas, although the number of pounds increased by one, the current demand and the collections fell by Rs. 790 and Rs. 1,219, respectively. This falling off is ascribed partly to bad seasons and floods, and partly to the introduction of the new forms and registers. The Basirhat Local Board explains that the decrease is due to some extent to the reduction in the rates for feeding and watering cattle. This explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The increase in the outstanding balance at the close of the year is chiefly due to the Diamond Harbour and the Alipore Local Boards having failed to realize the entire amount of rents recoverable during the year. Rupees 862 were realized during the year as sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., making up the total pound collections to Rs. 5,271 against Rs. 6,576 in the previous year. In Nadia the number of pounds increased by three. They were farmed out for Rs. 28,917, of which Rs. 27,103 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,814. Rs. 827 were also realized during the year on account of arrears of previous years, aggregating Rs. 3,991. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was therefore Rs. 4,978, which is in course of realisation under the certificate procedure and by *kistibundis*. Mr. Garrett writes on the subject as follows:—"The

“administration of pounds by the Local Boards has, as usual, been slack in the extreme. The persistent way in which the clear rules laid down by the District Board have been disregarded is most disheartening. As noticed in previous years, the complaints of malpractices against farmers who engage emissaries to seize and impound cattle illegally for their interest are not rare. That most pernicious habit of paying persons who impound cattle half of the fines which will subsequently be realized from the owners is universally observed in this district. I am afraid though that nothing can be done to put a stop to it. Several pound-keepers have been prosecuted for malpractices throughout the year, but it is as a rule extremely difficult to get evidence against them. There can be no doubt that pounds are not as regularly inspected as they should be. This is one way in which the members of Local Boards could do a great deal of good, but there is not a single member who takes sufficient interest in his work to do so.” In Murshidabad there was an increase of one pound during the year under report. The collections also increased by Rs. 1,028, although the demand of the year fell off by Rs. 1,069. A large part of the outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 3,798, is said to have become irrecoverable. The increase of expenditure, Rs. 251, is attributed to the fact that one new pound had to be constructed and some old ones reconstructed during the year. In Jessore five new pounds were established during the year to suit the convenience of the people. The current demand fell by Rs. 2,219. The decrease is ascribed to greater discretion exercised by the Local Boards in the selection of pound farmers, and also to loss of cattle by disease. The decrease in the demand accounts for the decrease in the collections. The outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 7,311, of which Rs. 2,682 have been already remitted as irrecoverable, and a great part of the remainder also is said to be irrecoverable. This is due to feeble administration, and shows how indifferently the pounds are managed. The receipts from the sale proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,046 during the year against Rs. 760 in 1893-94. In Khulna the number of pounds decreased by two and the current demand by Rs. 1,326. The falling off in the demand is said to be due to the want of competition at the sales. The auction system is always a failure without a system of upset prices carefully calculated and strictly adhered to. The collections during the year, however, improved. The new pound forms are not in use in this district, although they were prescribed as long ago as June 1893. It is said that steps are now being taken to introduce them. Mr. W. B. Brown, the Officiating Magistrate, recorded the following remarks on the subject:—“I consider the management of pounds by farmers in this district to be infamously bad. The pounds are most wretched structures, the cattle are never fed, and the accounts are badly and, I fear, dishonestly kept. The farming system is said to bring in more income than the *khas* system, but if this is so I think it can only be because the farmers misappropriate the feeding charges. The farming system compares very badly with the *khas* system of which I have hitherto had experience. I would recommend that the *khas* system be introduced at thanas where the pounds can be looked after by the writer constables.” Mr. Brown has lost sight of the fact that the number of pounds has greatly multiplied since there was one at each police-station only, and also of the fact that the police are not under the orders of the District Boards, to whom the management of the pounds has been transferred from the Magistrates. Elsewhere than at police-stations *khas* management is always a failure. The farming system, of which I admit the faults, at least produces revenue, which the other does not. In the 24-Parganas there were 52 municipal pounds during the year under report, against the same number in 1893-94. The income from these pounds amounted to Rs. 5,545 against Rs. 5,346 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 700 against Rs. 905. In Nadia the number of pounds within municipal limits was 24 against 25 in 1893-94. The total receipts were Rs. 3,830 against Rs. 3,733 in the year before, and the expenditure Rs. 57 against Rs. 81; all of these pounds were farmed out. In Jessore there were 7 municipal pounds during the year, against 6 in 1893-94, with an income of Rs. 1,227 against Rs. 1,260. The expenditure on the pounds amounted to Rs. 230 during the year, against Rs. 399 in 1893-94. No information has been given by the Magistrates of Murshidabad or Khulna regarding municipal pounds in their districts.

FERRIES.

138. The following statement shows the income from ferries under Government and the District and Municipal Boards for the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Year.	Income from Government ferries.	Income from District Board ferries.	Income from Municipal ferries.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	1893-94	Rs. 4,435	Rs. 16,397	Rs. Nil	
	1894-95	4,597	16,228	Nil	
Nadia	1893-94	24,650	3,059	Nil	
	1894-95	24,195	3,071	Nil	
Murshidabad	1893-94	4,960	9,364	9,003	
	1894-95	4,722	9,047	9,141	
Jessore	1893-94	Nil	7,675	53	} Moheshpur Municipality.
	1894-95	Nil	7,407	51	
Khulna	1893-94	930	5,316	12	} Debhata Municipality.
	1894-95	930	4,828	13	

139. This account of pounds and ferries is a lamentable illustration of the administration of District and Local Boards. The income is falling off, and although the actual rents decrease, the uncollected balances grow larger and larger until great portions of them are written off as irrecoverable. I have no hesitation in preferring the farming system to one of direct management, considering the quality of the servants who would be employed for the latter and the very small amount of supervision which the Boards would bestow upon them. The Excise Department has shown how successfully a system similar to that of pound rents can be worked; but though I have again and again pointed this out to the local authorities, they do not appear to take advantage of the example. They take advances by way of security, but this is useless when they habitually allow the arrears to exceed the security. I believe the allegations against the farmers to be generally true, as regards starving the cattle, giving them no shelter, keeping them standing in deep mud, bribing people to capture cattle, and so on, and without efficient supervision and inspection such evils will continue. It is proposed to employ inspectors, but I have no belief in efficient work being done by such inspectors without active supervision, and that the Boards do not appear to be inclined to exercise.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

140. There are no important institutions of a social or political character in this Division. There are some branches of the Indian Association of Calcutta in Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Parganas, in Krishnagar, in Nadia, and in Berhampore in Murshidabad. They consist chiefly of pleaders. The branch of the Indian Association at Krishnagar meets only for the purpose of sending delegates to the Congress. No delegates were, however, sent last year. The Murshidabad branch of the Indian Association is said to discuss both social and political matters whenever there is occasion. During the year under report, it discussed the Police Bill. In several municipalities in the 24-Parganas there are certain rate-payers' associations which arrogate to themselves the functions of an opposition to the Municipal Commissioners. In the Sadar subdivision of the district the attention of those who take an interest in public affairs is directed to the institutions and associations in Calcutta. In Nadia the rate-payers' associations, which formerly existed in certain municipalities, have ceased to exist. It is said to be due to the fact that the persons who organised them have succeeded in securing for themselves or for their parties seats on the Municipal Board. The *Bandhu Sabha* of Santipur and *Mitra Sabha* of Ranaghat

To be substituted for pages 1719 and
1720 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta*
Gazette dated the 11th September 1895.

continued to do some good work in the way of affording help to widows and orphans. *Hari Sabhas*, Hindu religious institutions, have been started in several places where religious books are read and hymns are sung. The pandits of Nadia have organized an association for the advancement of Sanskrit learning and for the discussion of philosophical, religious, and social questions, under the name of the College of Pandits of Nadia. The question of calf vaccination was laid before the pandits at their last annual conference during the Christmas holidays, and the pandits gave it as their opinion that there was no religious objection to using calves for vaccination. In Murshidabad there are two other institutions, viz., the "Murshidabad Muhammadan Association" and the "Anjumani." The former deals with matters connected with the intellectual and moral improvement of Muhammadans, and the latter is reported to be a purely religious institution maintained for the help of the poor. In Khulna the only social institutions deserving of notice are the Jessore and Khulna *Sannilani*, which looks after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the *Sripur Hitasadhini Sabha*, which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

141. In the 24-Parganas the total number of presses was 30, against 27 in the previous year. Six presses were closed and nine opened during the year. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by a European, 1 by a Native Christian, 10 by Muhammadans, and 17 by Hindus. The Horticultural Press, the Bharati Press, and the Suptahik Sambad Press continued to issue periodicals, called *Sanskrit Chandrika*, the *Bharati*, and the *Anader Patrika* respectively. Another periodical, called *Bhishuk Darpan*, has been newly started during the year, and is issued by the Bhishuk Darpan Juntra. The Herald Press issued a paper called the *Indian Christian Herald*. Two newspapers—the *Railway Guardian* and the *Power*—have sprung up during the year. The former is issued by the Railway Press, and the latter by the Power Steam Printing Works, which also issues two other papers—the *Banganibasi* and the *National Guardian*. The circulation of these papers and periodicals is confined to a limited number of people. A monthly Bengali magazine, named *Prabha*, printed in Calcutta, is published at Nila, a village in the subdivision of Diamond Harbour. It deals with literary, and not with political or administrative subjects. In Nadia the number of presses was reduced from three to two. No daily, weekly or other periodical paper is issued from any of these presses. In Murshidabad there were 11 presses as against 10 in the previous year. Three weekly newspapers—the *Pratikar*, the *Pratinidhi*, and the *Hitaishu*—were published in this district during the year. They are moderate in tone and limited in circulation. A monthly paper, called the *Nandi*, a comic paper, was started during the year, but after two or three issues it ceased to exist. In Jessore there were four presses, a new press having been started during the year. Three of them execute miscellaneous work, while the fourth, "The Chikitsa Prabash Press," continued to issue a weekly journal, called the *Samajo-Sahitya*, and vernacular books on hygiene. As in the previous year, there was only one press in Khulna. It executes job work. No newspaper is issued from it. The vernacular journal called the *Ghostok*, started in the preceding year by a local Native Christian, continued to be printed and published in Calcutta. It will thus be seen that the newspapers and periodicals published in the districts of this Division are generally of little importance and small circulation. As regards the public press generally, the few who read newspapers in the several districts of this Division read the papers published in Calcutta. Of papers published in English, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and the *Bengalee* have the largest circulation among the native community. The leading vernacular papers are the *Bangavasi*, the *Banganivasi*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Sanjibani*, the *Samaya*, and the *Sudhakar*. Of these, the *Bangavasi* and the *Banganivasi* are the organs of the orthodox Hindus. The *Hitavadi* is more liberal as regards social matters, and is a supporter of the Congress. The *Samaya* advocates the cause of the raiyat and social reform. The *Sanjivani* is the organ of the Brahma Somaj. The *Sudhakar* is a Muhammadan paper devoted to the cause of the Musalmans. The *Bangavasi* has in some districts found its way among the shopkeepers and the others of the

lower class who know a little of reading and writing. My remarks on public feeling apply to the public press, with which the people at large may be said to have nothing to do, though I cannot but think that there is a danger of the seditious and malignant misrepresentations of the native press gradually filtering downwards and leading the discontented among the people to believe that the British Government is their enemy.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

142. Seventeen Sub-Deputy Collectors and thirteen kanungos were employed in this Division during 1894-95, as shown below:—

			Sub-Deputies.	Kanungos.
24-Parganas	...	...	5	3
Nadia	...	...	4	1
Murshidabad	...	...	3	4
Jessore	...	...	3	3
Khulna	...	...	2	2
			17	13

143. Of the five Sub-Deputy Collectors in the 24-Parganas, Babu Amrita Lal Gupta worked for a few months only, and Babu Adyata Charan De is specially employed as Superintendent of the Port Canning estate. Since the middle of February, Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta has been employed exclusively on settlement operations. One of the Sub-Deputy Collectors of Nadia, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, was transferred from this Division early in the year. Another Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, went away on leave on 21st September 1894, and returned to duty on the 4th March 1895. So, properly speaking, only two Sub-Deputy Collectors worked in this district throughout the year, and one for half the year. Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, who was a Sub-Deputy Collector in Murshidabad, has been promoted to be a Deputy Collector. There was one Sub-Deputy Collector at Khulna for some months, and one in the Satkhira subdivision for the whole year. The Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos were employed as usual on measurement, settlement, collection of rent from khas mahals, and other miscellaneous and outdoor duties, but they greatly prefer sedentary work in offices, and it requires constant goading and supervision to keep them on tour. The Sub-Deputy Collectors at some of the subdivisions were employed in criminal judicial work, which I think interferes unduly with their revenue work. The remarks of District Officers about the qualifications of the Sub-Deputy Collectors will be found with mine in the statement showing the character of gazetted officers appended to this report. Of the kanungos, Babu Rash Behary Bose, attached to Basirhat, and Babu Nritya Gopal Sanyal, at Krishnagar, have not been favourably reported on. The latter officer is lazy and perfunctory in his work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

144. In the 24-Parganas most of the zamindars are non-resident, and there is not much sympathy between them and their raiyats, in whose welfare they usually take no personal interest. The Mookerjees of Goberdanga, and Babu Prosad Das Dutt, who has a zamindari in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, take an interest in the welfare of their tenants, and the zamindars of Goberdanga maintain a school and a dispensary. In the 24-Parganas, Babu Rajkishore Mandal is generally reported to be a tyrannous landlord. Debendra Nath Bose, son of Dwarka Nath Bose, the zamindar of Metakhira abad, with a number of *lathials*, attacked the cutcherry of a tenure-holder in the abad, and because, in the affray which took place, some of the assailants were wounded, a case was brought against the defending party, which resulted in acquittal. The landlord appears to have been the guilty party. In Nadia the zamindars, with a few exceptions, have been quiet and law-abiding. There have been several criminal cases between Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri and Ram Gopal Chetlangi, regarding the possession of certain chars, and an addi-

tional police force has been quartered on the chars to preserve the peace, but in this case the Chetlangis appear to be the aggressors. Certain *lathials* in the employment of the zamindars of Amla Sadarpur in Kushtia subdivision were convicted of rioting. The gumashta of a petty zamindar, Raj Mohini Debi, a widow of Kurulgachi, at the head of a number of *lathials*, attacked certain raiyats in pursuance of a claim to a fishery, and in the affray which ensued one of the raiyats was killed and two wounded. The rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Messrs. Watson and Company and the other European planters and zamindars are reported to have managed their affairs quietly during the year. In Murshidabad the conduct of the zamindars has been generally satisfactory. No case of employment of *lathials* by any zamindars was reported. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Maharani Surnomoyi of Cossimbazar are exemplary landlords, and the Maharani has, during the year, undertaken the construction of water-works for the town of Berhampore—a gift which will cost more than two lakhs of rupees. Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of Lalgola has commenced building a *sarai* for travellers at Jangipur, which will cost some eight thousand rupees. On the expiration of the *ijara* given by Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of a large portion of his property to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, there were indications of disturbance, the raiyats objecting to the zamindars renewing the *ijara* to the Company. But the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, the Rao Saheb having given Jardine, Skinner and Company a *putni* of his share of certain villages in which they were co-sharers, retaining the rest of the property in his direct management. In the north of Jangipur, one Bhagabati Charan Mitra tried to raise the rent of his raiyats, which led to the institution of some cases, but nothing serious happened. There has been also some friction in the Kandi subdivision between one Jiban Gobinda Ghosh and his raiyats. The landlord appeared to be in the wrong. A raiyat was murdered by the servants of Babus Raj Kumar Raya and Surendra Kumar Raya of Narail, as he refused to go to their cutcherry to execute a *kabuliyat* in their favour. Considerable ill-feeling existed between Babu Kali Das Rai, one of the co-sharers of Narail, and his tenants of Nischindipur, owing to an attempt made by his naib to enhance rents by 25 per cent. and to exact *kabuliyats*. Several cases were also brought by the raiyats against the naibs for forcibly sowing their lands with indigo. Babu Raj Kumar Raya and Kali Das Raya of Narail, and their sons, still usurp judicial functions, the sons having the original and the father appellate jurisdiction. The people are so much used to this state of things that they never complain against it. A number of *lathials* of Babus Bhavendra Nath Banerji and Jagadananda Banerji of Altapole attacked certain parties who had been buying up *jummai* right of their raiyats, and killed one of them. The case resulted in acquittal. Strained relations existed between Raja Promotho Bhusun Deb Raya of Nuldanga and his tenants of the Nowhatta concern in the Magura subdivision. There were two cases of wrongful confinement and one of theft brought against the Raja's men by the raiyats. In two of them the accused were convicted, and the third was compounded. I find that the so-called raiyats are often Babus, and sometimes even zamindars, who have purchased the rights of the raiyats for the purpose of making themselves unpleasant. In at least one case the Narail zamindars have made such a purchase in one of the Raja's zamindaries. Babu Hari Charan Bose of Sukpukhuria, in Bangaon subdivision, established a rival *hat* in spite of proceedings taken against him under sections 107 and 144, Criminal Procedure Code; the bonds executed by his men were forfeited. A riot was committed in village Tangrali by the servants of Raj Kumari Dasi of Ranaghat on one side, and those of Sishir Kumar Ghosh of Amritabazar on the other. There was friction between the agents of Babu Dino Nath Mullick of Calcutta and his tenants in thana Gaighatta. One of the zamindar's men was convicted of rioting. Mr. Maxwell, Joint-Magistrate, in charge of the Jhenida subdivision, reports that a few cases of unfair treatment of raiyats by the Jorada concern, managed by Mr. George Monnier, came to his notice during the year. Babu Protap Chandra Ghosh, zamindar of Kotechandpur, gave some trouble to the local municipality about road lands. The District Magistrate had to interfere in the dispute. In Khulna the greater zamindars are chiefly non-resident. Several instances of oppression and illegal acts on the part of the resident zamindars have been reported. Babus Ram Nath, Girindra Chandra,

and Bijoy Krishna Dutta Chaudhuri of Khararia employed *lathials* to oust a tenure-holder under the zamindars of Hogla, who also retained *lathials*. There were two cases, in one of which the men of the Khararia zamindars were convicted of rioting, and in the other the men of Raj Kiswar Chatterjee were convicted of the same offence. Debendra Nath Ghosh of Noapara employed *lathials* to coerce his tenants, and a serious riot occurred. The case ended in conviction, and the order was upheld by the High Court. A man was shot dead in an affray between Paresh Nath Dey of Amirpore, police-station Batia-ghatta, a landlord, and his raiyats, as the former had taken forcible possession of certain plots of land said to have previously been held by the latter. The case resulted in acquittal. Modhu Kundu of Digraj demanded a kabuliyat from a raiyat, who refused it, having already given one to another co-sharer. Thereupon Modhu, with a number of men, attacked the raiyat, and a riot took place. The offender was convicted by the Magistrate, but acquitted by the Sessions Judge. A number of *lathials* of Guru Charan Bose, Behari Bose, and Hari Charan Bose of Khalisakhali assaulted a raiyat who had mortgaged his lands to another, and in the fight which ensued one of the mortgagee's men was killed. The case ensued in acquittal. Babu Jogendro Nath Mitra, a zamindar of Mollah, was shot dead by certain disaffected raiyats; the actual murderer has not been detected. Certain *lathials* employed by Broja Lal Nag of Bushbati attacked certain raiyats who had attorned to his rival claimant. In the affray which took place, one of the raiyats was killed and another wounded. The accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but the High Court set aside the conviction. The raiyats of Srimati Kamal Kumari Chaudhurani, in the Bagerhat subdivision, showed a disposition to resist the oppression of her naib. Rioting might have ensued but for the timely interference of the Deputy Magistrate, who succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation. There is a spirit of lawlessness and violence abroad in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, which appears to call for a stronger administration of criminal justice than there has been of late. From what I have observed in cases, the courts appear to require evidence of a standard which cannot be obtained where the police and the people are equally inaccurate in their statements. No attempt appears to be made to winnow out the truth among discrepancies and exaggerations, and, as I have said in a previous paragraph, murderers and other criminals escape punishment to an extent which thoroughly disheartens the police and encourages evil doers. Native Magistrates are of course influenced by what they know of the idiosyncrasies of the superior courts.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

145. The crops generally were good, and the condition of the cultivators and agricultural labourers consequently satisfactory. Health was also generally fair. The most important point which has attracted my attention during the year has been the violence and rioting which has occurred principally in the eastern part of the Division and in connection with agrarian disputes, and the difficulty of getting the offenders punished in the criminal courts.

REVISED RULES FOR THE GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES
TO CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT
SERVICE, AND TO APPLICANTS FOR LEAVE
ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OR FOR
PERMISSION TO RETIRE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 4th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 298T.M.

READ—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, No. 669G., dated the 21st June 1872, laying down rules for conducting the medical examination of candidates for the public service under the Financial Notification of the Government of India No. 2620, dated the 10th August 1871.

Government of Bengal Notification, dated the 19th June 1874, under which the duty of conducting the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service was, in Calcutta, required to be performed by all commissioned Medical Officers engaged in private practice.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Surgeon-General for Bengal, No. 1335, dated the 20th March 1879, laying down rules for the grant of medical certificates to gazetted officers applying for leave or extension of leave in India.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals No. 1729, dated the 11th August 1891, modifying the orders of 1879.

Government of Bengal Resolution No. 2114 Medical, dated the 4th May 1894, revising the rules for the grant of medical certificates to candidates for employment in Government service, and gazetted officers applying for leave or permission to retire from the service.

In Government Order No. 669G., dated 21st June 1872, cited in the preamble, it was laid down that, in the case of a person selected for appointment to an office conditionally on passing the prescribed medical examination, no fee was to be charged by the Medical Officer conducting the examination, but that in cases where the person to be examined had not been so selected, but was only a candidate for an office, a fee of Rs. 4 might be charged to the examinee. The duty of conducting such examinations was, in Calcutta, to be performed by the Commissioned Medical Officers in Calcutta who enjoy the privilege of private practice, and have consequently taken the place of the Presidency Surgeons under the Medical Warrant of 1867; and in the mufassal, by the Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station. In the Notification of 19th June 1874, it was further laid down that a candidate for Government service should be furnished with a letter showing that he would be appointed to a post in the event of his being declared physically fit, and that only those so authorized should be examined without the payment of a fee. In order to distribute the duty of examination equally among the Commissioned Medical Officers at the Presidency, Heads of Departments were requested to send candidates to them in rotation.

2. The orders No. 1335, dated 20th March 1879, dealt with medical certificates granted to gazetted officers applying for leave, or extension of leave in India, and in order to secure uniformity of practice, and to prevent persons going from one doctor to another in quest of certificates, it was prescribed that all gazetted officers not stationed at the Presidency should in the first instance apply to the Civil Surgeon of the district to which they were attached, and to him only, and that officers stationed at the Presidency should apply to one of the following medical officers, according to the branch of the public service to which they belonged:—

Revenue officers	...	...	To the Superintendent, General Hospital.
Judicial officers	...	...	To the Principal, Medical College.
Other officers (including officers of the Public Works Department, Police, Registration, and other Departments).			To the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Mayo Hospital.

A form of medical certificate was prescribed, and it was stated that no leave would be granted on any certificate couched in different terms.

These orders were subsequently modified in Government Order No. 1729, dated 11th August 1891, on a representation from the High Court, which brought to notice the inconvenience to which judicial officers had in some instances been put in obtaining medical certificates, owing to Presidency Surgeons considering themselves absolutely debarred from examining applicants for leave, unless specially and personally requested to do so; and it was decided that gazetted officers of the Judicial Department should apply to the Second Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, for medical certificates, instead of to the Principal of the Medical College, who had been relieved of these duties, and that an officer applying to a Presidency Surgeon for a certificate should produce a letter from the head of his office addressed to the particular Presidency Surgeon. The form of letter was at the same time prescribed.

3. In March 1894 the attention of Government was drawn, in a communication from Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, which was forwarded through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to certain objections to the existing rules for the grant of medical certificates. It was pointed out that in some instances candidates for Government service in the mufassal, who were unable to obtain a medical certificate of fitness from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they resided, were in the habit of applying to the Civil Surgeon of some other district, or to a Presidency Surgeon in Calcutta, and that owing to the latter officer being ignorant of the previous history of the case, they not unfrequently succeeded in getting the required certificate. Similar difficulties, it was said, arose when officials desired to obtain medical certificates recommending the grant of leave or permission to retire from the service. The following rules were therefore laid down in supersession of previous orders:—

(1) A candidate for employment in the service of Government shall not be examined by any medical officer without a letter authorising the examination from the local head of the department in which the applicant wishes to serve.

Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College.

Professor of Surgery, Medical College.

Ditto Anatomy, ditto.

Ditto Midwifery, ditto.

Ditto Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College.

Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

Such letter should be addressed in the mufassal to the Civil Surgeon of the district, and at the Presidency to one of the officers named in the margin.

(2) In the same way applicants for a medical certificate recommending leave or retirement shall ordinarily go to the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they are employed, or if they are employed in Calcutta to one of the officers referred to above.

(3) If the medical officer who signs the certificate under Articles 893 and 904 of the Civil Service Regulations is not the usual medical attendant of the applicant, he shall certify in addition that he has communicated with the usual medical attendant of the applicant before giving the certificate.

(4) In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board through the departmental head, actual or prospective, of the applicant, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

4. These rules have been found in practice to be defective, inasmuch as they abandon the principle of distributing departments equally among the so-called Presidency Surgeons, and give, both to candidates for Government service, as well as to officials employed in Calcutta, an absolute option in selecting their medical officer. This option has led to much trouble, and given rise to many complaints in the past, and the object of all previous orders has been to do away with it. The rules, moreover, do not meet the fairly frequent case of an officer who has taken leave in the mufassal and while on leave in Calcutta wants an extension of leave on account of illness and *vice versa*. And lastly, they include the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital in the list of Presidency Surgeons, although he is debarred from private practice. In order to remedy these defects, and to place the entire question of the grant of medical certificates on a clear and satisfactory footing, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to lay down the following rules for future guidance:—

I. The duty of granting medical certificates shall, in Calcutta, be performed by the following medical officers, who will examine only those officers who belong to the departments allotted to them :—

Designation of medical officer.	Departments allotted.
Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.	Civil Service. Bengal Medical Department. Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and Subordinate Civil Service—
Professor of Midwifery, Medical College.	(a) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. (b) Special Deputy Collectors. (c) Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Collectors. Calcutta Small Cause Court.
Professor of Surgery, Medical College.	Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, including Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs. Registration Department. Jail Department.
Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College.	Marine Ecclesiastical Public Works Emigration Meteorological Botanical Gardens. Factories. Boiler Commission. Translators to Government. Telegraph Department. Forest Department.
Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.	Opium Survey Settlement Wards' Estates. Police Department.
Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College.	Excise Department. Income-tax Customs Salt Stamps and Stationery Department. Accounts Education

II. In the mufassal the duty of granting medical certificates shall be performed by the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district, who will examine persons of all departments who belong to, or are employed in his district. He will on no account examine a person attached to another district except under the circumstances described in rule IV.

III. All officers of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, who are desirous of obtaining medical certificates recommending leave, extension of leave, or retirement, must, if employed in Calcutta, apply to the medical officer to whom the department in which they are employed is allotted. If they are employed in the mufassal, they must apply to the Civil Surgeon or the Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they are employed, and to him only.

IV. Officers on leave either in Calcutta or the mufassal, who, while at a station other than that from which they went on leave, are desirous of obtaining an extension of leave on medical certificate must, if in Calcutta, present themselves for medical examination to the Medical Officer at the Presidency to whom the Department in which they are employed is allotted, and if, in the mufassal, to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district. In every such case it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer, before he grants a certificate, to ascertain particulars regarding the applicant's previous medical history, and the fact that this has been done shall be mentioned in the medical certificate.

V. Candidates for employment in Government service, either in a particular department or generally, must, in Calcutta, go for medical examination to the Medical Officer to whom the department in which they wish to serve has been allotted, or to the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery if they seek employment generally, and to no other officer. In the mufassal, they must go to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they wish to serve. In all cases, a fee of Rs. 4 will be charged to the examinee.

VI. Medical certificates granted to candidates for employment in Government service shall be in the form annexed. Those granted to officers in the service of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, shall be in the form prescribed in Article 893 of the Civil Service Regulations.

VII. In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information, and communication to officers subordinate to them.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments under this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1727

Certificate of Physical fitness for Government Service.

I, _____, do hereby certify
that I have examined _____, a candidate for
employment in _____

His age is by his own statement _____ years, and by appearance _____ years

- a. General conformation.
- b. Vision.
- c. Hearing.
- d. Lungs.
- e. Heart.
- f. Liver.
- g. Spleen.
- h. Hernia, present or absent.†
- i. Hydrocele present or absent.†
- k. Glycosuria present or absent.†
- l. Albuminuria present or absent.†
- m. Distinguishing marks.

I consider that he is of sound health and good physique, and capable of bearing fatigue and exposure, and that he is fit to enter the service of Government.†

I consider him unfit to enter the service of Government for the reason given at †

(Place)

Date

* Designation of Medical Officer.

† Strike out "present" or "absent" in h, i, k and l and whichever of the concluding sentences does not apply.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar '30. Weather hot and cloudy. *Aus* crop is being harvested and is estimated at about 8 annas. Prospects of *aman* rice bad through continued want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2'00. Weather cloudy at times. Want of rain felt everywhere. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling from 14 to 23 seers per rupee at different subdivisions.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '09. The break in the rains continues. *Aus*, jute and sugarcane crops are fair. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects of winter rice fair in the south, but poor in the north of the district. Transplantation going on in a few places. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar 12 to 14 0
Barasat 15 0
Basirhat 17 12½
Diamond Harbour 16 0

} per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall '24. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. 20 to 30 per cent. of *aman* rice land remains uncultivated. Cutting of jute commenced; outturn estimated very good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna '46, Bagerhat 1'53, Satkhira 1'54. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* rice continues. More rain urgently wanted. *Aus* and jute are being harvested. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is reported to be not full. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 15 to 19½ seers a rupee in the different subdivisions.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1'45. Weather cloudy. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1'17. Weather hot and cloudy, but heavy rain after the end of the week. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute in full swing. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Pabna.—Rainfall '71. Weather hot and cloudy. Rivers falling. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall '63. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Cutting of jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 9'67. Weather hot. Reaping of *aus* nearly over; about 10 annas outturn. Transplantation of *aman* continues; prospects generally fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Putia. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar '32. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. *Marua* and Indian-corn being reaped. Rain wanted for the growth of paddy plants. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16½ to 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar '35. Harvesting of *marua* and *m. u. i* going on. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers a rupee.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari 3'63. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested and *aghani* transplanted. Prospects of both good. Cattle-disease reported.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2'87, Madhubani 3'40, Samastipur 1'10. *Bhadoi* harvest commenced in places. Transplanting of paddy nearly completed. Rain wanted at Samastipur. Prices almost stationary. Fodder for cattle plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar '18. Weather hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* being cut; outturn good. Prospects of *aghani* continue good generally. In portions of the district further rain is soon wanted. Price of common rice 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar '44. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. Cattle-disease in Kasba thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall '94. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* rice being reaped. Late *beali* maturing. Weeding of *sarad* rice in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...
Jajpur	...	...	...
Kendrapara	...	...	...
Banki	...	...	...
	21	0	} per rupee.
	22	5	
	26	4	
	22	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar '03, Giridi 1·27. Heavy rain urgently required for rice crops. *Bhadoi* being harvested with good results generally. Fodder abundant. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Fine weather, with slight showers, continued throughout the week, except in the east of the province, where there was heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished, but in many districts more rain is required for the growth of the plants. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions considerable portions of rice land remain uncultivated owing to continued want of rain. Early rice and jute are still being harvested, and the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is doing well. No cattle-disease is reported except from Purnea and Champaran. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Bardwan	11 8 14 8	12 0 14 8	9 12	15 8 16 8 13 8						
	2	Birbhum	15 12 15 12	12 0	13 8 15 0	10 8	19 8 18 0 14 4						
	3	Bankura	15 8 15 8	13 6	15 8 16 0	12 8	17 8 20 0 16 0						
	4	Midnapore	15 8 16 0	14 8	14 8 15 0	11 4	17 5 17 0 13 12						
	5	Hooghly	14 0 14 0	8 0 8 0	7 8	12 8 14 0 11 0						
	6	Howrah	10 0 10 4	9 6	13 8 13 12 11 8						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	8 0 7 4 1/2	7 7	16 0 16 0 11 0 1/2						
	8	Calcutta	12 4 12 4	13 3 16 6 16 6	18 13	8 0 8 0	7 9	11 13 11 13 9 13	17 12 17 12 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Nadia	16 0 16 4	18 0 24 7 21 8	20 0	6 10 6 10	6 8	15 8 14 8 11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	16 0 16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0 10 8	9 8	14 0 15 0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	13 0 13 0	12 8 16 0 16 0	12 0	13 0 13 0	9 0	17 12 19 0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	14 0 16 0	10 0	17 0 18 0 12 12						
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	17 4 16 8	15 0 24 0 26 4 24 0	12 0 12 0	9 12	14 10 15 0 10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	15 0 15 0	14 1 16 0 16 0	...	9 0 9 0	9 9	15 8 15 8 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	13 0 13 0	12 0	...	...	9 8 10 0	8 0	13 0 14 0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	8 0 8 0	8 0 9 0 9 0	9 0	5 8 5 8	5 8	13 0 13 0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	13 0	...	...	7 0 7 0	8 0	13 13 13 5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	15 0 12 0	13 8	...	...	12 0 12 0	9 0	15 0 14 4 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	20 0 18 12	15 12 22 8 22 8	21 0	6 6 6 12	6 0	18 0 18 12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	13 0 12 0	13 0 15 0 15 0	...	12 12 12 12	8 0	16 8 16 0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	9 8 9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0 12 0	10 0	15 0 15 0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	18 0 18 13	16 0	...	...	16 0 7 10 7 10	7 8	18 0 18 0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 15 0	10 0	19 8 19 0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 10 chitaks, and Raniganj 11 seers.

B At Rempur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10 seers 8 chitaks and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.

E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 11 1/2 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.

F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahat 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 10 seers 8 chitaks.

H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (bahadurkhali) 10 1/2 seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.

I In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaks, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...
...
...
...
...

...
14	8	14	8	16	0
...
...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...	...	...	12	8	12
...	...	...	8	13	0
...
...
...

...
...
...
...
...

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------------

S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.
---------------	---------------	---------------

...	...	...	16 13	18 0	18 0
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 12
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...

...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
10 0	10 0	10 0	15 3	15 9	16 13
...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 4

...	...	...	20 4	20 4	15 12
...	...	...	17 12	18 8	14 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	16 0
...	...	...	16 8	15 0	12 0
...	...	...	17 4	16 0	15 12

...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 4

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.															
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																				
BENGAL.																																		
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.										
...	16	0	17	0	19	0	100	0	120	0	100	0	10	8	11	0	11	7	3	10	0	3	8	0	Burdwan.	1						
...	12	0	12	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	140	0	10	8	10	8	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2			
...	12	0	12	0	12	12	300	0	300	0	320	0	11	2	11	2	10	5	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	14	0	Bankura.	3			
...	16	8	17	0	17	0	180	0	200	0	150	0	10	8	10	8	10	10	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	Midnapore.	4			
...	11	0	13	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	11	8	11	8	10	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	3	12	0	Hooghly.	5			
...	11	0	11	0	12	6	105	0	105	0	105	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Howrah.	6			
...	14	7	12	5	13	5	91	6	89	5	92	0	11	7	11	7	11	7	3	8	0	3	5	0	3	9	0	24-Parganas.	7			
16	6	16	6	19	6	14	8	14	8	18	13	91	6	91	6	85	0	11	3	11	3	11	13	3	9	0	3	9	0	3	6	0	Calcutta.	8
...	17	8	17	8	16	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	10	8	10	9	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Nadia.	9			
...	18	0	18	0	17	0	190	0	190	0	200	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	7	0	Murshidabad.	10			
...	18	0	18	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	4	10	4	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	Jessore.	11			
...	11	0	11	0	10	8	160	0	160	0	160	0	9	12	9	12	9	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12			
...	19	15	20	6	18	4	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	10	8	3	10	8	4	0	0	Rajshahi.	13			
...	16	0	16	0	...	...	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	9	0	Dinajpur.	14		
...	10	0	10	0	10	0	160	0	160	0	180	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Jalpaiguri.	15			
23	0	23	0	22	0	7	8	7	8	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	Darjeeling.	16		
...	10	0	10	0	9	0	45	0	50	0	72	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	Rangpur.	17			
...	90	0	90	0	90	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	12	0	3	13	4	3	13	4	Bogra.	18			
...	18	12	18	12	17	4	160	0	160	0	200	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	9	6	3	10	0	3	8	0	Pabna.	19			
...	14	8	13	0	...	...	110	0	120	0	140	0	10	10	10	10	9	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	Dacca.	20		
...	13	0	13	0	13	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Mymensingh.	21			
...	13	0	13	0	...	...	140	0	140	0	120	0	9	12	9	12	10	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	Faridpur.	22		
...	70	0	60	0	80	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	3	8	0	3	8	6	3	12	0	Backergunge.	23			
																							Dacca Division.											

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10 seers 8 chitaks.

L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.

M In Alipur Duar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.

P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Q In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 12 chitaks.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL —concluded.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	10 0	16 0	17 1	10 8	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 12	13 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 8	17 14	14 8	23 0	22 0	...
	28	Gaya	13 0	13 4	14 8	22 0	21 8	18 4	9 0	10 0	8 12	17 0	16 0	12 8	20 4	20 0	15 4
	29	Shahabad	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...
	30	Saran	15 5	15 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	18 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
	31	Champaran	17 0	16 12	14 0	27 8	26 8	19 0	8 2	8 0	8 8	17 2	17 0	13 0	...	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur	14 8	13 8	13 8	25 0	23 8	18 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	15 14	14 0	11 8	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	15 0	17 2	13 8	25 0	22 0	16 12	10 8	10 8	9 8	18 0	18 4	12 8	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	16 0	15 0	14 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	10 8	14 0	9 8	15 0	17 8	11 0	...	16 0
	35	Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	23 15	21 7	18 15	13 14	12 10	10 1	17 10	17 11	13 14	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 14	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	...
	41	Puri	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 3	23 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	12 8	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	13 8	13 8	13 15	20 4	19 2	...	9 9	9 9	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	13 8	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 8	15 8	9 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	...	...	...

- U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 13 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Fenny hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers, Bihar 10½ seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10 seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA

The 10th September 1895.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>deum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...
...
...

...	...	...	23	0	23	0	...
...	...	...	24	0	25	8	21 4
...
...	...	...	20	0	20	0	18 8
...	...	...	26	8	26	0	24 0
...
...	...	...	25	0	26	0	20 12

...	...	...	...	25	0	...
...
...
20	0	...	...	...	...	...
...

...
...
...

...	...	...	24	0	22	8	21 0
...	...	...	28	0	27	0	27 0
...	...	...	16	14	16	14	...
...	13	0	...	...	...	...	...
...

KANOI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET, (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	13 5	13 5	10 0
...	12 0	12 0	11 7
...	11 14	11 14	11 4
18 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	21 0
16 4	12 4	14 8	18 4	18 4	19 0
...	18 0	18 0	16 0
16 0	14 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	17 8
...	19 12	20 4	17 0
...	17 0	17 8	17 0
...	16 8	16 8	16 8
18 8	21 0	...	21 0	20 8	17 0
...	20 3	20 8	17 11
...	16 0	14 0	15 0
16 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	12 0
...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	Kalai or biri.		
...	15 2	15 2	12 8
...	Chhola.		
...	15 0	15 0	12 0
...	Biri or kalai.		
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	14 7	14 7	11 13
...	15 0	15 0	13 0
...	11 0	12 0	10 8
...	12 8	12 8	
...	14 10	14 1	13 8
...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	17 0	17 0	
...	12 0	12 0	12 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895—(concluded).

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 0	9 8	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	W 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.	26
28 0	26 8	18 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.		
28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Y 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28	
20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	Z 11 0	11 8	10 8	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Shahabad.	29			
24 0	22 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	a 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Saran.	30			
26 8	28 0	17 8	26 8	26 12	17 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31			
25 2	22 8	15 4	25 0	24 0	17 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	b 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32			
24 0	25 0	16 8	22 0	23 2	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33			
26 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	168 0	168 0	120 to 140	d 10 0	10 12	10 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.		
25 4	22 11	20 3	18 15	18 15	17 11	151 8	151 8	151 8	e 10 11	10 11	10 1	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Bhagalpur.	35			
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	f 10 0	10 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	g 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38			
...	18 6	18 6	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	i 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
20 0	20 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	j 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.		
18 0	18 0	14 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43			
15 12	18 8	...	16 14	16 14	13 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	k 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 10 0	3 10 6	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singbhum.	46	

- c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers and Samastipur 11 seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Madhubani 9½ seers and Supaul 10 seers.
f In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
k At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUOKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	PLACES.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 1 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	3 9 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	3 10 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 14 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	3 1 0
6	Patna ...	2 3 0 Red wheat.	2 3 0 White wheat.	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 2 6	2 3 0	2 11 0
7	Cuttack ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 7 0									
8	Balasore ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	3 0 0
9	Puri ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
10	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	2 1 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 4 0 2	4 0 2	0 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 10 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR FAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)			KANGNI OH KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 6 6	1 6 0	...	2 1 2	3 0 1	15 0
...
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer Arictinum.</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 9 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 10 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 8 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Narayanganj.
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 6	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 7 9	2 3 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai. 2 10 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
Biri or kalai. 2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.582		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29.598		
The highest pressure in the month	29.697	29th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.388	6th	16
The range of pressure	0.309		
Hours.			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	114.4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398.4		
°			
The mean temperature of the month	82.6		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers	83.1		
The highest temperature in the month	91.4	19th	
The lowest temperature in the month	74.0	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	17.4		
The mean daily range of temperature	9.2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	17.4	19th	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.984		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers	1.002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7.52		
The average cloud proportion of August from 18 years' registers	8.01		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month	11.84		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10.77		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13.94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.92	17th	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
°			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	144.3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57.2		
The greatest sun temperature	157.2	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	66.8	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1.7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3.5	25th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	83.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	249.0	7th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	20.0	7th, 8 to 9 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 3, N.E. 27, E. 97, S.E. 195, S. 191, S.W. 84, W. 42, N.W. 7, Calm 98.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th September 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.646	29.093	+0.023	Sly	60	93.7	4th Sep.	78.2	2nd Sep.	91.6	79.9	85.8	
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	29.395	29.678	+0.026	ESE & Calm	33	94.7	2nd "	72.9	2nd "	92.4	77.7	85.1	
		Birbhum ...	.....												
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.425	29.673	+0.037	Calm	20	92.1	4th "	76.6	2nd "	90.7	78.4	84.6	
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.502	29.685	+0.039	NE	99	93.3	1 & 4 "	77.1	4th "	91.9	79.0	85.5	
	Presidency	Howrah													
		24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	29.704	29.673	+0.010	ENE	288	92.2	3rd "	78.5	4th "	90.8	80.9	85.8	
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.722	29.689	+0.022	Ely	82	90.9	4th "	78.2	3rd "	89.3	79.3	84.3	
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.633	29.688	+0.034	SEly	95	94.3	4th "	78.2	2 & 6 "	92.2	79.1	85.7	
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore	29.680	29.695	+0.023	SEly	80	92.7	4th "	78.8	2nd "	91.1	79.7	85.4	
Jessore ...		Jessore ...	29.717	29.697	+0.020	SEly	78	93.5	4th "	78.4	6th "	91.1	79.1	85.2		
Khulna ...		.....												
Rajshahi ...		Rampur Boalia	29.676	29.695	+0.037	SSE	94	92.1	4th "	80.1	1, 3, 6 & 7 "	90.9	80.5	85.7		
Dinajpur ...		Dinajpur ...	29.622	29.700	+0.035	Calm	38	93.8	5th "	79.7	1, 4 & 7 "	91.7	80.4	86.1		
Jalpaiguri ...		Jalpaiguri ...	29.475	29.716	+0.037	Variable	44	93.4	5th "	76.6	3rd "	90.0	78.2	84.1		
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	22.973	—	+0.004	Variable	97	68.6	4th "	55.7	5th "	65.9	56.5	61.2	
		Gnatong ...	Gnatong ...	19.316	—	—	NW	97	58.4	1st "	42.1	5 to 7 "	54.5	43.0	48.8	
		Kuch Bihar ...	.....												
	Dacca ...	Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.630	29.706	+0.029	SSW	44	93.8	5th "	78.7	7th "	91.8	80.0	85.9	
		Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.687	29.700	+0.054	SE	58	93.2	4th "	78.2	7th "	91.4	79.8	85.6	
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.698	29.697	+0.030	S	46	91.8	4th "	78.8	1st "	88.7	79.9	84.4	
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj	29.736	29.710	+0.022	SEly	131	91.1	4 & 5 "	81.2	2, 3 & 6 "	89.7	81.7	85.7	
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	29.704	29.714	+0.031	Variable	68	93.7	4th "	78.5	6th "	89.6	79.9	84.8	
	Chittagong	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.720	29.714	+0.030	SEly	92	90.8	4th "	78.4	5th "	89.2	80.5	84.9	
		Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.748	29.706	+0.046	Calm	45	93.3	4th "	79.0	1 & 7 "	90.4	80.5	85.4	
Tippera ...		Comilla ...	29.732	29.716	+0.028	E	91	93.3	4th "	75.8	2nd "	90.6	78.0	84.3		
Noakhali ...		Noakhali ...	29.731	29.721	+0.033	SEly	88	90.5	4th "	76.8	2nd "	87.8	78.4	83.1		
Chittagong ...		Chittagong ...	29.684	29.719	+0.006	NEly	108	90.7	3rd "	76.1	2 & 3 "	88.6	77.2	82.9		
BIHAR.	Patna ...	South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
		Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.542	29.677	+0.016	SEly	94	93.0	6th "	74.7	2nd "	89.6	80.1	84.8	
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.356	29.683	+0.033	Calm	104	93.9	4th "	74.8	2nd "	91.6	78.7	85.2	
		Shahabad ...	Dehri ...	29.351	29.654	+0.028	SEly	104	93.3	5 to 7 "	?	?	90.8	?	?	
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	29.466	29.659	+0.025	ESE	96	93.5	5th "	77.2	2nd "	89.5	79.4	84.5	
	Bhagalpur...	Arrah ...	Arrah ...	29.530	29.672	+0.048	S	47	94.4	4 & 5 "	75.0	2nd "	91.4	79.7	85.6	
		Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.536	29.670	+0.045	SEly	69	93.3	5th "	76.1	2nd "	90.2	79.5	84.8	
		Champanan ...	Motibari ...	29.499	29.680	+0.032	ENE	96	93.5	5th "	75.9	2 & 3 "	90.7	77.8	84.2	
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur	29.554	29.685	—	ESE	44	92.7	4 to 6 "	76.2	2nd "	89.6	79.3	84.3	
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.565	29.684	+0.020	ESE	66	92.0	4 & 5 "	76.0	2nd "	89.1*	80.5	85.0*	
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	Monghyr ...	.....												
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.567	29.679	+0.042	SEly	56	93.7	5th "	79.2	3 & 4 "	92.2	79.8	86.0	
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.616	29.695	+0.025	Calm	68	94.2	5th "	78.2	4th "	91.3	80.1	85.7	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	?	?	?	SWly	40	94.5	5th "	77.5	4th "	92.0	80.1	86.1	
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29.249	29.636	+0.058	SEly	85	91.5	4th "	75.8	1st "	89.9	77.9	83.9	
	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.636	29.658	+0.001	NE	85	92.2	1 & 2 "	78.2	2nd "	91.1	79.1	85.1	
		False Point...	False Point...	29.702	29.665	+0.001	Variable	277	91.0	2nd "	78.7	4th "	88.8	80.0*	84.5*	
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.687	29.689	+0.052	Variable	111	92.4	2nd "	77.2	4th "	90.3	78.9	84.6	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.702	29.666	—	Variable	296	91.7	2nd "	76.6	2nd "	90.3	80.0	85.2	
		Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ...	29.694	29.655	—	Variable	315	92.7	2nd "	77.1	3rd "	89.0	78.7	83.9	
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh...	27.734	29.684	+0.022	SSE	159	88.7	4th "	71.3	2nd "	86.3	73.5	79.9	
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.629	29.677	+0.053	NEly	150	89.7	6th "	70.4	3rd "	85.6	72.8	79.2	
		Palaman ...	Daltonganj ...													
		Manbhum ...	.....												
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	28.964	29.672	+0.048	Variable	31	91.9	7th "	76.0	7th "	90.5	77.7	84.1	
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.441	29.732	+0.004	SW		91.7	4th "	75.0	7th "	87.8	77.5	82.7	
		Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.644	29.713	+0.019	SWly	55	91.2	5th "	78.5	7th "	89.3	80.2	84.8	
		Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.601	29.748	+0.022	Calm		96.6	4th "	75.3	2nd "	91.3	77.0*	84.7*	

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean. Mean 8 A.M. temperature. Average humidity at 8 A.M. Average cloud amount at 8 A.M. Rainfall of week at observing station.					OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
+1.0	83.5	82	5.9	1.30	0.88	2.22	2.50	3.14	0.88	2.22	-1.34	27.91	37.35	-9.44	} Burdwan.	
+1.7	81.4	80	3.4	1.34	1.54	3.23	1.67	3.77	1.54	3.23	-1.69	30.00	41.73	-11.73		
+1.0	82.8	85	5.4	1.21	1.34	2.51	1.50	3.32	1.34	2.51	-1.17	34.49	42.30	-7.81	Bankura.	
+2.2	83.9	84	2.6	1.79	1.30	2.64	2.50	3.35	1.30	2.64	-1.34	28.88	41.48	-12.60	Midnapore.	
					0.87	2.48	2.67	3.58	0.87	2.48	-1.61	26.76	40.34	-13.58	Hooghly.	
					1.05	2.93	2.50	3.46	1.05	2.93	-1.88	25.87	40.84	-14.97	Howrah.	
+2.4	84.3	86	8.0	0.14	0.28	3.23	0.50	3.50	0.28	3.23	-2.95	28.83	42.20	-13.37	24 Parganas.	
+2.0	83.6	85	4.7	0.72	0.72	3.73	2.00	3.85	0.72	3.73	-3.01	30.01	43.01	-13.00	Calcutta.	
+2.5	84.3	79	5.7	0.42	0.58	2.43	1.00	3.02	0.58	2.43	-1.85	25.36	38.02	-12.66	Nadia.	
+2.1	83.5	88	6.3	0.24	0.77	2.90	1.57	3.42	0.77	2.90	-2.13	22.80	41.00	-18.20	Murshidabad.	
+1.8	84.7	86	6.3	0.74	0.34	2.54	0.80	3.29	0.34	2.54	-2.20	28.59	39.48	-10.89	Jessore.	
					1.15	2.86	1.67	3.45	1.15	2.86	-1.71	32.31	44.41	-12.10	Khulna.	
+2.9	84.7	85	2.9	0.19	0.07	3.48	0.33	3.29	0.07	3.48	-3.41	30.02	41.18	-11.16	Rajshahi.	
+2.9	84.2	87	6.0	3.69	1.21	3.47	1.20	3.48	1.21	3.47	-2.26	38.51	45.22	-6.71	Dinajpur.	
+2.3	81.4	90	7.3	2.96	2.95	6.05	4.00	4.15	2.95	6.05	-3.10	103.99	94.09	+9.90	Jaipaguri.	
+0.9	60.6	95	9.4	3.70	2.47	5.74	3.75	4.72	2.47	5.74	-3.27		103.53		} Darjeeling.	
-	48.0	87	7.9	11.97	1.21	6.09	1.25	3.87	1.21	6.09	-4.88	90.98	87.50	+3.48		Kuch Bihar.
+3.3	84.6	88	6.1	0.50	1.43	3.93	1.00	3.47	1.43	3.93	-2.50		58.90		Rangpur.	
+2.8	84.4	86	4.9	1.14	0.73	2.85	1.75	3.25	0.73	2.85	-2.12		44.55		Bogra.	
+1.6	82.8	88	7.9	0.02	0.27	3.11	2.50	3.43	0.27	3.11	-2.84	28.99	40.50	-11.51	Pabna.	
+2.4	84.0	84	8.4	0.35	0.47	3.84	2.00	3.53	0.47	3.84	-3.37	32.29	48.21	-15.92	Dacca.	
+2.1	82.7	89	7.3	0.43		3.57		3.76		3.57			53.44		Mymensingh.	
+2.2	83.8	88	5.1	0.16		3.02		3.19		3.02			43.79		Faridpur.	
+3.0	84.1	86	7.9	1.06	0.79	3.50	1.50	4.11	0.79	3.50	-2.71	36.95	60.15	-23.20	Backergunge.	
+2.3	81.8	94	5.9	0.20		3.78		4.09		3.78			55.05		Tippera.	
+1.8	83.0	89	3.3	1.60	1.44	5.39	3.50	4.28	1.44	5.39	-3.95	70.14	85.71	-15.57	Noakhali.	
+2.1	82.1	86	4.1	0.61		5.48		4.20		5.48			94.00		Chittagong.	
					1.09	3.40	2.00	4.45	1.00	3.40	-2.40	54.16	64.28	-10.12	South Lushai Hills.	
+0.6	84.7	78	7.6	0.32	0.28	1.99	1.00	2.78	0.28	1.99	-1.71	29.24	32.34	-3.10	Patna.	
+1.1	83.3	79	4.9	2.07	1.67	1.90	1.75	2.60	1.67	1.90	-0.23	29.20	32.99	-3.79	Gaya.	
?	84.5	83	5.0	1.07												
+0.9	83.6	86	5.7	2.03	1.05	2.05	2.00	2.79	1.05	2.05	-1.00		31.20		} Shahabad.	
+1.3	84.3	85	3.6	0.54												
+0.4	83.5	88	4.7	1.19	0.95	1.72	2.00	2.27	0.95	1.72	-0.77		31.88		Saran.	
+0.4	82.9	86	4.9	3.63		2.17		2.41		2.17			35.76		Champaran.	
-	82.7	92	5.0	2.93		2.36		2.69		2.36			33.06		Muzaffarpur.	
+1.5	83.5	80	6.6	2.87	2.46	2.96	2.00	2.83	2.46	2.96	-0.50	33.60	34.89	-1.29	Darbhanga.	
					0.47	2.41	1.00	3.07	0.47	2.41	-1.94	29.68	34.03	-4.35	Monghyr.	
+2.6	85.1	81	5.1	0.18	1.95	2.58	2.00	3.11	1.95	2.58	-0.63		35.18		Bhagalpur.	
+2.7	84.2	85	6.3	0.02	1.71	3.82	2.00	3.41	1.71	3.82	-2.11		50.51		Purnea.	
+2.1	84.3	84	3.4	0.30	0.19	3.38	0.50	3.34	0.19	3.38	-3.19	31.83	42.06	-10.23	Malda.	
+1.5	83.5	80	5.3	2.93	0.65	2.92	1.00	3.53	0.65	2.92	-2.27	29.67	39.36	-9.69	Sonthal Parganas.	
+1.2	82.8	82	4.3	0.94		2.51		2.91		2.51			37.45		} Cuttack.	
+1.7	84.0	78	5.9	0.14												
+1.9	83.7	87	3.9	1.90		2.52		3.09		2.52			38.12		Balasore.	
-	83.4	82	5.0	1.05		2.41		3.11		2.41			36.67		} Puri.	
-	83.1	82	2.3	3.68												
+1.8	77.4	83	8.4	1.93		2.64		3.43		2.64			39.93		Hazaribagh.	
+0.7	76.6	86	4.7	1.03	2.32	2.89	2.50	3.96	2.32	2.89	-0.57	39.60	41.36	-1.76	Lohardaga.	
					0.31	2.37	1.00	3.60	0.31	2.37	-2.06	23.59	33.86	-10.47	Palaman.	
					0.68	1.89	1.50	3.33	0.68	1.89	-1.21	28.65	37.07	-8.42	Manbhum.	
+1.5	81.9	84	5.9	0.35	0.35	2.36	1.00	3.45	0.35	2.36	-2.01	34.45	41.57	-7.12	Singbhum.	
-0.4	79.2	97	9.6	5.72											Sibagar.	
+3.2	82.7	90	6.7	1.71											Goalpara.	
+1.9	80.1	92	9.0	4.06											Cachar.	

last ten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. numbers denoting could amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, &c., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.								
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1.09	Nil	1.09	27.77	34.48
		Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0.28	0.43	0.24	0.35	4	1.30	2.17	1.30	2.17	27.71	37.27	
		Katwa ...	Katwa	0.14	0.02	0.11	3	0.87	2.41	0.87	2.41	27.85	37.00	
		Raniganj ...	Raniganj ...	1.03	0.21	0.10	...	3	1.34	2.59	1.34	2.59	28.30	40.36	
		Mankur ...	Mankur	0.04	0.32	2	1.26	?	1.26	?	?	?	
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0.32	0.80	0.30	...	3	1.42	3.34	1.42	3.34	35.44	42.71	
		Hetampur ...	Hetampur ...	0.05	0.17	1	0.23	2.04	0.23	2.04	27.73	43.37	
		Rampur Hat ...	Rampur Hat ...	2.05	0.04	1	2.09	3.42	2.09	3.42	26.81	39.46	
		Bolpur ...	Bolpur ...	0.21	0.47	0.11	0.23	4	1.02	?	1.02	?	26.80	?	
		Murari ...	Murari ...	0.40	0.40	0.22	...	3	1.11	?	1.11	?	31.00	?	
		Labpur ...	Labpur	0.71	0.68	0.34	3	1.73	?	1.73	?	?	?	
		Bankura ...	Bankura	1.15	0.06	1	1.21	2.10	1.21	2.10	34.38	40.64	
		Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur	1.17	1	1.17	2.67	1.17	2.67	36.20	42.12	
		Maliara ...	Maliara ...	0.12	0.32	2	0.44	1.94	0.44	1.94	33.89	41.88	
		Khatra ...	Khatra ...	0.97	1.55	2	2.52	3.34	2.52	3.34	32.97	44.33	
		Indas ...	Indas ...	0.53	0.77	2	1.30	?	1.30	?	22.21	?	
		Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur	0.40	1	0.40	?	0.40	?	21.52	?	
		Onda ...	Onda	0.25	...	1	0.25	?	0.25	?	30.58	?	
		Gangajalghati ...	Gangajalghati ...	0.45	1.07	0.30	...	3	1.82	?	1.82	?	25.48	?	
		Raipur ...	Raipur ...	0.54	0.78	0.35	0.33	4	2.00	?	2.00	?	33.24	?	
		Sonamukhi ...	Sonamukhi ...	0.75	1	0.75	?	0.75	?	22.63	?	
		Midnapore ...	Contai	0.44	0.05	...	1	0.40	3.63	0.40	3.63	32.27	44.14	
		Tamluk ...	Tamluk	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.29	2	0.57	2.66	0.57	2.66	26.30	39.91	
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0.36	1.20	0.15	0.29	4	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.90	34.05	37.91	
		Ghatal ...	Ghatal ...	0.84	0.61	0.64	...	0.04	3	2.13	2.38	2.13	2.38	22.75	43.02	
		Kukrahati ...	Kukrahati	0.62	...	1	0.66	?	0.66	?	?	?	
		Garbheta ...	Garbheta	0.45	1.03	2	1.48	?	1.48	?	?	?	
		Panskura ...	Panskura	0.18	0.08	1	0.26	?	0.26	?	19.20	?	
		Dantoon ...	Dantoon	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.03	3	0.38	?	0.38	?	31.79	?	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0.67	...	0.31	0.04	0.06	1	0.48	2.81	0.48	2.81	25.84	39.80
		Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	0.48	0.26	0.24	3	0.98	2.36	0.98	2.36	27.08	38.41
		Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad	0.48	0.18	0.35	...	0.13	4	1.14	2.28	1.14	2.28	26.75	42.82
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0.81	...	0.13	0.08	0.05	2	0.94	3.40	0.94	3.40	27.73	40.58
		Mohestra ...	Mohestra ...	0.37	0.55	0.11	0.08	3	1.16	2.45	1.16	2.45	23.94	41.03	
		Ulubaria ...	Ulubaria	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.03	2	0.31	?	0.31	?	25.00	?
		24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0.08	0.06	Nil	0.14	2.77	0.14	2.77	32.00	50.16
		Diamond Harbour.	Diamond Harbour.	...	0.21	0.14	2	0.35	4.20	0.35	4.20	32.03	45.27
		Canning Town	Canning Town	0.05	0.55	1	0.60	?	0.60	?	24.47	?
		Alipore (Obsy.)	Alipore (Obsy.)	0.46	0.17	0.06	0.02	...	0.01	2	0.72	3.73	0.72	3.73	30.01	43.82
	Barrackpore	Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2.48	Nil	2.48	25.33	39.46	
	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3.36	Nil	3.36	31.06	41.06	
	Barasat	Barasat	1	1.12	3.12	1.12	3.12	22.57	38.28	
Basirhat	Basirhat	...	...	1.12	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.09	3.33	0.09	3.33	29.85	43.53
Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	2	1.18	2.22	1.18	2.22	26.41	37.41
Krishnagar ...	Krishnagar ...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	...	1	0.42	2.31	0.42	2.31	23.46	35.34
Chudanga ...	Chudanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.05	2	1.00	2.62	1.00	2.62	23.77	38.69
Meherpur ...	Meherpur ...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	Nil	0.14	2.16	0.14	2.16	27.69	37.31
Kushtia ...	Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	Nil	0.04	2.84	0.04	2.84	25.44	41.15
Kandi ...	Kandi ...	...	0.86	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.14	3	1.52	2.42	1.52	2.42	23.57	39.20
Berhampore	Berhampore	...	0.14	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	2	0.24	3.07	0.24	3.07	21.20	38.13
Lalbag	Lalbag	0.30	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	1	0.35	2.93	0.35	2.93	27.29	36.87
Azimganj	Azimganj	0.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.85	2.63	0.85	2.63	30.02	39.02
Jangipur	Jangipur	0.28	0.27	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	2	0.62	3.50	0.62	3.50	21.19	38.14
Lalgola	Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3.47	Nil	3.47	17.57	50.07
Akhriaganj	Akhriaganj	0.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.56	?	0.56	?	24.86	?
Patkabari	Patkabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
Dumkal	Dumkal	1.62	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	2	1.82	1.90	1.82	1.90	?	37.62
Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	Nil	0.06	2.40	0.06	2.40	29.43	36.33
Jessore	Jessore	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.41	0.30	2	0.74	2.73	0.74	2.73	26.00	42.72
Jhenidah	Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47	0.04	1	0.51	2.44	0.51	2.44	27.24	41.11
Mugura	Mugura	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.30	2.94	0.30	2.94	27.01	38.76
Bangaon	Bangaon	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	Nil	0.08	2.12	0.08	2.12	31.19	38.60
Satkaira	Satkaira	...	...	...	...	0.77	...	...	0.77	2	1.54	2.40	1.54	2.40	34.09	42.85
Bagerhat	Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	1.53	...	...	...	1	1.53	3.23	1.53	3.23	33.31	47.92
Khulna	Khulna	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.22	...	2	0.37	2.36	0.37	2.36	27.55	42.45
Nakipur	Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	?
Rampal	Rampal	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.10	0.77	2	0.92	?	0.92	?	?	?
Boalia	Boalia	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	1	0.21	3.00	0.21	3.00	28.08	39.85
Nator	Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	4.01	Nil	4.01	27.68	42.14
Nauaganj	Nauaganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3.42	Nil	3.42	33.43	41.53
Lalpur	Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.03	...	1	0.22	?	0.22	?	31.12	?
Manda	Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	1.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.57	3.43	1.57	3.43	33.36	44.00
Churaman	Churaman	...	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	1	0.59	3.50	0.59	3.50	40.44	41.25
Raiganj	Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	1	0.60	3.76	0.60	3.76	41.82	46.84
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	0.46	...	...	...	...	...	2.60	0.17	3	3.23	3.40	3.23	3.40	47.21	50.29
Balughat	Balughat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	Nil	0.04	3.25	0.04	3.25	39.68	42.25
Thakurgaon	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	2	1.83	?	1.83	?	66.22	?
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.76	4	2.95	6.05	2.95	6.05	103.90	92.96
Alipora Doorga	Alipora Doorga	...	0.10	0.43	...	...	...	1.51	0.56	4	1.71	?	1.71	?	?	?
Falacacca	Falacacca	...	...	0.95	...	...	...	...	0.76	2	1.60	?	1.60	?	67.03	?
Debiganj	Debiganj	...	0.33	...	...	...	...	0.99	0.61	2	1.52	?	1.52	?	67.21	?
Bhagatpur	Bhagatpur	0.83	0.88	1.36	...	...	...	0.70	0.49	3	2.80	?	2.80	?	111.40	?
(Nagrakatta)	(Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.03	?	?	?	?	?
Darjeeling	Baxa	0.97	...	0.05	1.26	...	...	0.06	1.47	3	3.81	8.85	3.81	8.85	174.89	157.75
Siliguri	Siliguri	0.55	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	0.08	1	0.67	4.90	0.67	4.90	102.61	93.99
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	0.10	1.58	0.59	...	...	1.03	0.26	0.14	6	3.70	5.90	3.70	5.90	96.51	89.45
Kalimpong	Kalimpong	0.16	0.55	...	...	0.51	0.27	...	0.20	5	1.69	3.30	1.69	3.30	72.30	72.30
Kurseong	Kurseong	0.53	0.30	0.70	0.97	0.10	...	...	0.20	5	1.90	?	1.90	?	120.32	?
Pedong	Pedong	0.13	0.60	0.01	...	...	0.09	0.08	0.17	3	1.08	?	1.08	?	72.30	?
Gnatong	Gnatong	0.45	0.65	0.14	0.90	0.35	0.13	0.16	6	1.97	?	1.97	?	84.84	?			
Yat="British																		

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 1895—contd

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 1st September.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.								
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	0'06	0'03	...	...	...	0'18	0'15	2	0'42	4'11	0'42	4'11	39'51	55'03
		Dacca	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	0'22	0'41	...	0'63	3'74	0'63	3'74	29'11	47'05
		Dacca	Naryanganj...	0'14	0'10	0'09	2	0'33	4'31	0'33	4'31	34'84	50'83
		Dacca	Manikganj...	0'02	0'10	0'39	...	2	0'51	3'18	0'51	3'18	35'45	50'91
		Dacca	Jaydebpur...	...	0'04	Nil	0'04	?	0'04	?	42'42	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj...	...	0'16	1'23	...	1'01	3	2'40	4'04	2'40	4'04	55'14	54'36
		Mymensingh	Atia (Tangail)	0'26	0'07	1	0'33	2'82	0'33	2'82	30'57	42'41
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0'14	0'01	0'25	0'08	2	0'48	3'34	0'48	3'34	53'36	56'45
		Mymensingh	Jamalpur...	2	0'48	4'19	0'48	4'19	49'20	64'78
		Mymensingh	Netrakona...	1'31	...	2	0'48	3'44	0'48	3'44	42'42	64'78
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Mymensingh	Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'48	3'44	0'48	3'44	42'42	64'78
		Mymensingh	Durgapur...	...	...	...	0'55	0'50	...	...	2	0'48	3'44	0'48	3'44	42'42	64'78
		Mymensingh	Sherpur Town	0'05	...	...	...	1'10	...	...	2	0'48	3'44	0'48	3'44	42'42	64'78
		Mymensingh	Dinaganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'48	3'44	0'48	3'44	42'42	64'78
		Mymensingh	Madaripur...	...	...	...	0'36	...	0'43	...	2	0'79	2'55	0'79	2'55	44'07	?
		Mymensingh	Faridpur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'16	3'62	0'16	3'62	37'62	45'66
		Mymensingh	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	1	0'16	2'90	0'16	2'90	41'65	?
		Mymensingh	Goalundo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'16	2'90	0'16	2'90	41'65	?
		Backergunge	Patuakhali...	...	...	...	0'02	0'03	0'07	0'06	Nil	0'18	4'13	0'18	4'13	39'50	69'39
		Backergunge	Pirojpur...	...	...	...	0'02	0'03	0'07	0'06	3	1'56	3'63	1'56	3'63	37'20	54'15
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Backergunge	Barisal...	...	...	...	0'86	0'05	0'26	...	2	1'17	3'01	1'17	3'01	33'09	51'72
		Backergunge	Gaurnadi...	...	...	...	...	0'11	0'57	...	2	1'17	3'01	1'17	3'01	33'09	51'72
		Backergunge	Bhola...	...	...	...	...	0'06	0'19	...	1	0'25	3'24	0'25	3'24	37'83	65'28
		Backergunge	Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	0'21	0'33	0'84	3	1'38	?	1'38	?	?	?
		Backergunge	Bauphal...	...	...	...	0'30	0'20	...	0'06	2	0'56	?	0'56	?	35'00	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala...	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'21	3'26	0'21	3'26	35'47	47'37
		Tippera	Comilla...	...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'14	3'82	0'14	3'82	40'78	62'19
		Tippera	Chandpur...	0'07	0'05	...	0'23	...	0'73	0'55	3	1'69	4'20	1'69	4'20	43'26	60'19	
		Tippera	Brahmanbaria	0'26	0'14	...	0'02	...	...	...	3	1'69	4'20	1'69	4'20	43'26	60'19
		Tippera	Ramchandrapur...	...	...	...	...	0'52	...	...	3	1'69	4'20	1'69	4'20	43'26	60'19
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Tippera	Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'69	4'20	1'69	4'20	43'26	60'19
		Tippera	Daudkandi...	...	0'12	...	...	...	0'35	0'20	3	0'67	?	0'67	?	?	?
		Tippera	Kasba...	...	0'12	...	0'16	...	...	...	2	0'28	?	0'28	?	33'72	?
		Tippera	Laksam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'28	?	0'28	?	33'72	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali...	...	0'23	...	0'48	0'09	0'32	0'48	4	1'60	5'23	1'60	5'23	70'36	84'39	
		Noakhali	Fenny...	0'05	0'17	...	0'04	...	0'70	0'32	3	1'28	5'54	1'28	5'54	70'87	85'06	
		Noakhali	Harishpur...	...	0'13	...	0'14	...	...	...	3	1'28	5'54	1'28	5'54	70'87	85'06
		Noakhali	Ramganj...	...	0'06	...	0'06	...	0'37	...	3	1'28	5'54	1'28	5'54	70'87	85'06	
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	0'32	...	0'03	0'55	0'45	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
		Chittagong	Chittagong...	...	0'15	...	...	0'10	0'10	...	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Chittagong	Kutubdia...	...	1'45	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
		Chittagong	Satkanya...	...	...	0'26	...	...	...	...	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
		Chittagong	Kodala...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
		Chittagong	Fenosa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1'35	6'17	1'35	6'17	74'73	111'40
		Chittagong	Mirsarai...	...	0'15	...	...	...	1'33	0'97	3	2'45	?	2'45	?	69'44	?
		Chittagong	Chandpur...	...	0'20	0'07	...	0'15	...	0'97	3	2'45	?	2'45	?	69'44	?	
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatis...	0'02	0'48	...	...	0'07	0'41	0'02	2	1'00	3'40	1'00	3'40	54'10	64'28
		South Lushai Hills.	Bundaban...	...	1'66	0'26	...	...	...	...	2	1'00	3'40	1'00	3'40	54'10	64'28
		Patna	Patna...	...	0'32	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'32	1'90	0'32	1'90	32'78	32'96
		Patna	Dinapore...	0'02	0'45	0'01	...	...	...	...	1	0'48	1'75	0'48	1'75	32'78	32'96
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Patna	Bihar...	0'10	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'15	2'17	0'15	2'17	27'07	33'39
		Patna	Barh...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'15	2'14	0'15	2'14	22'53	30'42
		Patna	Bikram...	...	3'22	...	...	...	...	...	1	3'22	?	3'22	?	28'70	?
		Patna	Hilsa...	0'05	1'16	0'35	...	...	...	...	2	2'16	?	2'16	?	?	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad...	0'40	2'28	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'77	1'87	2'77	1'87	28'13	33'00
		Gaya	Gaya...	0'20	1'52	0'35	...	...	...	...	3	2'07	2'06	2'07	2'06	28'13	34'15
		Gaya	Nawadah...	0'06	0'68	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'74	1'87	0'74	1'87	24'69	31'28
		Gaya	Jahanabad...	1'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'08	1'79	1'08	1'79	28'46	32'57
		Gaya	Arwal...	0'23	1'50	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'73	?	1'73	?	29'20	?
		Gaya	Daudnagar...	1'02	1'07	0'06	...	...	...	...	2	2'15	?	2'15	?	42'46	?
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Gaya	Sherghati...	0'23	4'73	0'37	...	...	...	...	3	5'33	?	5'33	?	27'31	?
		Gaya	Rajauli...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5'33	?	5'33	?	27'31	?
		Gaya	Pakri Barawan...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	0'37	1	0'46	?	0'46	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Buxar...	0'05	1'38	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'03	1'94	2'03	1'94	39'74	29'02
		Shahabad	Dehri...	0'23	0'47	0'37	...	...	...	...	3	1'07	3'10	1'07	3'10	32'03	33'30
		Shahabad	Bhabhua...	0'39	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'55	1'88	0'55	1'88	31'60	32'06
		Shahabad	Sasaram...	0'47	0'37	0'18	...	...	...	...	3	1'02	1'55	1'02	1'55	26'77	30'66
		Shahabad	Arrah...	0'55	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'57	1'78	0'57	1'78	31'15	?
		Shahabad	Mohanea...	0'17	0'28	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'45	?	0'45	?	41'86	?
		Shahabad	Khiri...	...	...	0'45	...	...	...	...	1	0'45	?	0'45	?	?	?
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Shahabad	Ageaon...	...	1'23	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'23	?	1'23	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Ramagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'03	?	2'03	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Koath...	0'35	1'68	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'54	?	2'54	?	25'42	?
		Shahabad	Sikrout...	...	2'54	...	...	...	...	...	1	2'54	?	2'54	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Bassowan...	...	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'35	?	0'35	?	32'68	?
		Shahabad	Monaharpur...	...	0'40	0'14	...	...	...	...	2	0'54	?	0'54	?	26'89	?
		Saran	Gopalganj...	0'55	0'50	...	...	...	0'08	...	2	1'13	1'46	1'13	1'46	39'45	32'06
		Saran	Siwan...	0'11	...	...	...	...	0'43	...	2	0'54	1'78	0'54	1'78	32'43	?
		Saran	Ekma...	0'23	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'73	?	0'73	?	27'94	?
		Saran	Chapra...	0'84	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'19	1'92	1'19	1'92	26'62	31'16
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Saran	Secreepur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'19	1'92	1'19	1'92	26'62	31'16
		Saran	Annour...	...	1'90	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'19	1'92	1'19	1'92	26'62	31'16
		Saran	Basantpur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'19	1'92	1'19	1'92	26'62	31'16
		Champanan...	Mothihari...	0'19	3'19	0'17	...	0'08	...	...	3	3'63	2'90	3'63	2'90	50'88	54'54
		Champanan...	Bettihari...	0'23	1'49	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'11	1'43	1'11	1'43	36'57	38'57
		Champanan...	Bagaha...	...	0'77	...	...	0'05	0'29	...	2	1'11	1'43	1'11	1'43	36'57	38'57
		Champanan...	Burhura...	0'65	0'33	...	...	0'04	...	...	2	1'02	?	1'02	?	43'42	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi...	0	3'18	0'20	...	0'03	...									

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of Sept. 1895—*conld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.							
BENGAL—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0'50	1'57	...	...	...	0'16	...	3	2'32	2'98	2'32	2'98	30'38	37'35
		Bhagalpur ...	Bangaon (Sy-fabad) ...	0'31	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	3	2'20	2'20	2'20	2'98	30'75	37'35
		Bhagalpur ...	Supaul ...	1'15	3'64	...	...	...	...	...	2	4'79	2'69	4'79	2'69	37'05	37'50
		Bhagalpur ...	Pratapganj ...	0'12	3'45	0'08	...	...	...	0'44	3	4'09	2'49	4'09	2'49	46'24	37'50
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	0'18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'18	2'47	0'18	2'47	32'53	33'37
		Bhagalpur ...	Banka ...	0'15	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'51	2'19	0'51	2'19	26'59	33'02
		Bhagalpur ...	Colgong ...	0'27	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	2	0'38	0'38	0'38	0'38	37'03	33'02
		Bhagalpur ...	Bansil ...	0'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'55	0'55	0'55	0'55	37'03	33'02
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	1'10	...	...	...	0'88	0'16	3	2'14	4'02	2'14	4'02	58'40	61'59
		Purnea ...	Araria ...	0'03	0'02	2'21	0'10	3	2'96	3'69	2'96	3'69	62'37	61'59
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Purnea ...	Gondwara (Korah) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	Nil	0'02	3'75	0'02	3'75	35'36	40'87
		Purnea ...	Barsae ...	...	2'78	0'08	...	...	...	1'28	2	4'14	4'14	4'14	4'14	55'38	55'38
		Purnea ...	Porbesganj ...	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	0'32	2	0'62	0'62	0'62	0'62	66'80	66'80
		Purnea ...	Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'30	3'85	0'30	3'85	31'81	41'96
		Malda ...	Chanchal ...	...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'08	2'90	0'08	2'90	31'78	41'96
		Malda ...	Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	29'61	48'65
		Malda ...	Sibganj ...	0'07	0'64	...	...	...	...	0'15	2	0'86	0'86	0'86	0'86	21'78	21'78
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Rajmahal ...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	0'43	2	0'53	3'34	0'53	3'34	22'09	43'02
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Godda ...	...	0'38	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'38	2'48	0'38	2'48	22'40	36'63
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Par-ganas.	Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3'88	3'88	3'88	36'36	45'39
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Naya Dumka ...	1'81	1'02	...	...	0'10	...	...	3	2'03	3'50	2'03	3'50	31'13	44'52
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Deoghur ...	0'03	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'07	2'14	0'07	2'14	24'79	40'83
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'19	Nil	2'19	40'11	41'02
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Balbhadda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Nanihat ...	0'82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Kalikund ...	1'02	0'43	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'05	2'05	2'05	2'05	33'02	33'02
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Madhupur ...	0'03	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'04	0'04	0'04	0'04	31'79	31'79
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Par-ganas.	Sarath ...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Mohespore ...	0'53	2'43	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'96	2'96	2'96	2'96	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Barharwa ...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Sahibganj ...	...	0'14	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'14	0'14	0'14	0'14	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	0'34	0'29	...	...	...	...	...	1'89	1'89	1'89	31'84	37'59
		Cuttack ...	Banki ...	...	2'46	0'02	0'05	0'15	0'16	...	1	0'04	3'10	0'04	3'10	54'34	41'93
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	...	0'02	...	0'06	0'78	0'06	0'02	Nil	0'14	2'91	0'14	2'91	43'35	42'23
		Cuttack ...	False Point ...	...	...	...	0'07	0'07	...	...	...	0'14	2'81	0'14	2'81	50'40	37'84
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	0'23	0'36	0'01	0'01	3	0'61	1'95	0'61	1'95	50'86	49'33
		Cuttack ...	Jajpur ...	...	0'14	...	0'39	0'20	...	0'09	3	0'82	2'41	0'82	2'41	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Dharmasala ...	...	...	0'32	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Salipore ...	...	0'96	...	0'30	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cuttack ...	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	0'05	...	0'25	0'22	...	...	2	0'52	1'00	0'52	1'00	46'90	35'58
		Balasore ...	Chandbali ...	...	0'58	...	0'26	0'10	...	...	1	2'23	2'30	2'23	2'30	44'42	37'11
		Balasore ...	Bhadrak ...	...	0'07	...	2'16	...	...	...	3	0'82	2'76	0'82	2'76	31'18	36'03
		Balasore ...	Soro ...	...	...	0'54	0'28	...	...	...	2	1'01	2'52	1'01	2'52	44'56	40'90
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	...	1'50	...	0'15	0'15	0'21	...	3	1'91	2'52	1'91	2'52	34'40	39'02
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Jellapore ...	...	...	0'20	1'88	0'02	...	...	2	1'10	3'03	1'10	3'03	32'14	40'05
		Balasore ...	Baripada ...	...	...	0'96	0'19	...	...	...	2	1'15	2'53	1'15	2'53	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0'33	0'10	0'42	0'21	...	...	4	1'05	2'66	1'05	2'66	40'08	32'63
		Puri ...	Khurda ...	0'61	0'10	0'34	0'05	...	...	...	...	2'46	2'46	2'46	2'46	39'45	33'19
		Puri ...	Bhanpur ...	0'86	0'31	0'20	0'95	1'31	0'18	...	...	2'10	2'10	2'10	2'10	...	...
		Puri ...	Gop ...	...	...	0'30	0'36	0'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Satpara ...	...	...	0'13	0'15	0'35	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Pipli ...	...	...	...	0'35	0'77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Nayagarh ...	0'05	...	...	0'10	0'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Rampur ...	...	0'09	...	0'10	0'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri ...	Kurmala ...	...	...	0'12	0'50	1'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih) ...	0'90	0'37	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'27	2'37	1'27	2'37	28'04	37'22
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	1'22	0'40	...	...	0'22	...	...	3	1'93	2'58	1'93	2'58	31'51	37'90
		Hazaribagh ...	Semtagurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'46	2'46	2'46	2'46	36'09	39'09
		Hazaribagh ...	Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'71	2'71	2'71	2'71	50'73	50'73
		Hazaribagh ...	Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'10	3'10	3'10	3'10	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Barhi ...	...	1'80	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'80	1'80	1'80	1'80	31'18	35'83
		Hazaribagh ...	Chitra ...	...	0'93	0'32	...	0'22	...	...	3	1'47	1'47	1'47	1'47	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Karagdeha ...	1'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Ramgar ...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0'35	3'13	...	...	...	...	...	2	3'48	3'09	3'48	3'09	42'56	41'32
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	0'48	0'28	...	...	...	0'40	...	3	1'16	2'68	1'16	2'68	36'52	41'01
		Lohardaga ...	Sitli ...	0'80	...	...	...	0'70	...	...	2	1'50	1'50	1'50	1'50	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Palkot ...	...	4'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Tumar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Chainpur ...	1'57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau ...	0'03	0'19	0'09	...	...	...	...	1	0'31	2'37	0'31	2'37	23'39	32'86
		Palamau ...	Batunath ...	0'43	2'11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2'54	2'54	2'54	2'54	39'93	39'93
		Palamau ...	Husainabad ...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'05	0'05	0'05	0'05	33'46	33'46
		Palamau ...	Garhwa ...	0'69	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0'40	...	0'37	0'08	0'08	...	2	0'93	1'94	0'93	1'94	28'45	38'89
		Manbhum ...	Gobindpur ...	...	0'37	...	...	...	0'06	...	1	0'43	1'84	0'43	1'84	28'77	27'38
		Manbhum ...	Raghunathpur ...	...	0'43	...	...	...	0'22	...	2	0'65	0'65	0'65	0'65	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Barabhum ...	...	0'83	...	...	...	0'38	...	2	1'21	1'21	1'21	1'21	28'32	28'32
		Manbhum ...	Jhalda ...	0'07	...	...	...	0'02	0'10	...	1	0'19	0'19	0'19	0'19	36'27	36'27
		Manbhum ...	Chas ...	0'30	0'09	...	...	...	0'30	...	2	0'69	0'69	0'69	0'69	23'80	23'80
		Manbhum ...	Pandra ...	...	0'83	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'88	0'88	0'88	0'88	42'16	42'16
		Singbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0'03	0'29	...	0'01	0'01	0'01	...	1	0'35	2'36	0'35	2'36	34'45	39'57
		Singbhum ...	Chakrabhar-pur ...	...	...	...	...	0'70	0'38	...	2	1'08	1'08	1'08	1'08	33'52	33'52
		Singbhum ...	Ghatsila ...	0'30	0'45	...	...	0'35	...	0'15	4	1'25	1'25	1'25	1'25	44'04	44'04
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum ...	Baharagura ...	...	1'28	...	0'48	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singbhum ...	Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	0'95	0'80	0'10	3	1'85	1'85	1'85	1'85	...	...
		Singbhum ...	Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singbhum ...	Monahorpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'48	0'48	0'48	0'48	46'04	46'04
		Singbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singbhum ...	...													

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY
THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.**

THE chief features of the weather arrangements over Bengal for the week just past have been the absence of cloud and rain and the consequent high temperature. It will be remembered that at the end of the previous week a depression was developing with its central part over the south of Burmah, and that it was beginning to control the winds over a wide area. Light easterly winds were general in Bengal, except in the west of the province, and the interaction of the westerly winds in the western districts, with the more general easterly system, led to local disturbances and fairly general rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. As the depression moved westward across the Bay, the westerly winds in Bihar and Chota Nagpur changed to east and rainfall then almost entirely ceased. The depression, while in the east of the Bay, was diffused and shallow, but as it was moving in a westerly direction towards the coast of the Circars, there was a likelihood of its developing into a more serious disturbance during the days that must elapse before it reached the opposite coast. The changes, however, that occurred at the coast stations while the disturbance was in the centre of the Bay were opposed to the deepening of the depression, though in the light of after events, it appears that they led to the concentration of the disturbance into a small storm of considerable intensity. The changes referred to above began as a rapid rise of pressure in Bengal on the 2nd, and a brisk rise over the north of the Bay, after which the differences from normal readings varied from excess of .07 inch in Bihar and North Bengal to defect of .1 inch in the south-east of the Bay. The rise continued with moderate rapidity over the whole of the Bay area except the south-west, on the 3rd, judging by the changes at the coast stations, and the resulting distribution then appeared to be almost normal. The changes near the centre of the disturbance must have been very different, as it continued to move steadily in a westerly direction, and on the 5th was near the part of the coast between Cocanada and Vizagapatam. The centre crossed the coast near Cocanada on the afternoon of the 5th, and the storm was of considerable severity between Vizagapatam and Masulipatam. The lowest barometric reading reported was 29.28 inches from Cocanada, taken at 2 P.M. on the 5th, and the highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at the same place. After the centre crossed the coast, a rapid rise of pressure set in, and by 8 A.M. on the 6th the distribution in that part of the Bay was very nearly normal. The stormy weather rapidly moderated, but the after effects of the disturbance were felt for some days in strong south-westerly winds in the north-west of the Bay and moderately strong winds over Bengal.

The rapid rise of pressure on the 2nd in Bengal gave rather high readings over the province, and as changes were small during the remainder of the week, the excess never disappeared; but after the disturbance left the Bay on the 5th, the rapid rise of pressure over the area as far north as Orissa, with a slow fall in Assam and North Bengal, led to important changes. A faint low pressure area formed in the north-east and an indraught of air immediately took place in that direction. From being easterly over the whole province, the wind changed to west or south-west, and the moist current set up over the Bay by the storm moved up the eastern side of the province into Assam and North Bengal. Up to the end of the present week, however, the results of these changes were not marked. Showers became more frequent in East Bengal, and the heaviest fall of rain reported was 4 inches at Sibsagar. At the same time very dry weather prevailed in the western and central districts, and temperature was high over the whole province.

Pressure has been above the normal throughout the week, except on the 1st, when there was a small defect. The most important change in Bengal was the rapid rise on the 2nd, but near the centre of the storm area in the Bay changes were very rapid. The rise at Cocanada between 2 P.M. on the 5th and 8 A.M. on the 6th was about .35 inch. The mean pressure for the week is above the normal at all stations by amounts varying from .02 inch in Assam to .05 inch in part of Bihar.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively cloudless skies and absence of rainfall, temperature has been generally high during both the day and the night. Mean excess is 1°·2 in Chota Nagpur, 1°·4 in Bihar, 1°·6 in Assam and Orissa, 2° in South-West Bengal, 2°·3 in East Bengal, and 2°·6 in North Bengal.

Rainfall.—Showers were fairly numerous in the western districts on the 1st and 2nd and latterly in East and North Bengal and Assam, but fine weather has been very general throughout the week. The falls are, in consequence, much below the normal in all districts, but especially in East and North Bengal. The average fall for Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur is 1.35 inches, rather more than half the normal, which is 2.5 inches. In North Bengal it is about a quarter of the normal, in East Bengal a fifth, and in South-West Bengal less than a third.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94.7	72.9	81.2	79.2	85.3	+2.0	0.83	2.77	-1.94	1.57	3.41	-1.84	0.83	2.77	27.96	47.85
North Bengal	93.8	76.6	80.7	79.8	85.3	+2.6	1.01	3.93	-2.92	1.32	3.49	-2.27	1.01	3.93	40.88	64.94
East Bengal	93.7	75.8	89.4	79.5	84.4	+2.3	0.81	3.86	-3.05	2.00	3.86	-1.86	0.81	3.86	43.28	69.58
Bihar	94.5	74.7	80.6	79.4	85.0	+1.4	1.35	2.49	-1.14	1.63	2.94	-1.31	1.35	2.49	33.89	49.42
Orissa	92.7	76.6	89.9	79.3	84.6	+1.6	1.44	2.49	-1.05	2.50	3.02	-0.52	1.44	2.49	40.06	45.36
Chota Nagpur	91.9*	70.4*	87.5*	74.7*	81.1*	+1.2*	1.23	2.50	-1.27	1.88	3.52	-1.64	1.23	2.50	31.26	47.15
Assam	96.6	75.0	89.5	78.2	84.0	+1.6										

* Daitongaj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	1st	148.7	9.1	29.584	84.8	90.4	10.2	80.2	81.4	1.026	80.0	86	ESE, SSE and calm.	74	0.19	Partially cloudy, d, p, Δ .
"	2nd	150.7	7.7	686	83.4	89.7	10.9	78.8	80.0	0.978	78.5	86	ESE, calm and variable.	52	0.06	Partially cloudy, o, d, Δ .
"	3rd	153.4	9.1	687	84.9	91.1	12.8	78.3	79.9	.957	77.9	80	ENE and calm ...	75	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, Δ .
"	4th	151.5	8.2	682	84.5	88.4	9.4	79.0	80.0	.963	78.1	81	ESE and calm ...	115	"	Partially cloudy, Δ .
"	5th	152.5	6.8	697	84.6	89.4	9.7	79.7	80.6	.994	79.0	84	SSE ...	86	0.02	Partially cloudy, d.
"	6th	149.6	7.4	729	84.5	88.7	9.6	79.1	80.5	.983	78.7	84	SSE and SSW ...	105	0.01	Partially cloudy, d, Δ .
"	7th	148.5	8.6	724	85.1	88.9	8.6	80.3	80.5	.981	78.6	81	SW and SSW ...	206	Nil	Partially cloudy, —.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.684

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.650

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours.
56.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 87.4

The mean temperature of the seven days 84.5

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 83.5

The extreme variation of temperature 12.8

The maximum temperature 91.1

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles,
15

The mean relative humidity %
83

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 86

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1895 Inches.
0.28

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 2.59

The total fall from 1st January to 7th September 1895 33.28

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 50.79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; Δ dew.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1895.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	29.625	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	83.8*	
The highest temperature during the month	92.8	11th & 19th.
The lowest temperature during the month	74.0	19th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	18.8	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	11.1*	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	18.8	19th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	86	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	1.028	
The total rainfall of the month	12.69	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.70	17th.
The number of rainy days in the month	19	

* Mean of 30 days.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th September 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th September 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Falt.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
895,		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inche.
September	1st	29.606	86.5	92.6	12.3	80.3	88.6	83.2	1.064	81.1	78	0.12
"	2nd	742	85.4	91.8	12.8	79.0	87.4	81.5	.997	79.1	76	0.08
"	3rd	742	85.9	93.4	15.1	78.3	89.4	81.3	.961	78.0	69	0.09
"	4th	731	85.4	91.2	11.7	79.5	88.1	81.5	.988	78.9	75	...
"	5th	745	85.3	90.9	11.2	79.7	88.3	82.7	1.044	80.6	78	...
"	6th	762	85.3	91.5	12.5	79.0	88.2	81.8	1.000	79.4	75	...
"	7th	778	85.7	91.5	11.7	79.8	87.3	82.2	1.033	80.2	80	...

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.729

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.6

The extreme variation of temperature ... 15.1

The maximum temperature ... 93.4

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 76

The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1895 ... 0.29

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.						
		Population under registration.	Number registered.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.		INJURY.				OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
				Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,686	31.68	108	6.4	19	1.2	9,337	20.04	74	60	42	3.6	615	5.28	3,195	27.48	2,441	21.00	Return not received up to date.
	Birbhum	797,833	2,553	32.28	86	1.0	25	0.7	1,186	17.76	54	60	23	2.4	445	6.60	2,397	26.52	1,750	23.76	
	Bankura	1,060,698	3,289	36.12	95	0.9	22	0.4	1,612	18.00	54	60	52	4.8	532	6.58	2,397	26.52	1,740	19.44	
	Midnapore	1,034,296	2,150	24.43	103	1.0	33	0.6	1,824	21.19	167	192	116	1.3	222	9.52	2,465	28.56	1,931	22.32	
Presidency	Hoochly, including Serampore.	763,025	1,848	29.04	108	1.6	46	0.7	823	12.84	246	3.84	74	1.0	353	2.52	1,649	25.80	1,149	18.00	
	Howrah	1,892,033	3,535	22.52	70	0.6	24	1.2	2,437	15.56	96	3.60	110	6.0	377	2.28	3,114	19.68	2,534	15.96	
	24-Parganas	881,560	723	12.72	89	1.6	21	0.6	640	11.76	207	3.60	36	6.0	491	8.40	1,484	26.04	1,340	24.56	
	Xalcutta	1,644,108	4,136	30.12	2	0.1	10	0.7	9,523	18.56	8	0.5	112	7.2	408	2.88	3,060	22.32	2,385	17.40	
Raishahi	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,297	31.20	91	0.4	6	0.3	1,746	16.68	6	0.5	106	8.4	274	2.52	2,211	21.12	2,000	19.08	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,667	25.98	8	0.6	...	...	3,384	20.76	22	0.1	59	6.0	371	1.72	3,353	23.04	3,179	29.16
	Khulna	1,177,632	2,902	29.52	46	0.6	...	...	1,755	17.88	22	0.1	98	8.4	203	1.80	3,181	29.04	2,708	25.56
	24-Parganas	1,315,835	3,123	24.00	30	0.2	5	0.3	2,975	22.92	2	0.1	100	7.2	150	1.08	3,265	25.08	3,324	25.56	
Dacca	Dinajpur	1,558,835	3,123	24.00	80	1.3	...	...	1,864	32.76	163	6.0	10	1.2	98	1.68	2,901	36.72	1,768	31.08
	Darjeeling	821,334	710	38.04	...	...	...	...	1,533	28.08	369	8.64	102	4.8	102	8.64	4,048	46.08	889	47.76
	Rangpoor	2,665,464	3,659	29.76	160	0.4	25	0.1	3,584	29.76	9	0.1	82	3.6	211	1.20	4,048	23.40	3,947	22.92	
	Bogra	1,843,404	1,843	27.00	61	0.2	25	...	1,578	23.16	3	0.5	68	9.6	161	2.28	2,899	25.56	2,000	18.56	
Dacca	Faizpur	1,361,223	2,607	23.98	41	0.2	...	...	2,685	23.64	6	0.6	62	4.8	143	1.20	2,899	25.56	3,081	18.56
	Dacca	3,395,602	4,648	23.98	41	0.2	26	1.2	2,576	12.84	130	6.0	86	3.6	630	3.24	5,519	17.52	4,886	16.80	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	6,704	23.16	66	1.2	57	1.2	4,759	16.44	37	1.2	100	2.4	739	2.52	5,788	19.92	4,886	16.80	
	Faridpur	1,825,548	3,620	23.76	33	1.2	122	7.2	2,632	16.32	24	1.2	116	7.2	397	2.40	8,154	20.64	3,311	15.12	
Chittagong	Backergunge	2,153,963	5,655	31.56	33	1.2	43	1.2	2,632	14.76	21	1.2	145	7.2	1,067	5.88	3,963	21.96	3,855	21.56	
	Tippura	1,785,935	3,998	26.40	4	0.2	1	0.06	2,408	16.30	10	0.6	87	4.8	413	2.76	2,923	19.56	2,254	15.12	
	Noakhali	1,000,693	3,035	36.00	1	0.1	19	1.2	1,703	20.16	7	0.7	61	7.2	236	2.76	2,027	24.00	1,855	21.96	
	Chittagong	1,390,167	4,479	41.69	102	0.4	1	0.08	3,468	32.52	49	0.6	88	7.2	256	2.28	3,394	37.08	2,697	25.08	
Patna	South Lushai Hills	1,765,004	3,643	24.60	362	2.8	68	0.6	3,142	21.84	153	9.6	111	7.2	904	6.72	4,820	32.64	6,390	43.32	
	Patna	2,138,331	4,901	27.72	1,172	6.48	33	1.2	4,237	21.88	142	7.2	141	7.2	702	5.84	6,447	36.12	7,938	44.32	
	Gaya	3,065,927	4,015	25.98	960	5.52	4	0.1	3,483	20.16	189	8.4	132	7.2	576	3.24	5,174	30.00	6,831	38.52	
	Shahabad	2,467,477	5,102	24.72	28	1.2	4	0.04	2,790	13.56	23	1.2	278	1.2	1,851	9.00	5,137	24.96	6,596	39.04	
Bhagalpur	Saran	1,589,465	4,774	30.72	261	1.6	8	0.6	5,294	20.64	33	1.2	232	1.2	1,087	6.96	6,898	30.96	5,109	32.04	
	Champanar	2,711,445	6,462	28.68	208	0.4	6	0.2	4,904	24.00	37	1.2	335	1.44	837	5.72	6,898	30.56	6,732	29.88	
	Muzaffarpur	2,801,955	7,168	30.60	81	0.24	...	...	5,566	23.52	200	1.2	288	9.6	404	3.60	6,509	27.84	5,933	25.32
	Darbhanga	2,036,021	4,676	27.48	647	3.72	13	0.7	5,566	23.52	36	1.2	187	1.08	615	3.60	6,064	29.76	4,397	25.60	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,282,692	4,908	28.92	322	1.80	19	0.9	3,597	21.00	23	0.9	139	7.2	447	2.52	4,440	26.16	5,203	30.60	
	Bhagalpur	1,944,658	3,176	19.56	119	1.0	6	0.3	3,597	21.72	23	0.9	139	7.2	447	2.52	4,440	26.16	5,203	30.60	
	Farruckabad	814,919	1,685	24.72	7	0.9	10	0.6	3,597	21.72	23	0.9	139	7.2	447	2.52	4,440	26.16	5,203	30.60	
	Malda	1,764,196	5,718	39.00	150	1.08	9	0.9	3,597	21.72	23	0.9	139	7.2	447	2.52	4,440	26.16	5,203	30.60	
Orissa	South Parganas	6,123	3,768	31.68	644	3.96	115	0.6	3,534	23.52	26	1.2	66	5.6	100	1.44	1,696	22.80	1,380	20.40	
	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,133	31.68	644	3.96	115	0.6	3,534	23.52	26	1.2	66	5.6	100	1.44	1,696	22.80	1,380	20.40	
	Balasore	944,598	3,344	42.56	311	3.72	16	1.2	1,082	11.28	436	2.64	168	9.6	1,041	6.36	4,227	36.16	2,834	19.32	
	Puri	1,164,331	4,688	48.24	382	4.80	14	1.2	1,082	11.28	436	2.64	168	9.6	1,041	6.36	4,227	36.16	2,834	19.32	
Chota Nag-pur	Angul and Khondals	1,128,585	4,378	46.44	133	1.32	7	0.7	2,750	28.52	90	8.4	38	4.8	622	6.36	3,669	37.68	2,888	29.76	
	Hazaribagh	1,297,770	4,997	38.64	24	0.09	...	...	1,570	16.68	275	2.88	44	5.6	809	8.52	2,676	28.68	2,676	28.68
	Lohardaga	1,195,338	4,669	47.16	94	0.8	3	0.6	1,101	22.08	108	1.08	54	1.08	219	4.32	1,411	28.52	1,746	25.04	
	Manbhum	545,488	1,276	27.96	...	...	...	...	2,530	25.56	45	0.96	47	9.6	142	3.12	3,449	34.68	2,361	23.64
Total		68,438,717	185,897	29.04	7,296	1.20	812	1.2	111,797	19.56	3,890	6.0	4,452	7.2	23,746	3.96	150,923	26.40	14,353	24.60	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.	17,122	3.00	940	1.2	940	1.2	94,493	16.44	3,838	6.0	4,110	7.2	19,950	3.48	140,353	24.60	.....	.....
	Difference + or -	.....	.....	.....	-9,886	-1.80	-128	Equal	+17,374	+3.12	+23	Equal	+822	Equal	+2,806	+4.48	+10,540	+1.80	.....	.....

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th September 1895.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of July 1895.

DISTRICTS.	TOWNS.	DEATHS.										BIRTHS.		Population under registra- tion.	REMARK																				
		CHOLERA.					SMALL-POX.					FEVER.					DISSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.					OTHER CAUSES.					TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.					AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
		Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22														
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan ...	34,477	34	11.76	2	60	1	24	38	15.20	10	3.48	2	60	6	2.04	50	20.52	78	27.12	Return not received up to date.														
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore ...	33,000	60	18.12	11	3.96	4	1.44	42	15.24	25	3.60	3	96	12	4.32	82	29.76	80	29.98															
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura ...	35,052	53	17.64	30	9.96	...	...	68	21.96	35	8.28	1	24	18	6.00	140	46.68	103	34.32													
Howrah ...	4. Howrah ...	116,606	18	19.32	54	5.52	2	1.92	106	10.80	61	6.24	13	132	56	5.76	292	30.00	141	14.40															
	5. Cossimbazar-Chitpur ...	31,423	28	10.68	8	3.00	5	1.80	92	8.40	4	1.44	...	...	...	...	46	17.52	55	21.00											
	6. Manikiala ...	32,865	27	9.84	...	...	2	1.80	21	7.56	5	1.80	...	...	...	...	31	11.08	35	12.72									
	7. Baranagore ...	34,278	30	10.44	12	4.20	...	...	43	16.08	19	6.60	...	...	...	...	88	30.72	60	21.00									
	8. South Suburban ...	69,642	43	7.32	6	9.6	...	...	40	8.40	4	6.0	...	...	...	...	74	12.72	78	13.44									
	9. Kharda or South Baranagore ...	35,647	19	6.56	...	...	2	6.0	34	11.40	4	1.32	...	...	...	...	40	13.44	40	13.44									
	10. ...	29,724	27	11.76	...	...	...	...	44	17.64	4	1.66	...	...	...	...	55	22.90	48	19.32							
	11. Nalhati ...	20,380	15	8.28	...	...	...	...	27	15.36	11	6.24	...	...	...	...	49	27.96	42	24.00							
Calcutta ...	12. ...	681,560	723	12.72	89	1.56	21	3.6	640	11.16	207	3.60	36	60	401	8.40	1,484	26.04	1,300	24.36															
	13. ...	25,500	19	8.88	1	3.6	...	...	23	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	16.44	29	13.56							
	14. Krishnagar ...	30,437	50	19.68	...	...	6	2.38	41	16.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	22.80	44	17.28							
	15. Murshidabad ...	35,576	40	13.44	...	...	...	...	55	18.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	22.92	53	18.48					
	16. ...	23,516	21	10.68	...	...	...	...	19	9.60	2	3.6	...	...	...	...	30	15.36	38	19.32							
	17. Rajshahi ...	21,407	35	15.56	...	...	...	...	95	13.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	17.88	41	22.92					
	18. Rampur Bealia ...	23,267	29	14.88	...	...	...	...	85	19.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2.52	32	16.44					
	19. ...	82,321	107	16.48	1	1.2	...	...	79	10.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6.48	138	29.04							
	20. Dacca ...	24,009	33	15.84	...	...	...	...	30	14.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2.88	109	19.92					
	21. Chittagong ...	165,192	288	20.88	8	4.8	...	...	214	15.48	63	4.68	...	...	...	...	411	37.68	410	29.76									
	22. ...	47,723	107	26.88	16	3.96	...	...	382	20.52	10	3.48	...	...	...	...	156	37.68	243	61.08									
	23. ...	44,419	54	14.52	...	...	...	...	39	9.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	17.98	94	25.32					
	24. ...	80,833	125	18.60	10	1.44	...	...	168	20.52	37	5.82	3	36	31	6.12	279	41.64	384	57.94													
	25. ...	46,905	75	19.08	...	...	...	...	61	20.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	26.04	179	45.72					
	26. ...	22,713	65	24.52	62	3.264	...	...	67	35.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	72.36	149	78.72							
	27. ...	37,352	58	19.12	...	...	...	...	16	3.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10.44	139	26.88					
	28. ...	22,780	58	20.48	...	...	...	...	39	20.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	34.68	67	35.28					
	29. ...	49,162	82	19.92	1	2.4	...	...	85	20.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	30.00	150	36.48							
	30. ...	21,487	54	20.12	...	...	...	...	13	3.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	21.72	96	55.28					
	31. ...	73,561	138	23.88	2	2.4	...	...	55	5.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	26.88	181	39.28							
	32. ...	97,077	114	23.88	...	...	...	...	70	14.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	33.96	173	56.36					
	33. ...	69,116	125	21.60	6	9.6	...	...	83	14.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	21.96	186	39.28							
	34. ...	47,186	123	31.20	82	20.76	...	...	99	10.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11.52	46	26.52							
	35. ...	20,775	53	50.60	2	1.08	...	...	19	10.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	27.48	176	73.32							
	36. ...	28,794	54	22.44	35	14.52	...	...	18	7.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	52.44	44	25.92							
	37. ...	20,306	53	51.32	...	...	...	...	42	24.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	31.52	...	...													
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,257	3,196	16.68	449	2.28	60	2.4	2,575	13.44	646	3.36	119	60	1,305	6.72	5,154	26.88	5,420	28.20															
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	.....	3,563	18.60	805	4.56	48	2.4	2,297	11.76	601	3.12	115	60	1,404	7.80	5,420	28.20	.....	-1.32													
	Difference + or -	.....	-367	-1.92	-446	-2.28	+12	Equal	+308	+1.68	+45	+2.4	4+	Equal	-189	-1.08	-268	-1.32	.....	-1.32													

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 7th September 1895.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1895, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 10th August 1895.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.																AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHÆA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.					
					Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	6,945	31.56	228	.96	185	.84	2,800	12.72	123	.48	102	.36	732	3.24	4,170	18.96	4,360	19.80		
	Total for the Province	71,076,283	144,767	24.36	8,607	1.44	1,196	.12	103,908	17.52	3,254	.48	3,640	.60	19,163	3.12	139,727	23.52	138,275	23.28		
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	...	...	...	20,566	3.36	1,528	.24	91,108	15.36	3,282	.48	3,584	.60	18,209	3.00	138,275	23.28	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	-11,899	-1.92	-331	-.12	+12,700	+2.16	-23	Equal	+56	Equal	+954	+1.2	+1,432	+24	...	...
District.	Town.																					
	Midnapore ...	32,964	59	21.84	3	1.08	...	...	19	6.96	12	4.44	1	.36	14	5.16	49	18.12	92	34.20
	Total for all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,646	15.60	846	1.68	141	.72	2,878	12.24	600	3.12	117	.60	1,288	6.60	4,879	25.08	4,746	24.36		
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	.....	3,511	17.04	781	3.96	83	.36	1,983	10.20	467	2.40	110	.48	1,322	6.72	4,746	24.36	...	...
	Difference + or -	.....	-265	-1.44	-835	-2.28	+58	+3.6	+395	+2.04	+142	+7.2	+7	+1.2	-34	-1.2	+133	+7.2	...	...

OFFICE OF SANY. COMM. FOR BENGAL,
The 7th September 1895.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.			TOLLAGE, 1894-95.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	1,365 6 10	6,263 15 11	523 5 3	6,968 3 5		
Kendrapara ditto	7,452 2 11	26,400 14 3	4,732 8 9	13 888 4 5		
High Level Canal, Range I	1,213 7 9	2,640 8 9	710 11 6	1,243 3 9		
Ditto, " II	252 15 5	658 2 6	210 4 11	338 8 8		
Ditto, " III	167 7 0	406 1 0	122 12 6	196 8 3		
Jajpur Canal ...	47 9 0	99 13 6	37 6 6	66 7 9		
Total Orissa Circle ...	10,499 0 11	36,469 7 11	6,337 1 5	22,701 4 3		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9	8,725 8 3	40,308 8 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0	6,157 1 6	27,698 11 0		
Total South-Western Circle ...	17,565 9 9	67,276 5 9	14,882 9 9	68,007 3 3		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,014 14 6	8,604 13 10	2,278 6 9	7,718 8 9		
Arrah ditto ...	809 13 3	6,697 1 9	1,589 4 3	9,209 15 3		
Buxar ditto ...	1,162 15 9	4,502 9 3	430 1 3	3,021 1 3		
Total Sone Circle ...	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10	4,297 12 3	19,949 9 3		
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,052 6 2	1,23,550 6 6	25,517 7 5	1,10,658 0 9		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.		re-	Passengers.		re-	Passengers.		re-	Passengers.		re-
		Goods.	Total ceipits.		Goods.	Total ceipits.		Goods.	Total ceipits.		Goods.	Total ceipits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2,142	1,615½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2,142	1,615½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5

Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1895-96.			EARNINGS, 1894-95.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals ...	12,965 9 11	42,057 3 3	8,428 4 4	25,928 10 8		
Midnapore Canal ...	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9	8,725 8 3	40,308 8 3		
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0	6,157 1 6	27,698 11 0		
Sone Canals ...	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10	4,297 12 3	19,949 9 3		
Total ...	33,518 15 2	1,29,138 1 10	27,608 10 4	1,13,885 7 2		

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	19,783 5 0	79,557 6 0	14,473 6 0	63,825 8 3
Tolly's Nala ...	8,156 9 3	27,403 15 0	5,546 1 0	22,103 9 6
Total ...	27,939 14 3	1,06,961 5 0	20,019 7 0	85,929 1 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,520 3 6	29,542 14 0	4,886 0 9	20,053 2 9
Nadia Rivers ...	18,965 14 6	38,391 0 6	20,231 11 6	36,389 8 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,426 0 3	1,74,895 3 6	45,137 3 3	1,42,371 12 6

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	576	1,01,500	1,748	679	69,075	1,010
Jute ...	73	17,450	291	104	28,075	551
Firewood ...	124	79,450	1,183	90	55,750	840
Other articles ...	640	1,13,955	1,700	732	1,85,000	2,444
Total ...	1,413	3,12,355	4,921	1,605	3,37,900	4,845

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	733	1,43,000	2,470	630	74,803	969
Jute ...	135	31,950	543	95	35,250	604
Firewood ...	115	72,350	1,096	113	62,250	1,090
Other articles ...	868	2,30,800	3,046	711	1,44,247	2,033
Total ...	1,851	4,78,100	7,155	1,549	3,16,550	4,696

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the three weeks and 6 days ending 27th July 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	34,78,431	5,46,807	38,97,281	6,04,342	4,18,850	57,535	...	...
Cotton, raw	17,408	17,159	29,427	25,039	11,959	7,880	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,147	5,998	4,125	4,769	...	...	2,022	1,229
2.—Ditto Indian	26,333	16,362	23,703	13,542	...	...	2,630	2,820
3.—Piece-goods—European	67,886	86,874	55,318	67,714	...	...	12,568	19,160
4.—Ditto Indian	12,902	6,235	16,274	7,875	3,372	1,640	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	906	361	281	272	...	...	625	89
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,619	6,502	9,545	6,111	2,926	...	...	391
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	417	234	223	155	...	...	194	79
2.—Myrabolams	9,907	2,271	7,225	1,907	...	...	2,772	3,44
3.—Cutch	2,067	819	2,052	821	...	2	15	...
4.—Turmeric	12,641	10,949	11,912	11,721	...	772	729	...
5.—Aniline dyes	95	67	61	62	...	...	34	5
6.—Others	606	326	817	483	211	157	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,75,132	1,39,007	3,00,112	98,823	...	...	75,020	40,684
2.—Rice in the husk	72,593	8,115	35,871	4,098	...	...	36,722	4,017
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,04,446	62,314	4,47,740	1,11,429	43,254	49,115	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	36,882	13,751	40,190	9,722	3,308	...	...	4,029
5.—Gram & pulse	4,40,819	1,66,456	3,90,695	1,11,705	...	...	50,214	54,751
6.—Others	76,395	24,966	51,318	12,093	...	...	25,077	12,873
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	84,031	21,406	47,110	31,891	13,079	10,485	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	19,459	8,340	21,080	11,506	1,621	3,166	...	...
Horns	708	457	2,608	2,009	1,785	1,552	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	13,454	4,569	5,513	1,521	...	...	7,941	3,094
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	69,194	40,286	59,281	37,384	...	...	9,913	2,902
Lac—								
1.—Stick	19,278	6,760	27,151	9,422	7,873	2,662	...	...
2.—Shell	13,077	9,888	20,555	15,216	7,481	5,328	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	2,972	3,822	2,976	3,234	4	...	...	538
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	7,959	4,871	12,014	6,940	4,055	2,069	...	...
2.—Spirits	2,226	2,278	2,735	3,538	509	1,260	...	...
3.—Wines	1,851	3,347	5,294	4,424	3,443	1,077	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	3,281	4,261	81	27	...	...	3,200	4,234
2.—Brass, unwrought	1,769	657	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	714	...	2,396	1,005	627	348	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought	8,637	4,949	1,194	791	480	259	...	...
5.—Iron	78,032	4,949	9,330	4,514	633	...	...	435
6.—Others	6,168	4,124	1,20,411	51,236	42,379	9,082	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	2,633	4,055	6,541	4,373	373	318	...	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,25,852	55,890	1,20,510	56,148	3,658	258	...	...
2.—Castor	3,673	1,104	7,586	2,938	3,913	1,834	...	...
3.—Cocconut	1,987	690	2,622	861	635	201	...	...
4.—Others	6,090	2,931	10,127	6,958	4,037	3,967	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	4,68,807	1,42,223	2,37,471	63,198	...	...	2,31,336	79,025
2.—Rape and mustard	1,70,635	67,098	2,46,118	1,19,720	75,583	52,622	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili	5,345	1,954	7,888	2,128	2,543	174	...	...
4.—Poppy	34,705	10,693	17,826	5,237	...	...	16,879	5,756
5.—Earthnuts	...	...	189	51	...	51	...	...
6.—Castor	36,954	11,300	52,076	10,271	15,122	...	...	...
7.—Others	6,566	18,769	4,650	1,429	...	...	61,916	17,340
Opium	2,018	4,247	1,325	2,675	...	...	603	1,572
Paper and pasteboard	12,526	10,083	13,055	7,404	529	...	...	2,589
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	26,301	23,256	22,725	20,347	...	...	3,576	2,909
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,480	3,807	5,500	2,649	20	...	...	1,248
3.—Others	42,243	15,014	72,305	27,718	30,062	12,704	...	...
4.—Potatoes	33,621	12,651	35,281	14,657	1,769	2,006	...	...
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	81	632	...	...	...	...	81	68
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	...	...	1,387	542	1,387	542	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	1,10,830	40,990	97,229	24,395	...	...	13,601	16,595
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	21,352	10,084	...	...	...	...	21,352	10,084
5.—Other sorts	36,576	10,326	25,299	5,392	...	...	11,277	4,944
Salt	4,28,409	88,347	3,34,949	75,039	...	...	93,460	15,314
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	36,797	16,810	37,832	18,960	1,035	2,150	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	33,852	11,305	31,593	9,521	...	...	2,259	1,784
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	23	9	23	9	...	...
2.—Indian	809	558	1,633	1,145	824	592	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	19	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	65	61	178	146	113	85	19	63

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1895. 1753

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
<i>Spices—</i>								
1.—Betelnuts ...	11,102	9,321	13,802	12,872	2,700	3,551	...	...
2.—Pepper ...	992	779	1,102	675	110	...	...	104
3.—Ginger ...	401	293	1,169	571	768	278	...	...
4.—Chillies ...	19,399	19,369	8,408	7,218	...	...	10,991	12,151
5.—Cardamoms ...	378	441	402	488	24	47	...	...
6.—Others ...	802	344	582	249	...	...	220	95
Stone and lime ...	3,48,080	55,677	4,11,563	67,562	63,483	1,985	...	...
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1.—Refined ...	5,210	2,006	9,437	2,714	4,227	708	...	...
2.—Unrefined ...	1,65,945	29,106	1,21,937	20,207	...	...	44,008	8,899
<i>Tea—</i>								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ...	2,448	2,883	2,992	1,878	544	...	...	1,005
Timber ...	60,246	12,643	79,723	13,438	13,477	795	...	...
Tobacco ...	1,01,069	39,524	56,178	21,669	...	...	44,888	17,855
Wool, Raw ...	1,847	1,698	1,691	947	...	...	156	751
<i>Wool manufactured—</i>								
1.—Piece-goods, European ...	78	175	4	2	...	...	74	173
2.—" Indian ...	2,778	2,576	2,617	2,504	...	...	161	72
3.—Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>All other articles of merchandise—</i>								
1.—Firewood ...	33,574	1,448	22,756	1,498	...	50	10,818	...
2.—Indigo seed ...	2,879	758	4,992	1,507	1,213	809	...	...
3.—Mowah flower ...	24,432	4,030	28,882	4,809	4,450	839	...	...
4.—Oil-cake ...	53,640	9,351	57,031	10,512	3,391	1,161	...	...
5.—Paints & colours ...	4,078	2,120	4,203	1,952	125	...	...	168
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ...	30,454	11,289	19,309	6,881	...	...	11,145	4,408
7.—Wooden articles ...	13,978	5,342	13,645	6,031	...	689	533	...
8.—Others ...	3,05,452	1,19,057	2,87,690	98,311	...	...	17,862	20,746
Total ...	82,41,064	21,70,185	82,17,814	20,35,092	...	...	23,250	1,35,093
<i>Military stores ...</i>	<i>12,464</i>	<i>18,997</i>	<i>8,676</i>	<i>14,896</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>3,788</i>	<i>4,101</i>
<i>Coal for Railway ...</i>	<i>5,51,111</i>	<i>37,948</i>	<i>6,41,707</i>	<i>51,239</i>	<i>90,596</i>	<i>13,291</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Railway materials ...</i>	<i>17,60,518</i>	<i>61,677</i>	<i>16,88,502</i>	<i>47,110</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>3,385</i>	<i>72,016</i>	<i>4,567</i>
<i>Live-stock ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>4,311</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>7,696</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
Total ...	1,05,65,157	22,83,118	1,05,56,699	21,56,033	...	...	8,458	1,27,085

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th September 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5277,119	52,75,977 4 0	28,37,675 0	5,68,777 10 0	15,189 10 0	8,59,944 8 0	79,372	106,814	186,186
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	163 10 5	.....	337 4 5	9 0 1	509 14 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	*2,270,253	*22,66,892 2 0	*2,01,19,092 30	*40,03,736 12 0	*1,32,453 12 0	*64,03,082 10 0	619,927	848,815	1,468,742
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,547,374	25,42,869 6 0	2,29,56,767 30	45,72,514 6 0	1,47,643 6 0	72,63,027 2 0	699,299	955,629	1,654,928
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	251,287	2,28,583 7 0	27,51,096 0	5,63,902 11 3	14,373 9 6	8,06,859 11 9	74,776	114,205	189,041
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	137 6 5	.....	338 15 5	8 10 3	485 0 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ...	2,523,521	23,94,494 4 11	2,35,56,837 20	48,53,751 5 0	1,49,618 13 3	73,97,864 7 2	678,802	970,477	1,649,279

* Added number of passengers 581 and Rs. 1,566 }
 † Deducted maunds 1,25,039 and added .. 2,471 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
 ‡ Ditto .. 3,147 }
 § The increase is due chiefly to pilgrim traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,022	3,478 14 0	4,460 30	197 9 0	12 0 0	3,688 7 0	1,140	39	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	156 7 11	.....	8 14 2	0 8 8	165 14 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	*161,378	*38,353 9 0	*36,586 0	*11,571 4 0	*100 0 0	*40,024 13 0	8,988	506	9,494
Total for 8½ weeks ...	176,400	41,832 7 0	41,046 30	1,768 13 0	112 0 0	43,713 4 0	10,137	545	10,682
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,187	3,639 3 9	6,757 10	317 4 0	—4 4 0	3,982 3 9	1,135	52	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	165 0 11	.....	14 4 4	—0 3 1	179 2 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ...	168,825½	39,172 7 5	62,246 30	2,713 2 0	78 7 0	41,964 0 5	10,320	509	10,829

* Added number of passengers 1,388 and Rs. 247 }
 † Deducted maunds 290 and added .. 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
 ‡ Ditto .. 8 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,381	14,976 11 0	77,791 30	8,098 7 0	34 0 0	23,109 2 0	6,630	2,964	9,594
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	92 12 8	.....	50 2 10	0 3 4	143 2 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	*166,740	*1,14,681 10 0	*5,77,127 10	*64,467 14 0	*311 0 0	*1,79,460 8 0	50,972	23,114	74,086
Total for 8½ weeks ...	188,121	1,29,658 5 0	6,54,919 0	72,506 5 0	345 0 0	2,02,569 10 0	57,602	26,078	83,680
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,741½	12,708 10 7	56,159 20	7,485 1 0	50 10 6	20,253 6 1	5,592	2,590	8,182
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	78 11 10	.....	46 6 0	0 5 11	125 7 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ...	172,167	1,27,004 6 8	5,54,591 10	68,671 11 8	551 11 9	1,96,227 14 1	50,766	27,070	77,836

* Deducted number of passengers 198 and Rs. 600 }
 † Added maunds 1,314 and deducted .. 629 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
 ‡ Deducted .. 13 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	159,610	73,670 0 0	9,70,000 0	2,28,700 0 0	21,510 0 0	3,23,880 0 0	31,500	37,718	69,218
Or per mile of railway ...	196	91 0 0	1,193 0	281 0 0	20 0 0	*302 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	1,406,900	6,21,470 0 0	60,22,350 0	10,52,230 0 0	60,130 0 0	17,42,830 0 0	232,873	217,602	450,475
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,566,510	6,95,140 0 0	60,92,350 0	12,80,930 0 0	90,640 0 0	20,66,710 0 0	264,373	235,320	519,693
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	153,229	66,183 0 0	9,03,124 0	1,97,616 0 0	13,725 0 0	2,77,524 0 0	30,788	34,924	65,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	81 0 0	1,111 0	243 0 0	1 0 0	325 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,501,810½	6,51,516 0 0	68,40,471 0	13,09,537 0 0	1,33,757 0 0	20,94,830 0 0	265,321	277,684	543,005

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,960	9,840 0 0	72,160 0	7,740 0 0	350 0 0	17,930 0 0	5,550	3,682	7,232
Or per mile of railway ...	216	79 0 0	577 0	62 0 0	3 0 0	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	247,000	82,580 0 0	4,02,680 0	33,960 0 0	1,730 0 0	1,18,270 0 0	4,302	17,906	46,208
Total for 9 weeks ...	273,960	92,420 0 0	4,74,840 0	41,700 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,36,200 0 0	11,942	21,588	33,530
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,686	7,703 0 0	50,935 0	4,668 0 0	192 0 0	12,563 0 0	3,323	2,349	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	197	62 0 0	407 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	261,568	81,053 0 0	4,72,946 0	43,894 0 0	2,550 0 0	1,27,407 0 0	32,272	20,648	52,920

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,850	6,200 0 0	35,580 0	2,330 0 0	110 0 0	8,700 0 0	2,150	1,074	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	219	73 0 0	414 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	165,780	47,820 0 0	1,57,480 0	9,130 0 0	1,390 0 0	58,340 0 0	19,260	6,128	25,388
Total for 9 weeks ...	184,630	54,020 0 0	1,93,060 0	11,460 0 0	1,500 0 0	67,040 0 0	21,410	7,202	28,612
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	30,049	8,508 0 0	20,983 0	1,502 0 0	92 0 0	10,162 0 0	2,214	1,204	3,418
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	349	99 0 0	244 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	170,579	53,506 0 0	1,62,645 0	12,040 0 0	1,716 0 0	67,202 0 0	19,348	9,984	29,332

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	98,370	Rs. 35,750	Mds. 2,65,750	Rs. (a) 34,150	Rs. 8,170	(a) 78,070	14,757	15,104	29,861
Or per mile of railway ...	130'12	47'29	351'62	45'17	10'81	103'27	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year ...	739,190	2,06,230	20,21,990	2,63,400	75,540	6,35,170	108,837	126,052	235,789
Total for 8½ weeks ...	837,560	3,31,980	22,87,740	2,97,550	83,710	7,13,240	123,594	142,056	265,650
COMPARISONS.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	90,071	30,949	3,47,616	43,352	6,702	81,003	15,582	16,076	31,658
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	119'14	40'94	459'81	57'34	8'87	107'15	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	874,270	3,21,668	31,39,484	3,84,640	90,573	7,96,851	130,178	150,638	280,816

(a) The decrease is due to the low prices prevailing at present.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st August 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,725	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,580	0	0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	145	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st August 1895...	...	...	...	...	...	210	4	8
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	207	7	1
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	7
Receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,442	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,392	0	0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95	1757	TABLE of Rainfall recorded at Stations in Bengal for the month of August 1895	1828
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1894-95	1829	Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895	1838
Offer of Bhya Dirzaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, to contribute Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a dispensary building at Daltonganj	1822	Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895	1840
Weather and Crop Report for the week ending 16th September 1895	1823	Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th September 1895	1844
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1895	1825	Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of July 1895	1845
Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the month of August 1895	1826	Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of August 1895	1846
		Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1895	1847
		Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1847

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 11th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 258T.G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95, for general information.

2. The following passages in the Report contain the expression of Mr. Nolan's views on some important points, to which His Honour desires to call the attention of officers:—

Paragraph 5.—Mr. Nolan's condemnation of the theory that it is no part of the business of a Magistrate to discover the truth of a case which he is trying: it may be presumed that he means "otherwise than by recording the depositions of witnesses."

Paragraph 16.—The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri on the material condition of the people.

Paragraph 21.—The advantage to the tea planting industry in the Western Duars of the absence of a Labour Law.

Paragraphs 39 and 40.—The working of the Regular Police and the Village Chaukidars.

Paragraph 65.—The good effect of the system of rent receipts prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Paragraph 68.—The relations between landlords and tenants.

Paragraph 100.—The importance of adequate expenditure on the maintenance of ferries.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the head-quarters of the Rangpur district were not inspected during the year. In other respects the amount of touring was sufficient.

4. The Annual General Administration Report is not the place for a currency discussion, but His Honour thinks it right to observe that he does not share Mr. Nolan's views, expressed in paragraphs 19 and 25 of the Report, as to the rise which has taken place of late years in the prices of agricultural produce being due to the fall in the gold-price of silver.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

INDEX.

ORDER OF SUBJECT.	PARAS.
Preliminary	1
I.—Charge—	
(a) Divisions	2
(b) Districts	3
(c) Subdivisions	4
II.—Tours and inspection of offices—	
(a) Tour of Commissioner	5
(b) Tours of District Officers	6
(c) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates	7
(d) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	8
(e) Inspection of District and Subdivisional Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	} 9
(2) Collectors	
III.—Weather and crops	10-11
IV.—Public health	12-15
V.—Material condition of the people	16
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	17-18
VII.—Prices of food and labour	19
VIII.—Manufactures and mines	20-23
IX.—Trade and commerce	24-29
X.—Administrative changes	30
XI.—Statistical enquiries	31-33
XII.—Civil justice	34-35
XIII.—Crime	36-38
XIV.—Police	39-40
XV.—Criminal justice	41-47
XVI.—Registration of deeds	48
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards land and the land revenue administration	49-70
XVIII.—Attached estates, including Court of Wards	71
XIX.—Excise	72-73
XX.—Stamps	74
XXI.—Income-tax	75
XXII.—Monetary arrangements	76-78
XXIII.—Railways and other public works	79-81
XXIV.—Communications	82-84
XXV.—Working of the Lodging-house Act	85
XXVI.—Education	86-90
XXVII.—Dispensaries and hospitals	91
XXVIII.—Libraries	92
XXIX.—Museums	93
XXX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	94
XXXI.—Employment of Muhammadans	95
XXXII.—Post-office and telegraphs	96-97
XXXIII.—Zamindari dák, fairs, ferries, and pounds	98-101
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions, state of public feeling and the public press	102-104
XXXV.—Subordinate executive establishment and character of officers	105
XXXVI.—Conduct of zamindars	106
XXXVII.—General remarks	107

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1759

No. 1021 Ret., dated Darjeeling, the 26th June 1895.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95.

I.—CHARGE.

2. I was in charge of the Division during the year, except that Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for me during my absence for three months on privilege leave.

3. The subjoined statement gives the names of the officers who were in charge of the districts of the Division during the year under report:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3
Rajshahi	Mr. J. C. Price ...	From 1st April to 9th December 1894.
	" E. H. C. Walsh ...	" 10th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	" A. C. Tute ...	" 1st April to 18th June 1894.
Dinajpur	" B. K. Mullick ...	" 19th June 1894 to 11th January 1895.
	" C. A. Samuells ...	" 12th January to 2nd March 1895.
	" L. Palit ...	" 3rd to 31st March 1895.
Jalpaiguri	Lt.-Col. H. Boileau ...	" 1st to 11th April 1894.
	Mr. R. H. Renny ...	" 12th April to 4th September and from 3rd October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Darjeeling	" D. Sunder ...	" 5th September to 2nd October 1894.
	" R. T. Greer ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Rangpur	" E. B. Harris ...	" 1st April to 23rd July and from 25th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	" F. N. Fischer ...	" 24th July to 24th October 1894.
	" A. E. Harward ...	" 1st to 9th April 1894.
Bogra	" H. G. W. Herron ...	" 10th April to 3rd August 1894.
	" C. A. Bell ...	" 4th August to 22nd December 1894.
	" U. C. Batavyal ...	" 23rd December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Pabna	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb.	" 1st April to 25th June 1894.
	Mr. H. E. Ransom ...	" 26th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.

4. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi	Nator	{ Babu Jnendra Nath Lahiri ... Mr. S. C. Mukerjee ...	From 1st April to 11th November 1894. " 12th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Naugaon	{ Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ... " Gossain Dass Dutt ...	" 1st April to 29th July 1894. " 30th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	" Purna Chandra Gupta	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Jalpaiguri	Alipur	" Nibaran Chandra Ghat-tak.	Ditto ditto
	Kurseong	{ Mr. L. F. Morshead ... " P. T. Rebello ...	" 1st April 1894 to 22nd March 1895. " 23rd to 31st March 1895.
Darjeeling	Siliguri	" P. T. Rebello ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Kurigram	Babu Jagat Chandra Bose ...	Ditto ditto.
	Nilphamari	" Akshoy Kumar Bose ...	Ditto ditto.
Rangpur	Gaibandha	{ " Jogendra Nath Banerjee ... " Ashutosh Bhattacharjee ...	" 1st April to 9th June 1894. " 10th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		{ Mr. C. A. Bell ... Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjee.	" 1st April to 30th July 1894. " 31st July to 15th August 1894.
Pabna	Sirajanj	{ " Sarat Chandra Das ... Mr. H. D. deM. Carey ...	" 16th August to 11th November 1894. " 12th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

5. The commencement of the official year found me at Bogra, finishing my inspection of that district. The work there proved so unsatisfactory, owing to the bad health of the Collector, that I had to induce him to make an immediate application for furlough. During the hot weather I also spent some time in making arrangements preliminary to the resettlement of the Terai. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived on the spot at the end of April, and reviewed the work done. During the rainy season I inspected Rajshahi, Pabna, and Kurseong. In Rampur Boalia I had to enquire into the circumstances under which certain policemen had fired on rioters during the Muharram procession. I concurred in the finding of the District Magistrate, that the constables had great provocation, but that they had acted against orders, for which they were punished. My report included suggestions on which Government framed rules as to the carriage of large sticks by members of the crowds which assemble on such occasions, and for the better control of the armed police. The Rajshahi offices I found in good order, under the experienced management of Mr. Price. From records examined at Pabna, I came to the conclusion that serious crime is investigated with less than the usual care in that district. I warned the police against being content with searching houses and obtaining confessions without ascertaining all the circumstances necessary to elucidate the whole facts of the case. I also took special notice of an instance in which a Deputy Magistrate discharged six prisoners accused on their own confession of murdering an old man in his bed without, as it seemed to me, taking suitable measures to ascertain what had occurred, with a view to their punishment, if they were guilty, and in the event of their innocence, to the exposure of the means by which false confessions were obtained. Pabna is a head-quarters of the theory that it is no part of the business of the Magistrate to discover the truth. In October I made a short tour to Gantak in Sikkim. On the way I inspected Kalimpong tahsil, where several important questions were pending, as to the re-assessment of ground rents in the bazar, the prohibition of subletting to Europeans, and the defence of the Government raiyats against usury. The crop in the hills had proved a bumper, and the people were generally prosperous. Trade had been affected by the prohibition on the part of the Tibetans of the export of tea and salt from their country: this at first created discontent among the Sikkim people, who have been accustomed to take their supplies from that source, but I think the result has on the whole been beneficial. Darjeeling tea sells at eight annas the seer in Gantak, and though at this price the quality is poor, it is better than that of the Chinese brick tea at one rupee the seer. English salt is also cheaper than that which comes from Tibet, and there is no real difference in quality. The command of the Tibetans over the market rested, therefore, merely on the habit of consumers, which had made them prefer a particular flavour. In so far as the prohibition has weakened that habit, it has been economical to the purchasers, has been favourable to English producers, and in regard to salt has benefited the revenue. The example of the upper classes in Sikkim may affect the Tibetans with whom they are closely connected. I found the members of the State Council drinking Darjeeling tea. I met General Lance on the march, and with him and Mr. White arranged the local suggestions for the demarcation of the Tibet frontier which is now being carried out. I arranged for the transfer of the Raja's second son from Tumlong to Darjeeling; his education was being conducted very suitably with reference to his present position as an avatar destined to the management of a monastery, but was not such as to qualify him for the *gaddi* to which he may succeed. I found that the settlement of the land had been concluded in 67 out of a total of 86 villages; of the remaining 19, ten are unsuited for such operations by reason of their remote and inaccessible position.

Mr. Williams, who acted as Commissioner during my absence from the 13th November to the same date in February, first inspected Dinajpur, with the subdivision of Thakurgaon. Of the former town he observed that "the management of the municipality reflects great credit on all concerned, and is a contrast to most about Calcutta." He then visited the Kalimpong mela, an interesting annual gathering of hill folk, which the missionaries there have organised for several years. Afterwards he inspected the district of Bogra, with

its important settlement at Jaipur, and the neighbouring subdivision of Naugaon. He returned to Jalpaiguri by Dinajpur, inspecting the south of that district. In January he inspected the Nator office and Alipur, and he was present at the payment of the subsidy to Bhutan at Buxa, and visited the Sonthal colony, which he found in a flourishing condition. In February he inspected the Nilphamari subdivision. After I resumed charge, I remained for some time at head-quarters, to hear appeals and deal with the current work; then I made a tour in the Duars, where I had the honour of receiving the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number of days spent on tour by me was 54, and by Mr. Williams 60, making in all 114 days. The district of Rangpur, except Nilphamari subdivision, and Sirajganj, escaped inspection, all other stations and subdivisions being duly visited. Mr. Williams had arranged with me to take them in his tour, but for some reason was unable to do so.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

6. The statement below shows the period spent on tour by each District Officer:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
				Months. Days.
Rajshahi	J. C. Price, Esq. ...	2	8	3 13
	E. H. G. Walsh, Esq. ...	1	5	
Dinajpur	A. C. Tute, Esq.	3 1
	B. K. Mullick, Esq. ...	1	11	
	C. A. Samuells, Esq. ...	1	14	
	L. N. Palit, Esq. ...	...	6
Jalpaiguri	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau	3 20
	R. H. Renny, Esq. ...	3	20	
	D. Sunder, Esq. ...	...	...
Darjeeling	R. T. Greer, Esq. ...	4	...	4 3
Rangpur	E. B. Harris, Esq. ...	4	1	
	F. N. Fischer, Esq. ...	...	2
Bogra	A. E. Harward, Esq. ...	...	...
	H. G. W. Herron, Esq.	3 17
	C. A. Bell, Esq. ...	1	20	
	U. C. Batavyal, Esq. ...	1	27	
Pabna	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb	6	3 8
	H. E. Ransom, Esq. ...	3	2	

The tour of the District Officers exceeded the limit prescribed by Government. They inspected subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, police-stations, schools, municipalities, sub-registry offices, the working of the Chaukidari Act, visited the roads, ganja golas, pounds, ferries, Government estates, and enquired into the state of crops and the condition of people in the interior. Both Messrs. Price and Walsh of Rajshahi, while inspecting the Municipal office at Nator, devoted their special care to the sanitation of that town, which is still unsatisfactory. Mr. Renny visited every part of his district. Mr. Greer had to deal with the extensive settlement proceedings in the Terai. Mr. Ransom visited all the settlement and batwara works in progress, and also Government and resumed estates under khas management. Mr. Batavyal, of Bogra, inspected the settlement work of the Jaipur Government estates, made selections of village panchayats, and tested income-tax assessments, and took up several bad livelihood cases. I am fully satisfied with the work done by the District Officers on their tours, and am convinced that their inspections were so conducted as to be of the greatest public benefit.

(c) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates.

7. The following table shows the periods spent on tour by Joint and Assistant Magistrates:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri ...	J. T. Rankin, Esq., Assistant Magistrate.	3	17	
Darjeeling ...	H. G. W. Herron, Esq., Joint-Magistrate.	...	...	Employed for 5 days only.

Mr. Rankin was placed in charge of the territorial subdivision in the Duars, where, besides trying cases, he inspected roads, markets and ferries. Mr. Herron was too short a time at Darjeeling to be out on tour.

(d) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

8. The following statement shows the period spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers:—

SUBDIVISIONS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Nator ...	Babu Jnandra Nath Lahiri ...	1	27	Months. Days. 3 21
	Mr. S. C. Mukerjee ...	1	24	
Naugaon ...	Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ...	...	23	3 5
	„ Gossain Das Dutt ...	2	12	
Thakurgaon ...	„ Purna Chandra Gupta ...	3	26	
Alipur ...	„ Nibaran Chandra Ghatak ...	3	12	
Kurseong ...	L. F. Morshead, Esq. ...	3	18	
Siliguri ...	P. T. Rebello, Esq. ...	4	29	
Kurigram ...	Babu Jagat Chandra Bose ...	3	11	
	„ Jogendra Nath Bidya-bhushan. ...	...	9	
Gaibandha ...	„ Ashutosh Bhattacharjee ...	2	23	3 2
Nilphamari ...	„ Okhoy Coomar Bose ...	3	10	
Sirajganj ...	C. A. Bell, Esq. ...	...	22	3 1
	Babu Sarat Chandra Das ...	...	11	
	H. D. deM. Carey, Esq. ...	1	28	

The Subdivisional Officers also made tours in excess of the prescribed limit. They inspected police-stations, schools, dispensaries, outstills, pounds, ferries, Government estates, fairs, &c., and examined chaukidari accounts, lists of panchayats, and income-tax assessments, besides attending to their usual criminal works. Mr. Morshead, of Kurseong, supervised the khanapuri work and demarcation of boundary of jotes in the Terai. I have arranged with District Officers that the subdivisional tours may be so conducted as to produce some actual good, with as little interruption as possible to the judicial business. I do not, however, profess to be satisfied with the result. I am inclined to think that if in the case of Deputy Collectors in charge of subdivisions the minimum length of the tour was made two months instead of three, the latter limit being retained as a maximum, a considerable saving

would be effected in travelling allowance, without any loss in efficiency. Such is the universal opinion among the residents of the subdivisions, who fail to see anything but an interruption to the regular course of justice in prolonged tours. The present system was introduced for European officers, generally young members of the Civil Service, who had to make themselves acquainted with the people, and took with pleasure to camp work. In applying it to Hindu officials of experience, some modification appears desirable.

9. The table below shows the number of inspections of district and sub-divisional offices and treasuries made by the Commissioner and District Officers during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	District and sub-divisional offices and treasuries.	INSPECTION OF DISTRICT AND SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICES MADE BY—		INSPECTION OF TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES MADE BY—	
		Com-missioner.	Collector.	Com-missioner.	Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1	2	1	2
	Nator	1	2	1	2
	Naugaon	1	2	1	2
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	2	2	1	2
	Thakurgaon	1	2	1	1
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	1	1	(A)	2
	Alipur	1	2	1	2
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1	2	1	2
	Kurseong	1	2	...	3
Rangpur	Rangpur	...	2	...	1
	Gaibandha	...	3	...	3
	Nilphamari	1	2	1	2
	Kurigram	...	2	...	2
Bogra	Bogra	1	2	1	1
Pabna	Pabna	1	2	1	2
	Sirajganj	...	2	...	2

(A) Inspected on 1st April 1895.

As required by the rules, all the District Officers inspected their own and sub-divisional offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries twice during the year, with the exception of those of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The Collector of Dinajpur has furnished no explanation as to the failure to inspect the Thakurgaon sub-treasury twice during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that Mr. Sunder was in charge of the district in September 1894: he did not make the half-yearly inspection of offices in that month. The district treasury of Rangpur was not inspected in the first half-year owing to the ill-health of Mr. Fischer. Mr. Batavyal states that on account of kist days and great pressure of work in the treasury, he had to postpone his inspection till the 1st of April 1895.

The result of the inspection was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Harris of Rangpur, Mr. Walsh of Rajshahi, and Mr. Batavyal of Bogra, made specially good reports.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(a) Weather.

10. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the different districts:—

DISTRICTS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.	
	Average of last two years 1892-93 and 1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Rajshahi	59·96	55·14
Dinajpur	77·03	72·43
Jalpaiguri	159·00	147·03
Darjeeling	133·07	117·88
Rangpur	89·38	63 10
Bogra	70 83	69·85
Pabna	71·80	61·93

It will be observed that the fall was below normal, but not in any very marked degree. The deficiency was most marked in Rangpur. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was as follows:—

MONTH.	RAINFALL IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	
	Normal.	Actual in 1894-95.
1	2	3
January	8·42	6·42
June	17·61	13·46
July	16·89	14·19
August	14·14	17·12
September	12 88	15·53
October	4·57	7·39
1st November to 15th ...	·16	1·51

The figures show that the monsoon commenced mildly, but ended otherwise. There was no rain in the cold weather, which diminished the outturn of rabi.

(b) Crops.

11. The following table shows the outturn of the staple crops, as estimated by the District

Officers:—

Crop.		Outturn in annas.	
Rice ... {	Autumn crop ... ..	...	11·3
	Winter " ... ..	...	13·3
Jute ... ..	...	...	13·4
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	12·3
Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	13·07
Pulses ... ..	...	...	11·9
Silk ... ..	...	...	9·0
Tea ... ..	...	...	13·7

The average outturn being 16 annas, it would appear from these figures that the harvest was deficient in regard to every crop. As intimated in previous reports, I quite discredit the returns and all those submitted to the Government

of Bengal on the subject. According to the fixed custom of the country, 16 annas means not an average crop, but a bumper, and this standard is so established that the officers who compile our figures use it without knowing that they do so. We will never attain approximate correctness in Bengal districts until we go back to the language of the people in this respect; it can be translated in my office or in that of the Director of Agriculture, to suit the official standard for India generally. In my opinion the harvest as a whole was very little, if at all, below the average.

In illustration of the method on which the returns are sometimes prepared, I may take those embodied in the Pabna report. The Collector writes:—"Both the paddy crops resulted in good harvests, the aman specially so, and rice was cheaper at the end of last year than it had been for a long time. Large stocks have been laid in, and with brisk trade, profits will be in proportion. The cultivating class generally were happy and contented, and labourers as a rule well off." Yet his figures show this specially good crop of *aman* as below the average, being 15 annas only; the *bhadoi* crop as bad, 11 annas; the *boro* rice as very bad, 7 annas; and of the remaining crops none exceed 14 annas. Here it is evident that, without knowing it, he had used the anna system in the popular, as distinguished from the official, sense, taking 16 annas to express the largest possible yield. This being understood, his report becomes intelligible.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RAJSHAH.7.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cholera ...	5,355	3,728	4.07	2.8	700	2,429	0.44	1.56	163	241	0.23	.35	31	18	0.13	.08
Small-pox ...	122	1	0.09	.008	11	83		.05		4		.005	1	2	0.004	.005
Fever ...	46,533	40,791	35.0	31.06	45,763	53,539	29.41	34.41	19,158	23,065	28.11	33.85	6,028	6,468	27.12	28.96
Bowel-complaints.	61	40	0.04	.03	118	116	0.07	.07	406	740	0.59	1.08	1,166	1,369	5.23	6.13
Injuries ...					597	675	0.38	.37	160	156	0.23	.22	97	71	0.43	.31
Other causes ...	4,315	4,117	3.28	3.1	3,613	3,221	1.93	2.07	643	1,057	0.94	1.55	1,643	1,717	7.35	7.68
Total ...	56,386	48,677	42.93	37.06	50,202	59,963	32.26	38.54	20,530	25,263	30.13	37.08	8,996	9,645	40.28	43.19
Ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to population.	.....	.....	3.02	3.3	.....	.....	1.7	1.7	.....	.....	3.04	2.92	.....	.....	11.35	12.10

NAMES OF THE PREVAILING DISEASES OR OTHER CAUSES.	RANGPUR.				BOGHA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Cholera ...	856	923	0.41	.45	2,161	629	2.61	.77	7,395	3,005	5.42	2.20	16,061	10,973	2.07	1.4
Small-pox ...	11	78	0.01	.04	132	221	0.16	.27	321	40	0.23	.03	598	432	0.07	.05
Fever ...	53,930	63,587	26.11	30.79	17,584	17,633	21.50	21.57	34,084	34,360	25.02	25.24	223,110	230,442	27.52	29.56
Bowel-complaints.	87	82	0.042	.04	62	62	0.10	.08	257	236	0.18	0.17	2,177	2,615	0.27	.33
Injuries ...	404	415	0.20	.20	532	394	0.62	.48	471	485	0.34	.36	2,241	2,006	0.27	.25
Other causes ...	3,524	3,523	1.70	1.85	3,616	2,913	4.42	3.56	2,166	1,886	1.08	1.39	18,920	18,736	2.35	2.34
Total ...	58,812	68,910	28.47	33.36	24,087	21,854	29.46	26.73	41,634	40,012	32.80	29.39	263,707	274,324	32.88	34.21
Ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to population.	.....	.....	2.68	3.68	.....	.....	3.09	3.09	.....	.....	1.65	1.6	.....	.....	2.53	3.0

I attach but little value to the classification of deaths in this table. We know from jail and other statistics that bowel diseases are amongst the most

common causes of mortality, but very few entries appear under that head. "I think," writes the Civil Surgeon of Bogra, "a good many bowel-complaints are returned as cholera, while nearly every skin eruption is registered as small-pox." The general tendency is to describe all deaths as due to fever, unless the reason for assigning another character to the sickness is very strong indeed.

The registration is further defective as it omits a great number of deaths. The real death-rate is very much higher than that reported. I find, however, that the omissions are very uniform one year with another, and do not greatly affect such conclusions as can be drawn from the reported figures as to the comparative prevalence of fatal diseases at various periods. In the Darjeeling Terai an improvement was effected this year by the appointment of *chaukidars* for the first time, and in Jalpaiguri by such appointments being made for tea gardens. Elsewhere, I find no change in the efficiency of registration.

The number of reported deaths in the Division in 1894 was 34·21 per mille, against 32·88 in the preceding year. In 1893 there was an increase in reported mortality in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Pabna, the southern districts, in which there was excessive rainfall. The health was better in the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, and the health of the Darjeeling district underwent little change. In 1894 just the reverse was the case. The health was better in the three southern districts, where the rainfall was about normal, worse in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, and the portion of Darjeeling situated in the plains. The whole of this country forms a Terai between the Himalayas and the comparatively elevated clay formation called the Bariud; it is very unhealthy at all times, and was specially so this year. Malarious fever is the prevailing disease; every one suffers from it more or less, and it leaves the people in a feeble state, liable to die from any other sickness. Cholera frequently visits the tract; indeed, it may be considered as endemic. As to the reason why the Terai should be so unhealthy, the reports received contain some conjectures. The Magistrate of Dinajpur, Mr. Palit, writes that the range of temperature is very great, as high as 49°F. in the month, and as much in the 24 hours. This sudden and severe change has, he thinks, a very bad influence. I have no doubt that in the malarious region the chill which comes on with the evening is very fatal, particularly if it is not kept off by warm clothing—a matter as to which the natives, even when in good circumstances, are generally indifferent. Mr. Harris considers that the increased mortality from fever in Rangpur was probably caused by an unusual amount of rainfall in the months of October and November. The death-rate in the portion of the Terai situated in Darjeeling was 67·95 per mille, against 58·39 in 1893. Mr. Greer has recorded the following observations:—

"A great increase appears in the mortality in this tract, the rate having doubled during the past five years. Admitting that greater correctness in the collection of statistics may be accountable for a share in the increase, the figures are sufficiently high to call for serious notice. Local opinion fails to furnish any satisfactory explanation. In the course of my enquiries on the subject, I have been informed by some that the existence of jungle is the prevailing cause, while others assert that clearances have favoured the spread of fever by removing shelter and leaving the inhabitants exposed to the cold winds from ravines or hill streams. It is alleged that a large number of deaths is due to *kalazar*, and also that influenza has weakened the constitution of the inhabitants. The subject deserves attention. The establishment of one or two dispensaries can do little in the face of these mortuary returns. The cause should be ascertained by experts."

The question is a very old one, and relates to all countries of the Terai character, that is to say, situated at the foot of the Himalayas and interspersed with forest. I think that much of the evil must be attributed to the jungle in Jalpaiguri. The effect of clearances for tea gardens has been very salutary, and I never heard of these causing injury by removing shelter. I thought that everyone was agreed that the higher and less sheltered the situation the better, while land shut in by forest, where the malaria collects with little disturbance, is specially unhealthy. Excessive rainfall is generally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the death-rate. The large range of temperature must also contribute to the unfavourable result, and there are probably other causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted.

(a) Accidental and sudden deaths. 13. The figures showing total number of accidental and sudden deaths in 1894 were as follows :—

DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total figures for 1893.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	224	295	464	983	845	
Dinajpur	191	187	328	706	739	
Jalpaiguri	93	58	94	240	244	
Darjeeling	46	17	16	79	104	
Rangpur	154	155	298	607	681	
Bogra	83	139	199	421	494	
Pabna	142	213	400	755	687	
Total ..	933	1,959	1,799	3,791	3,794	

14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1894-95 and the previous year in the several districts, exclusive of the operations in the municipalities, the statistics of which are given in the next table :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of thanas in which the operations were carried on.		Number of the villages in which the operations were carried on.		Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	13	13	1,870	2,000	36,890	43,170	36,093	43,988	197	182	173 unknown. (a) The Civil Medical Officer has not furnished figures. 53 unknown.
Dinajpur	16	16	2,791	4,217	41,455	51,736	41,197	51,351	133	312	
Jalpaiguri	8	8	(a)	(a)	15,392	16,696	15,124	15,829	268	867	
Darjeeling	4	4	There are no villages		15,143	19,258	14,922	18,796	99	409	16 ditto. 242 unknown.
Rangpur	16	16	1,637	1,751	45,092	55,474	44,992	55,294	100	180	
Bogra	9	9	1,053	1,284	18,371	22,811	18,308	22,745	47	50	
Pabna	10	8	1,345	1,044	43,768	44,055	43,408	43,614	300	441	
Total ...	76	74	8,096	10,296	216,111	253,200	214,644	250,517	1,204	2,441	

(c) Vaccine operations in municipalities. 15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1894-95 and the previous year :—

DISTRICTS.	Name of Municipality.	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.		SUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.		REMARKS.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	701	1,720	667	1,540	34	180	4 unknown. 10 ditto. 14 unknown.
Dinajpur	Nator	114	159	114	159	...	...
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	351	573	314	509	9	64	
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	300	442	250	330	50	112	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1,602	2,172	1,599	2,007	3	165	
Rangpur	Kurseong	202	1,210	213	1,048	14	162	
Rangpur	Rangpur	606	462	641	444	25	18	
Bogra	Bogra	321	289	319	263	2	13	
Bogra	Sherpur	126	221	124	197	2	14	
Pabna	Pabna	525	574	503	429	22	145	
Pabna	Sirajganj	761	1,020	738	923	23	97	
Total ...		5,729	8,833	5,482	7,849	184	970	

The figures indicate a satisfactory increase in the number of operations. The Collector of Bogra observes that "owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the eastern parts of the district, a good deal of attention was paid to vaccinate all unprotected persons in the affected areas; and vaccination was carried on as a protective measure with some vigour. There was no serious opposition to

vaccination in any part of the district; that is to say, opposition of a character which did not yield to persuasion, though obstruction and passive resistance was reported from several villages. It is remarkable that the eastern tracts of the district are more liable to small-pox than western tracts."

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. In my report of last year I described the normal state of the people in the four regions into which this Division is naturally divided—the Himalayan, the Terai, the Barind, and the Gangetic. There was no marked change in 1894-95. The crops were not quite so good, and the price of rice was lower; it follows that the cultivators' profits were less, though still very fair. The labourers gained something by the comparative cheapness of their staple food. On the other hand, there was a great deal of sickness. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling comments on the indebtedness of the raiyats of Kalimpong—a subject on which he has written much, but has not supplied any definite statistics which I can quote with advantage. Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, writes:—

"During the last cold season I visited every part of the district, and made enquiries into the material condition of the people, and on all sides I found unmistakeable signs of prosperity and contentment. In some parts I observed houses with corrugated iron roofs, and neatly made mat walls; these in most instances were the residences of jotedars and other denominations of tenure-holders. Such houses are not to be seen in the Government estates only, but also in the native zamindaris. Again, nearly all the people are well clothed, and notwithstanding that this is a fever-stricken district, yet the bodies of a very large majority of the people are well nourished; this is evidence to show that they get plenty to eat. Lastly, it is next to impossible to get a man of the district to work; high wages are no inducement to them. The tea planter has to import his labour from Darjeeling or Chota Nagpur, and the District Engineer has to bring down coolies from Bihar, and to employ natives of Nepal. The Subdivisional Officer of Alipur Duars tells me that so prosperous are the people in some parts of his subdivision that they actually import labour from Kuch Bihar and the neighbouring British districts to till their fields and to reap their crops. The people generally do not indulge in luxuries, in eating and drinking. What they cultivate in the way of crops and rear in the way of meat is sufficient to supply their wants, and they are contented and happy. When visiting the Jalpaiguri town in early morning, it is not an uncommon sight to see people having *chota hazri*, consisting of tea and *roti*, and the same sight may be seen in other bazars in the district. These surely are all signs of prosperity, and point to the material condition of the people being satisfactory."

I have also observed the good physical condition of the people in Jalpaiguri, particularly of the children, who are very numerous. The climate does not seem to affect the appearance of the cultivators, as it does in Dinajpur. They are generally colonists reclaiming new land, showing the hopefulness and prosperity we associate with that position; but many of them have a hard struggle against the jungle and its denizens.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The emigration from this Division is not great, and generally escapes the notice of District Officers. The Collector of Rangpur curtly states that "no emigration took place from this district," from which observation I infer that he has overlooked the figures given by me from the census returns in the annual report of last year. In Darjeeling there is a certain amount of recruiting for military purposes, which elicits attention, because the planters object to it, as interfering with

their labour supply. The Deputy Commissioner has given the following figures:—

REGIMENT FOR WHICH RECRUITED.	CASTES OF RECRUITS.					Total.
	Mangars.	Gurungs.	Limbus.	Rais.	Others (Chattris, Sunuwar, Saneasis, Sarkis, Kamis, Damais).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Burma Rifles ...	2	6	26	18	.....	52
Lushai Police Battalion ...	2	1	...	...	7	10
Naga Hills ditto ...	2	9	...	...	19	30
North Lushai ditto ...	8	8	45	52	8	121
Mogon ditto ...	18	11	56	32	7	124
Myit Kyana ditto ...	6	9	31	57	24	127
Arakan ditto ...	6	6	1	8	5	26
Chindwai ditto ...	...	4	...	1	7	12
Lakimpur ditto ...	2	4	5	6	18	35
Total for 1894-95 ...	46	58	164	174	95	537
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	351

All these men were recruited from Nepal, excepting 31 from Sikkim.

18. In last year's report I gave the census figures as to immigration.

(b) Immigration. The only new information on the subject is contained in the following passage from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, who has evidently paid due attention to the movement:—

“As to immigration, this continues on a larger scale than ever, not only in regard to the importation of labour for the tea estates, but also in regard to the movements of the agricultural classes from the neighbouring districts, notably from Kuch Bihar, an independent native State, who come in search of land. In the census report of 1891 it is stated that out of a total district population of 681,352 persons, 148,527, or 24 per cent., are immigrants, of whom the tea gardens have absorbed about 90,000. When the above was written, there were 177 tea gardens with 35,607 acres of land under plant (mature and immature), but now there are 193 gardens with 43,133 acres under plant. Mr. O'Donnel writes:—‘On an average each garden gives employment to a thousand people, including the wives and children of the labourers.’ My enquiries also show this to be the case. This, then, will bring the tea garden population, all of which are immigrants, up to 193,000. In 1891 it was found that in the Damdim and Mainaguri tea tracts, the population had risen from 9,431 in 1881 to 173,556, or, in other words, had increased by 164,125; my figures show that within the last four years there has been a further increase of 28,875. This increase, however, is not confined to the Damdim and Mainaguri tracts, but to the whole of the northern part of the district lying between the Tista and Sankos rivers, for tea gardens have been and are being opened out all along the north of the district. As regards the increase in the non-tea tracts, I find that in the decade 1881—91, the increase was 42,830, of whom 505 came from Dinajpur, 10,101 from Rangpur, and 32,224 from Kuch Bihar. That the tide has not ceased to flow yet is to be gathered from the fact that during the year of report 669 applications were received for leases of arable lands for ordinary cultivation. The applications are for jotes.

There have no doubt, therefore, been numerous chukanidar immigrants of whom we cannot gauge the number until census time."

I may observe that relatively to the large number employed in tea, as estimated by Mr. Renny, the emigration from Darjeeling for military service is not large.

VII.—PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

19. The price of food, which had been excessively high in the two previous years, continued to be so in 1894-95, except as regards the principal article of consumption—common rice. The cost of the latter fell greatly towards the end of the year; in Rajshahi, for instance, during the second fortnight in March, the rate was 17 seers the rupee, against 14 seers, the average of the two previous years. Before the fall in the value of silver, the usual price in that district was 23 seers the rupee. Wages remained almost unchanged, the only alteration in the returns being a reduction in the daily wages of gharamis in Dinajpur from five annas three pies to five annas, of common masons from five annas four pies to five annas; and in Rangpur a rise of wages for common carpenters from five annas four pies to eight annas, of superior carpenters from ten annas eight pies to twelve annas eight pies, of women from an anna and-a-half to three annas, and of boys from one anna to two annas. The enhancement in Rangpur is important; but I doubt whether it has been accurately observed. The Collector, who supplies the figures, writes in his report that "there is little variation in wages." Throughout the Division generally coolies get four annas a day, except in Rajshahi, where they receive three annas and three pies only.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

20. As reported last year, the manufactured articles used in the Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute and other agricultural products. The so-called local manufactures, where they are of importance, consist merely in the preparation of certain crops for the market, and may be considered agricultural processes. Those which relate to tea, indigo and cinchona are in the hands of Europeans. I doubt if in any part of the world a population of eight millions could be found who manufacture so little as the inhabitants of the Rajshahi Division. They import nearly all their clothing, all their metal work, their salt, and most of their domestic utensils.

The production of indigo is almost limited to Rajshahi, the districts of Pabna, Dinajpur, and Rangpur giving only a few maunds. The outturn of the Division this year was 931 maunds, against 600 in 1893 and 410 in 1892. The season was favourable.

The yield of manufactured silk in Rajshahi, the only silk-producing district in this Division, was 129,290lbs., against 141,406lbs. in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of 12,116lbs. The factory managers report that the year 1894 was a bad one for silk cultivation.

The outturn of jute hand presses in Jalpaiguri and Sirajganj was respectively 43,932 bales and 148,007 bales, and that of the Sirajganj Jute Mill worked by steam, was 8,700 tons. Endi cloth (coarse silk) is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. Molasses are manufactured in all the districts. They are largely exported from Rajshahi. Sugar is made in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, and at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri. Gunnies are prepared in almost all the districts and at the Sirajganj Jute Mills on an extensive scale, and exported to Calcutta. Cotton cloth is manufactured in Pabna by hand-looms, but the products of this industry are gradually being replaced by European piece-goods of fine textures which sell at lower rates. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Budhpara and Kalam within the Nator subdivision, at Gomnati in the Nilphamari subdivision, at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and in the district of Pabna. They are exported to other districts after meeting the local demand. Sitalpati mats are made in Bogra and Pabna.

Sataranjis (carpets) are made in Rangpur and are in great demand throughout Bengal. Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri ...	183	184	193	27,980	33,322	35,386	10,603	9,633	7,747	18,278,628	18,524,210	19,155,205	653'2	555'9	541'3
Darjeeling ...	184	184	177	40,618	54,308	53,368	5,820	5,304	16,670	10,581,601	11,145,074	11,313,492	260'5	205'2	211'9
Total	367	368	370	68,598	87,630	88,754	16,423	14,937	24,417	28,860,229	29,669,284	30,468,697	420'7	338'5	343'3

The cultivation of tea possesses a special value, inasmuch as it does not develop, like that of jute, by displacing other crops, but by the reclamation of the jungle which renders the Terai region so malarious. The number of persons returned as employed increased during the year from 66,412 to 74,724, but the population really engaged on the work in some form as indicated by the census is much greater; the area on which the plant grows increased from 102,567 to 113,171 acres. There were 134 applications for new grants in Jalpaiguri, against 15 of the previous year; of these 39 were sanctioned. The outturn in 1894 was fair, and prices good. I give the following figures taken from the *Planters' Gazette* of the 15th June, as illustrating the large profits made by Duars gardens:—

Name of Company.	Dividend for 1894.
Carron ...	30 per cent.
Chalouni ...	30 „
Ellenbarie ...	30 „
Good Hope ...	25 „
Hope ...	50 „
Haldibari ...	7 „
Matelli ...	17½ „
Monabari ...	12½ „

Four other gardens are mentioned in the statement, but their dividend for the year had not been declared. It is sometimes said that tea cannot be cultivated at a profit with imported workmen unless penal contract laws are maintained. Without this check, it is alleged, the coolies will desert, leaving the employer to bear the loss of the money spent on bringing them from their homes. In the Duars all labour is imported, and there is no labour law. The figures quoted indicate the result. I do not deny that great inconvenience is felt by managers and their assistants for want of the coercive powers which are exercised elsewhere—inconvenience so considerable as to explain the representations made from time to time in favour of introducing the Assam system in whole or in part; but there are advantages on the other side which render free labour more profitable, though it gives greater trouble. The coolies prefer going to the free districts; their recruitment is therefore less costly, and they work with a better will. For the shareholder, or proprietor, I have no doubt that the Duars system is the best, as it is for the labourer.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of plants.			Gross yield in pounds.			Profit.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling ... { Government Plantation ...	4,087,650	4,426,000	3,927,500	304,390	425,010	500,534	Rs. 3,171	Not avail- able.	Not avail- able.
{ Private ditto ...	1,270,470	200,000	90,500	154,842	8,000	77,148	Not avail- able.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Total ...	5,358,120	4,626,000	4,018,000	459,232	433,010	577,682	3,171	.....	.....

Two of the private plantations have not furnished figures for column 4; hence the marked decrease in the number of plants.

(b) Mines.

23. No mine was worked during the year. Appendix V is therefore blank.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

24. The trade of the Division is mainly with Calcutta, the port at which our agricultural products are exchanged for European goods. The chief article of export is jute, of which we send more than six-and-a-half million maunds, against less than two million maunds of all other commodities taken together. The fibre must bring over two crores of rupees a year into the Division, the land revenue being half a crore, and the rental, according to the road cess valuation, a crore and-a-half. Tea is in point of value the second export; tobacco and rice are also of great importance. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt and gunny bags. The ordinary raiyat is clothed in English cotton and eats English salt; in return he gives a part of his jute, and has nearly enough left from the price of that fibre to pay his rent. The following tables show the trade of the Division with Calcutta as registered in that city and published in the gazette. I may observe that these returns are never used by local officers in Bengal, as far as I am aware, though they readily supply more information than can be gleaned from any other source even at the cost of much labour.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1773

Exports to Calcutta.

DISTRICTS.	FOOD-GRAINS.														FIBROUS PRODUCTS.			
	Rice and paddy.						Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other-food grains.		Total.		Jute raw.		Gunny bags.	
	Rice.		Paddy.		Total in rice.													
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajshahi ...	Mds. 42,796	Mds. 44,735	Mds. 115	Mds. 800	Mds. 42,930	Mds. 45,235	Mds. 6,867	Mds. 2,092	Mds. 50,873	Mds. 34,732	Mds. 439	Mds. 327	Mds. 1,01,100	Mds. 82,386	Mds. 4,74,656	Mds. 6,27,657	No. 10,040	No. 5,690
Dinajpur ...	3,31,790	3,22,265	575	430	3,32,250	3,22,555	1,010	1,545	5,290	900	...	93	3,38,550	3,25,133	2,04,689	2,45,727	954,132	772,145
Jalpaiguri ...	13,885	...	...	...	13,885	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	14,114	...	5,46,274	5,10,283	1,339,005	2,080,680
Darjeeling ...	3,929	...	...	...	3,929	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,999	4	18,862	20,180	514,805	393,555
Rangpur ...	3,723	1,721	...	...	3,723	1,721	2,285	200	...	29	...	...	6,008	1,950	17,76,065	19,38,330	385,105	233,205
Bogra ...	1,66,928	99,799	1,515	...	1,67,875	99,799	...	...	16	33	327	...	1,68,218	99,832	1,28,506	2,35,111	11,025	11,340
Pabna ...	5,120	2,011	...	...	5,120	2,011	6,085	778	8,428	15,325	293	...	19,926	18,114	35,73,081	33,68,923	7,802,565	1,901,661
Total ...	5,68,241	4,70,534	2,906	1,259	5,69,782	4,71,321	16,247	4,615	64,836	51,083	1,059	420	6,51,924	5,27,439	67,22,133	69,46,211	11,017,867	5,398,276
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,24,078	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	97,707	.....	1,046	.....	98,461	.....	11,632	.....	13,753	.....	639	.....	1,24,485	.....	.....	.....	5,619,091	.....
Percentage of increase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....
Percentage of decrease.	17.2	.....	45.4	.....	17.3	.....	71.6	.....	21.2	.....	60.3	.....	19.1	.....	.....	.....	51.0	.....

* One maund of paddy=25 seers of rice.

DISTRICTS.	OILSEED.				Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.		SUGAR.				TOBACCO.			
	Linseed.		Mustard seed.								Refined.		Unrefined.		Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rajshahi ...	Mds. 32,021	Mds. 22,588	Mds. 3,712	Mds. 167	Mds. ...	Mds. 95	Mds. 18	Mds. ...	Mds. 4,966	Mds. 4,761	Mds. ...	Mds. 591	Mds. 323	Mds. 376	Mds. 4	Mds. 601	Mds. 2	Mds. 3
Dinajpur ...	2,501	3,797	8,389	...	...	...	58	...	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	120	165	1,75,544	2,05,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	1,58,921	1,67,807	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	25	26	9,242	829	617	315	15,089	7,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	1,035	1,275	10,915	1,983	...	...	167	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	23,864	21,741	1,04,397	39,891	...	78	27	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59,506	49,427	1,36,775	43,035	3,35,082	3,73,383	15,362	7,374	6,316	4,761	...	591	337	435	2,60,096	2,64,824	2	3
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591	.....	118	.....	3,828	.....	1	.....
Decrease ...	10,079	.....	93,740	.....	.....	.....	7,988	.....	1,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of increase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.0	.....	1.5	.....	50.0	.....
Percentage of decrease.	16.9	.....	68.5	.....	.....	.....	51.9	.....	24.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICTS.	Total in maunds.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Total in number.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	1893.	1894.					1893.	1894.				
	38	39					40	41					42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Rajshahi ...	6,16,892	7,39,585	1,22,693	...	19.9	...	10,040	5,690	...	4,350	...	43.3
Dinajpur ...	5,55,930	5,76,567	20,628	...	3.7	...	954,132	772,145	...	181,987	...	19.07
Jalpaiguri ...	7,41,619	7,27,924	...	13,695	...	1.8	1,339,695	2,080,680	740,985	...	55.3	...
Darjeeling ...	1,32,967	2,07,621	24,634	...	13.5	...	514,805	393,555	...	121,250	...	23.6
Rangpur ...	20,40,279	21,64,599	1,16,320	...	5.6	...	385,105	233,205	...	161,900	...	39.4
Bogra ...	3,69,411	3,40,954	31,543	...	10.2	...	11,015	11,340	315	...	2.9	...
Pabna ...	37,35,070	34,60,725	...	2,72,345	...	7.3	7,802,565	1,901,661	...	5,900,904	...	75.6
Total ...	81,80,197	82,17,975	3,14,818	2,86,040	...	...	11,017,367	5,398,276	741,300	6,860,391	...	...
Increase ...	.....	.....	28,778	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Decrease ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5,619,091	.....	.....
Percentage of increase.	.....	.....	0.4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Percentage of decrease.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	51.0	.....	.....

Imports from Calcutta.

DISTRICTS.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.				COTTON TWIST.				Salt.		Gunny bags.		Kerosine oil.		Total in Rupees.	
	European.		Indian.		European.		Indian.		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.		
Rajshahi ...	24,48,244	19,10,107	.....	6,048	2,520	1,376	432	2,269	151,494	1,97,963	126,530	89,940	13,970	6,665	24,48,244	19,16,153
Dinaipur ...	14,86,652	11,30,413	.....	.....	1,555	86	192	2,784	1,20,867	1,37,496	120,037	195,775	24,242	9,998	14,86,652	11,39,413
Jaipauri ...	16,89,159	11,09,868	.....	.....	2,381	.....	530	3,554	1,02,093	1,07,873	11,242	35,840	20,829	28,478	16,89,159	11,09,868
Darjeeling ...	11,31,275	13,28,943	.....	2,368	2,252	1,111	466	2,774	70,645	68,941	15,419	41,513	16,970	21,512	11,31,275	13,31,211
Rangpur ...	40,30,083	29,39,921	.....	1,962	4,633	130	1,069	4,933	1,80,753	2,16,746	40,379	53,775	29,657	30,903	40,30,083	29,41,883
Bogra ...	20,44,482	17,53,508	324	1,944	1,365	46	102	1,669	77,979	90,060	187,660	253,750	21,175	4,613	20,44,806	17,55,452
Pabna ...	21,69,600	19,24,517	.....	1,146	3,722	3,519	100	578	3,74,793	4,55,396	76,592	59,035	90,544	85,600	21,59,600	19,25,603
Total ...	1,49,89,495	1,21,06,277	324	13,368	18,428	6,268	2,801	18,561	10,78,024	12,74,475	577,859	734,628	226,387	1,87,779	1,49,89,519	1,21,10,645
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	13,044	.....	.....	.....	15,670	.....	1,95,851	.....	156,769	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	28,83,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,608	.....	.....
Percentage of increase.	.....	.....	.....	4,025.9	.....	.....	.....	542.03	.....	18.2	.....	27.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of decrease.	.....	19.2	.....	.....	.....	65.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.05	.....	.....

DISTRICTS.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Per-centage of in-crease.	Per-centage of de-crease.	Total in maunds.		In-crease.	De-crease.	Per-centage of in-crease.	Per-centage of de-crease.	Total in number.		In-crease.	De-crease.	Per-centage of in-crease.	Per-centage of de-crease.
					1893.	1894.					1893.	1894.				
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rajshahi	532,080	.....	21.7	1,68,416	2,08,273	39,857	.....	23.7	.....	126,530	89,940	.....	36,590	.....	28.9
Dinaipur	347,230	.....	23.4	1,46,856	1,50,364	3,508	.....	2.4	.....	120,037	195,775	75,738	.....	63.09	.....
Jaipauri	579,291	.....	34.3	1,25,833	1,30,905	14,079	.....	11.2	.....	11,242	35,840	24,598	.....	218.8	.....
Darjeeling ...	199,936	.....	17.7	.....	90,333	94,338	4,005	.....	4.4	.....	15,419	41,513	26,094	.....	169.2	.....
Rangpur	1,688,200	.....	27.0	2,10,112	2,52,712	36,600	.....	16.9	.....	40,379	53,775	18,396	.....	45.6	.....
Bogra	289,354	.....	14.2	1,00,621	1,36,398	35,777	.....	35.6	.....	187,660	253,750	26,090	.....	13.9	.....
Pabna	233,937	.....	10.8	4,78,159	5,45,093	66,934	.....	13.9	.....	76,592	59,035	.....	17,557	.....	22.9
Total ...	199,936	3,070,110	.....	.....	13,26,330	15,27,083	2,00,753	.....	.....	.....	577,859	734,628	170,916	54,147	.....	.....
Increase	2,00,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,769	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	2,870,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of increase.	15.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.1	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of decrease.	19.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

25. The decline in the import of the principal commodity—European piece-goods—is very remarkable. These were valued at Rs. 2,20,71,666 in 1892, at Rs. 1,49,89,495 in 1893, and at Rs. 1,21,06,277 in 1894. The falling off is common to all the districts, except Darjeeling, where the circumstances are altogether exceptional, and I am therefore unable to attribute it to the supply having come otherwise than from Calcutta. No less significant is the reduction in the importation of kerosine oil, an article the use of which is supposed to be growing more common every day. I have always been disposed to regard the consumption of these commodities as an index to the prosperity of the people, but I find that in Rajshahi, where the decrease is most marked, the crops were better this year than they were last. Indian piece-goods were not imported last year, except a nominal quantity to Bogra: in 1894 they made an appearance in some force, but not so as to fill in any appreciable degree the great void left by the shrinking of the trade in English goods. I notice also a great increase in the importation of Indian cotton twist, which has almost supplanted the English article. More than one District Officer has adopted the view I hazarded last year, that imports have been checked by the continued fall in exchange—a result which should follow according to the accepted theory on this point. The import of salt has increased largely, but it fell last year by nearly the same amount. I believe the consumption is pretty steady, and that variations are due to the exigencies of trade. The rice exports diminished, but not to any great extent—a fact which agrees with the reports of crop outturns. In the

Rajshahi district only do these indicate an improvement on last year's results, and in it there has been an increase in rice exports. Wheat, gram, and other food-grains are so little exported that the decline in regard to them needs no explanation; the partial failure of the oilseed crops accounts for the falling off under that head. There was a slight increase in the jute exports, though the crop was distinctly inferior to that of last year; this I attribute to a larger area having been sown, and to the accumulation of stocks. The jute crop being gathered in the autumn, its amount affects the exports, not only of the calendar year in which it is cut, but of the next also. The export of tea was 3,35,082 maunds in 1893, and rose to 3,73,383 maunds in 1894, the increase being due to the gradual expansion of this prosperous industry. The cotton exports are really from the Garo Hills, though shipped at river stations in Rangpur: I observe a great decline in exportation. The silk produce of Rajshahi has varied very little from that of last year, which was much better than that of 1892. The trade in tobacco centres in Rangpur, from which the exports were a little less than in 1893; on the other hand, there is evidence that cultivation for export is spreading to Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra. The total imports were 15,27,083 maunds, against 13,26,330 maunds last year; the exports were 82,17,975 maunds, against 81,89,197 maunds. It is well known that in these parts the down traffic is much heavier than the up, and that it is also more valuable; the balance is the commercial tribute of an outlying tract to the industrial centre.

26. The total quantity and value of the articles carried upwards and downwards by this service during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Export	...	24,86,703	23,63,910	1,72,35,047	1,30,66,631
Import	...	7,72,430	5,07,083	36,25,023	28,20,108

I am not in a position to explain the decrease, except in so far as it is attributable to the discontinuance of work during a portion of the year by the Sirajganj Jute Company.

The statement given below shows in detail the import and export trade of Sirajganj and other marts of the Pabna district carried by the Sirajganj steamer service:—

ARTICLES.	SIRAJGANJ.								OTHER MARKS.	
	Imports.				Exports.					
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Coal	Mds. 1,69,373	Rs. 80,436	Mds. 58	Rs. 29	Mds. ...	Rs. ...	Mds. ... 147	Rs. ... 1,470	The small import of coal is due to the Jute Company, Limited, having stopped work for the greater portion of the year.	
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn—									In general, variations in these statistics must be accounted for to a large extent for the fact that the bulk of the trade is carried in country boats of which no reliable statistics exist. The Steamer Companies who have supplied the figures have not been able to offer any other explanation of the variation.	
(1).—European—										
(a) In bales	3,826	1,53,040	3,395	1,33,240	...	...	...	...
(b) In boxes										
Piece-goods—										
2.—European—										
(a) In bales	29,272	8,19,616	15,070	4,21,960	...	...	...	...
(b) In boxes										
Dyes and tans—										
1.—Indigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grains—										
1.—Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	740	1,865	...	1,96,445	
2.—Rice	5,068	29,272	2,936	11,744	45,534	1,70,689	64,790	...		
3.—Jowar and bajra ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,000	4,000	661	1,652	
4.—Gram	2,973	35,946	3,009	10,648	3,400	11,900	9,468	18,936		
5.—Pulses	1,248	5,036	...	...	27	54	...	...
6.—Others (Jira) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—										
(a) Dressed ... ..	...	...	...	...	630	15,750	...	...
(b) Undressed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	30,050	

1776 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

ARTICLES.	SIRAJGANJ.								OTHER MARKTS.
	Imports.				Exports.				
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Jute—									
1.—Raw	2,000	13,000	4,700	23,500	21,69,307	1,41,00,496	22,00,973	1,19,54,885	
2.—Gunny bags and cloths	1,774	18,240	...	...	2,28,811	27,32,142	69,156	6,90,174	
ac—									
1.—Stick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
1.—Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Iron	10,990	44,860	14,777	59,108	...	...	...	...
3.—Tin	6,638	80,376	7,872	94,464	...	...	...	...
4.—Others (brassware)	2,331	93,240	2,759	1,10,380	22	100	76	375	
Oilseeds—									
1.—Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Mustard and rape	...	...	...	...	11,900	47,600	5,883	22,532	
3.—Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	700	2,800	...	...
4.—Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Poppy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Others	79,976	3,39,898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—									
1.—Ghee	290	11,600	357	14,280	...	...	...	...
2.—Salt	2,38,823	9,38,992	2,97,049	11,22,946	...	...	240	600	
Silk, raw—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—									
1.—Undrained	8,714	70,112	8,280	66,353	300	2,700	1,010	9,090	
2.—Drained	2,366	23,600	3,604	36,040	...	...	...	...
Tea—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	112	1,008	...	...	12,569	1,13,121	11,517	93,515	
All other articles of merchandise.	2,06,560	8,75,691	1,42,617	7,15,436	11,737	31,830	8,488	46,927	
GRAND TOTAL	7,72,430	36,25,023	5,07,083	28,20,108	24,86,703	1,72,35,047	23,63,910	1,30,66,631	

27. The registration of trade with Bhutan continued to be carried on at the three stations of Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari. The following figures show the value of the import and export:—

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Import	1,36,424	1,27,352
Export	1,32,470	94,384

There was decrease in the value of import and export to the extent of 6·8 and 28·7 per cent. respectively, compared with the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the disputes in Bhutan, in its relation with Tibet, may have had something to do with the matter. The imports are generally of staples, not specified in the returns, except as “other articles of merchandise.” Cotton in bales is the chief export.

The details of the traffic are given in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	Total imported through the different registering stations from Bhutan.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total exported through the different registering stations to Bhutan.		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of total imports.		Value of total exports.	
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1894.	1894.	1894.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Cotton, raw ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...	...
Cotton piece-goods—												
1.—European—												
(a)—In bales ... Value	...	...	...	...	39,189	28,822	...	10,367	...	28,822	...	...
Dyes and tans—												
1.—Indigo ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Vermilion ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Manjista ... "	39	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	253	...	...	...
Grains—												
1.—Wheat ... "	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
2.—Rice ... "	...	...	...	...	6,209	4,598	...	1,611	...	18,698	...	...
3.—Jowar and bajra ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Grain ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—												
1.—Stick ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
1.—Copper (un- wrought).	...	...	...	...	93	82	...	11	...	2,945	...	...
2.—Iron ... "	...	...	...	...	832	809	...	23	...	4,405	...	...
Provisions—												
1.—Ghee ... "	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...
2.—Butter ... "	97	56	...	41	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	...	...
Salt ... "	13	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—												
1.—Foreign ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—												
Undrained ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	637	598	...	39	...	4,126	...	...
Tea—												
1.—Foreign ... "	29	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,332	...	...	...
Tobacco ... "	...	...	...	...	1,446	1,788	342	...	...	9,953	...	...
All other articles { No. ...	491	300	...	191	...	...	...	...	9,043	...	...	...
of merchandise. { Mds. ...	1,839	3,039	1,200	...	3,215	2,930	...	285	25,428	11,311	...	...
{ Value ...	1,16,079	89,777	...	26,302	14,331	14,134	...	87	89,777	14,134	...	...
Total { No. ...	491	300	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mds. ...	2,024	3,202	1,178	...	12,432	10,805	...	1,627	...	...	...	...
{ Value ...	1,16,079	89,777	...	26,302	53,410	42,956	...	10,454	1,27,352	94,384	...	...
Figures for 1893 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,404	1,32,470	...	...

28. No change was made during the year in the system of registering trade carried on with the adjoining States of Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal. The following table gives an abstract of the import and export trade of the three States in question:—

NAME OF STATE.	IMPORTS.						Exports.						REMARKS.
	In number.		In rupees.		In maunds.		In number.		In rupees.		In maunds.		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.*	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tibet	6	...	4,217	5,840	18,299	24,847	30	72	1,49,541	1,91,000	3,563	5,515	(a) Revised figures.
Sikkim	4,194	6,211	8,904	5,609	52,553	98,635	713	488	45,496	79,453	(a) 32,844	26,791	
Nepal	4,906	7,446	26,771	64,747	10,796	13,526	...	...	1,11,023	94,575	3,540	4,902	
Total ...	9,106	13,657	39,892	76,256	81,648	137,008	743	560	3,06,130	3,65,028	(a) 39,946	37,208	
Increase in 1894 ...	4,551	...	36,573	...	55,360	...	...	...	...	58,898	...	...
Decrease in 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	2,738	...	
Percentage of increase	49.9	...	91.2	...	67.8	...	...	...	...	19.2	...	...
Percentage of decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6	...	...	...	...	6.8	

Taking the three States together, there was increase in import under all the heads and increase in export under the head of articles estimated in rupee value, and decrease under the two heads.

29. The details of the import and export trade are given in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	TOTAL IMPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS FROM—										Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL EXPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS TO—										Increase.	Decrease.
	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total imports.		Tibet.				Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total exports.							
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Coal ... Mds.	...	...	4,815	1,701	...	2,639	45	4,340	241	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... "	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	139	...	...		
Cotton twist and yarn—																...	...	...	...	...
1.—European ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	170	6,200	1,386	1,260	1,255	7,602	2,811	...	4,791
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	17	...	46	...	5,836	3,091	450	1,970	6,332	5,061	...	1,271
Cotton piece-goods—																								
1.—European—																								
(a) In bales ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,025	1,21,218	34,780	65,636	68,921	71,382	1,89,726	2,58,231	68,505	...
(b) In boxes ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian—																								
(a) In bales ... "	...	...	3,872	4,167	9,705	20,600	13,577	24,767	11,190	...	...	...	2,874	6,771	15,950	22,145	18,824	28,916	10,092	...
(b) In boxes ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and tans—																								
1.—Indigo ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	141	...	...	...	4	98	145	47	...
Grain—																								
1.—Wheat ... "	426	...	...	4	...	...	426	4	...	422	273	933	161	36	...	5	434	974	540	...
2.—Rice ... "	...	...	1,596	554	1,023	1,125	2,799	1,679	...	1,120	202	619	12,579	11,900	...	...	12,781	12,219	...	523
3.—Jowar and bajra ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Gram ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Pulse ... "	...	...	8,017	20,031	2,991	2,295	11,008	22,326	11,318	...	230	675	106	55	...	...	336	630	294	...
6.—Others ... "	...	...	37,902	75,9	4,853	5,176	42,755	80,636	37,940	...	16	...	1,099	...	...	...	(a) 1,115	...	...	1,115
Hides and skins—																								
1.—Hides of cattle—																								
(a) Dressed ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Undressed ... "	6	...	4,194	6,211	4,906	7,446	9,106	13,657	4,551	...	30	...	713	...	...	...	743	...	...	743
Jute—																								
1.—Raw ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloths ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																								
1.—Stick ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell ... "	16	37	...	...	6	...	22	37	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																								
1.—Copper, unwrought ... "	...	...	36	94	56	6	92	100	8	...	211	510	119	148	70	225	400	883	483	...		
2.—Iron ... "	...	...	131	2	156	154	287	156	...	131	624	518	892	467	272	336	1,788	1,131	...	607		
3.—Tin ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Others ... "	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169	169	...	83	102	...	...	307	381	390	483	93	...
Oilseeds—																								
1.—Linseed ... "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Mustard and rape ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Til or jinjilli ... "	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Castor ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Poppy ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Oth ra ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—																								
1.—Ghee ... "	...	14	37	294	1,079	1,416	1,116	1,724	608	...	22	...	17	1	97	...	136	1	...	135				
2.—Salt ... "	1	2	5	...	117	108	123	110	...	13	...	...	4,146	6,836	194	200	4,340	7,036	2,696	...		
Silk, raw—																								
1.—Foreign ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—																								
1.—Foreign ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	2,195	...	...	...	...	1,838	2,195	357	...
2.—Indian ... "	414	1,475	...	...	...	...	414	1,475	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—																								
1.—Drained ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	89	...	42	...	1	6	132	126	...
2.—Undrained ... "	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	8	4	...	79	51	195	685	...	...	639	736	97	...
Tea—																								
1.—Foreign ... "	37	29	...	...	...	191	37	220	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... "	...	...	...	...	331	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw ... "	17,819	24,764	1	178	...	239	17,820	25,181	7,361	...	1,630	2,307	1,492	2,132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, manufactured ... Rs.	3,171	4,095	486	75	17,060	20,625	20,723	24,695	3,972	...	35,997	41,213	6,995	4,580	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise. { No. Rs. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { No. Rs. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18,290	24,847	52,553	98,635	10,796	13,526	81,648	1,37,008	57,865	2,565	8,562	5,515	32,844	26,791	3,540	4,909	39,946	37,208	5,873	8,611				

(a) Revised figures.

The trade with Tibet has special interest, as it has been recently the subject of a convention with China. It may be convenient to bring together the figures showing the value of exports and imports during each year of the last decade:—

YEAR.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	...	3,72,735	2,45,714	
1886-87	...	2,18,143	3,40,462	
1887-88	...	1,90,427	1,74,799	
1888-89	...	3,168	4,181	
1889-90	...	1,49,275	1,34,085	
1890-91	...	1,80,893	1,99,788	
1891-92	...	6,18,146	2,03,131	
1892-93	...	3,51,519	2,29,117	
1893-94	...	3,58,799	3,31,613	
1894-95	...	7,01,348	4,47,802	

It will be observed that the traffic almost ceased in 1888-89, owing to political complications. It has since revived, and shows a tendency to increase beyond the dimensions it attained before the disturbance. The opening of the Yatung, in Tibet, as a mart has as yet had no influence, as traders have not settled there, but the establishment of a permanent route over the Jeylup pass has probably had a great effect.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

30. Five sub-registry offices were opened during the year—one at Birganj in Dinajpur, two in Rangpur, and two in Bogra. The police-station Hemtabad in Dinajpur was converted into an outpost, and Raiganj made the headquarters of the thana. The outpost at Ghoraghat, which was abolished on the recommendation of the Police Committee, was during the latter part of the year ordered by Government to be re-opened. The outposts Madhupur in thana Shariakandi in Bogra, Ataikula, Handyal, Khetupara, and Pangasi in Pabna were abolished. The boundaries of the Sadar and Alipur subdivisions in Jalpaiguri were revised owing to the appointment of a Territorial Subdivisional Officer in the district. Nine villages of thana Mathura in Pabna were transferred to Faridpur and included in the area of the Goalando thana. The Munsifi at Shazadpur was transferred to Sirajganj.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

31. No special statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year.

32. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered in the several municipalities in the Division:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	725	507	761	661
	Nator	239	233	449	302
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	214	201	382	597
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	261	208	246	327
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	289	370	214	274
	Kurseong	93	126	141	125
Rangpur	Rangpur	240	194	424	378
Bogra	Bogra	161	147	241	222
	Sherpur	82	74	178	118
Pabna	Pabna	376	264	387	262
	Sirajganj	637	582	652	424
Total		3,317	2,906	4,075	3,680

There has been an increase in the number of both births and deaths registered in Darjeeling, an increase of births in Kurseong, and an increase of deaths in Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. The other municipalities show a decrease in both births and deaths. Generally speaking, there has been a decrease in both births and deaths registered in the municipalities during the year under report. The decrease in the number of births registered is apparently due to careless registration. The decline in the death-rate may be real.

There were 16 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in Dinajpur for neglect to register births and deaths, and fines amounting to Rs. 96-8 were imposed. There were 24 prosecutions in Darjeeling and 9 in Pabna, the amount of fines realized was Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 12-8 respectively. Out of 24 prosecutions in the Darjeeling Municipality, 17 persons were convicted.

The number of births registered in rural areas in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894-95 and the previous year is shown in the table given below:—

DISTRICTS.	Births registered in rural areas.		Population of rural areas.	Births registered per mille.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	52,225	43,667	1,282,744	40·7	34·0	
Dinajpur	66,510	51,387	1,543,631	43·07	33·3	
Jalpaiguri	25,905	20,736	671,670	38·5	30·8	
Darjeeling	3,489	5,855	205,647	16·9	28·4	
Rangpur	81,002	65,955	2,041,248	39·6	32·3	
Bogra	(a)28,789	25,020	806,973	35·6	31·	
Pabna	(a)53,207	41,302	(b)1,321,470	41·22	31·3	
Total	311,127	253,922	7,873,383	33·7	32·3	

(a) These figures are for calendar year.

(b) The population decreased owing to the transfer of some villages from the district of Pabna to that of Faridpur.

Nowhere has the number of births registered reached what is supposed to be the normal rate, 47·8 per mille.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Greer, that a decided improvement has taken place in the registration of deaths since the introduction of the Chaukidari Act in the Terai, the number reported being 44·9 permille, against 40·28 in 1893. The Act is not applicable in the hills where managers of tea gardens and khas mahal mandals perform the necessary duties. The

system works satisfactorily. The reports of deaths submitted by the officers of the Vaccination Department are sent for verification to the police, and any reported omission is tested by local enquiries.

33. The only model farm in the Division is at Mynaguri in the district of Jalpaiguri. It comprises an area of 13 bighas $12\frac{1}{2}$ cottahs. The lands are divided into plots for different kinds of crops. Among the new staples, the Naini Tal potatoes and some English vegetables were sown. The potatoes were of smaller size than those of the previous year. Indigenous crops were also cultivated, but their outturn was below the average, owing to rain at the sowing season. Sugarcane cultivation was also tried in 1 bigha 4 cottahs 12 chitaks of land, and the yield of molasses was 22 maunds 6 seers 4 chitaks. As this crop is rare in the Duars, it attracted the notice of many of the jotedars, some of whom have commenced its cultivation. Plantains of good quality and fruit trees have also been planted. The farm is closely supervised by the officers of the Agricultural Department. The income derived from the farm was Rs. 392-7-3 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 500.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There were $34\frac{1}{2}$ Judicial officers in the Division (as calculated for official purposes' against $37\frac{1}{4}$ in the preceding year. These officers disposed of 58,464 suits, ordinary and Small Cause Court, and examined 79,688 witnesses, *i.e.*, disposed of 1,694·6 suits, and examined 2,309·8 witnesses per officer, against 1,570·3 suits and 2,106 witnesses per officer in the preceding year.

The number of suits and miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of and witnesses examined by each class of officer will be seen from the following statement:—

	Number of officers.	Number of suits disposed of (ordinary and Small Cause Court).	Number of miscellaneous (judicial) cases disposed of.	Number of execution cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total examined.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Judges ...	4	26	799	26	522	14·4	
Subordinate and Small Cause Judges.	$4\frac{3}{4}$	4,424	255	2,909	7,009	8·4	
Munsifs ...	$25\frac{1}{4}$	54,014	3,104	29,290	72,157	9·1	

Of the 26 cases disposed of by the Judges, 16 were contested. Thus, each District Judge disposed of, on an average, 4 contested cases during the year. Taking 233 as the number of Civil Court working days in the year, the number of witnesses examined by each Judge on each working day of the year was ·55, against ·7 on each working day in the preceding year.

The $4\frac{3}{4}$ Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 4,424 suits, of which 735 were contested, and examined 7,009 witnesses. Thus each officer of this class disposed of 3·99 suits, of which ·7 was contested, and examined 6·3 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 3·7 suits, of which ·6 was contested, and 5·7 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 8·4 against 7·2. There were $25\frac{1}{4}$ Munsifs in the Division during the year, against 27 in the preceding year, who disposed of 54,014 suits, of which 10,440 were contested, against 53,134 suits, of which 9,069 were contested, and 72,157 witnesses against 69,465. Thus each Munsif disposed of 9 suits, of which 1·7 were contested, and examined 12·03 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 8·5 suits, of which 1·4 were contested, and 11·1 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 9·1 against 10·4, and the ratio per cent. of suits pending on December 31st, 1894, to total disposed of was 15·1, against 14·8 in the preceding year.

Thus, on the whole, a smaller number of Munsifs has done more work than a larger number of officers did in the preceding year.

35. The following statement compares the work of the year 1894 with that of 1893:—

DISTRICTS.	Year.	Number of officers in the district.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.			Increase.	Decrease.	SUITS IN COLUMNS 4 AND 5 HOW DISPOSED OF.		CLASSES OF SUITS IN COLUMNS 4 AND 5.			Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary and Small Cause suits pending on 31st December to total disposed of.	Number of suits disposed of per Munsif.
			Ordinary.	Small Cause Court.	Total.			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajshahi	1891	22	3,662	2,589	6,001	419	...	847	5,154	4,061	1,650	260	5,853	7·4	16·6	2,182·2
	1893	32	3,551	2,031	5,582	.....	...	775	4,807	3,680	1,586	316	7,832	11·9	15·8	17·17
Dinajpur	1894	44	10,322	1,452	11,774	1,156	...	2,254	9,520	5,237	5,639	898	10,869	4·6	13·8	2,478·7
	1893	5	9,647	971	10,618	.....	...	1,579	9,039	4,825	5,171	622	14,005	7·6	12·7	2,129
Jalpaiguri	1894	22	1,134	1,965	2,400	.....	69	664	1,835	2,212	.....	287	2,489	7·9	12·6	1,249·5
	1893	22	1,389	1,169	2,558	.....	...	515	2,043	2,322	.....	236	3,347	23·8	17·9	1,279
Darjeeling	1894	33	897	(a)	897	24	.....	80	317	381	.....	16	390	6·3	9·6	182·3
	1893	22	148	225	373	.....	...	50	323	364	.....	9	326	3·9	9·9	151
Rangpur	1894	74	12,384	4,997	17,381	.....	846	3,518	13,863	7,362	8,866	1,213	22,808	13·9	11·5	2,307·4
	1893	8	13,158	4,569	17,727	.....	...	3,254	14,473	7,396	9,354	977	22,424	13·2	11·4	2,215
Bogra	1894	2	2,834	2,696	5,530	.....	253	967	4,563	3,461	1,592	477	5,496	16·73	15·11	2,765
	1893	2	2,970	2,813	5,783	.....	...	881	4,902	3,655	1,808	320	5,793	14·0	14·6	2,891·5
Pabna	1894	4	4,214	6,218	10,432	.....	61	2,110	8,322	7,302	2,079	1,051	15,213	6·49	22·74	2,608
	1893	44	4,614	5,879	10,496	.....	...	2,016	8,478	7,411	2,209	873	15,733	4·2	22·1	2,468·9
Total for 1894	254	34,947	19,067	54,014	1,599	719	10,440	43,574	29,956	19,826	4,232	72,157	9·1	15·1	2,097·6	
Total for 1893	27	35,477	17,637	53,134	.....	...	9,069	44,065	29,653	20,128	3,353	69,465	10·4	14·8	1,967·9	

(a) The power under the Small Cause Court Act which the present Joint-Magistrate of Kurseong exercised in his capacity as Munsif was withdrawn.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined decreased in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri—very considerably in the last-named district—and increased in the remaining districts of the Division. The lowest ratio was in Dinajpur (4·6) and highest in Bogra (15·7).

As in the preceding year, the number of suits disposed of by each Munsif was highest in Bogra (2,765), Pabna occupying the second place (2,608). Excluding Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri occupies the last place (1,249·5 suits).

The following statement shows the ratio per cent. of suits disposed of in each district to total disposed of in the Division and the proportion of suits disposed of to population during 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion.	Number of suits dis- posed of.	Ratio per cent. of cases disposed of to total number of cases dis- posed of in the Division.	Proportion of suits dis- posed of to population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	1,313,336	6,001	11·1	Suit. Persons. 1 to 218	Exclusive of rent suits which are tried by Deputy Collec- tors under Act X of 1859.
Dinajpur	1,555,835	11,774	21·8	1 „ 132	
Jalpaiguri	681,352	2,499	4·6	1 „ 271	
Darjeeling	223,314	397	·8	1 „ 562	
Rangpur	2,065,464	17,381	32·1	1 „ 118	
Bogra	817,494	5,530	10·3	1 „ 148	
Pabna	1,361,223	10,432	19·3	1 „ 130	
Total	8,018,018	54,014	100·	1 „ 148	

From these figures it clearly appears that Rangpur is the district in the Division in which most litigation occurs, Pabna occupying the second place. Turning to columns 11, 12 and 13 of the table at the commencement of this paragraph, it is observed that rent and money suits in the Division were almost as numerous this year as last, and there is no substantial variation to be explained. Even when the districts are considered separately, the differences are small.

As indicating the extent to which the people are in debt to the money-lenders, the Munsif of Thakurgaon notes that "the number of money suits is nearly equal to that of rent suits, and that the value of the money suits—Rs. 58,398—is so much larger than that of the rent suits—Rs. 35,588." He remarks on the reluctance of the mahajans as a class to produce their account books in Court and the consequent temptation to debtors to deny their just debts.

In Darjeeling money suits are rare, and show no marked signs of increasing in number, though the Deputy Commissioner finds that debt is very prevalent. There were 381 such suits in 1894, against 364 in the previous year, being 1 suit in 586 of the population; in the neighbouring district of Jalpaiguri the proportion is 1 in 308 of the population. This is remarkable, as criminal cases are proportionately far more numerous in Darjeeling than in other districts. Title suits increased from 3,353 in 1893 to 4,232 in 1894. The title suits are increasing: the probable reason being, according to Mr. Steinberg, Judge of Rangpur, the classification of mortgage suits under this head. It will be several years yet before this change has produced its full effect.

Mr. Bradbury, Judge of Pabna, attributes the increase of title suits as well as the decrease of other suits observed in his district and Bogra to the goodness of the harvest. He writes:—"for the first time during my incumbency of this Judgeship the lateness of the inundation saved the *aus* or summer paddy in Pabna, and that has been followed by a plentiful ingathering of *aman* or winter paddy. Finally, the present cold-weather crops of both districts as a whole promise well. Thus the outlook for producer, consumer and rent receiver was throughout 1894 infinitely more satisfactory than it had been for some years, and the result, as might have been expected, was a substantial decline of institutions in 1894. A fat year succeeded a series of lean years, and the indebted multitude were able either to satisfy their debts or make such payments on account as stayed recourse by creditors to the Court.

"Accordingly the decrease is solely of suits for rent and petty debts. The same amelioration of income and prospects which alleviated the indebtedness of the humbler population facilitated the assertion by those better off of real or imaginary rights to land and what not. In years of scarcity the luxury of litigation is of necessity foregone. A revival, however ephemeral, of prosperity affords the means of appealing to the law; hence the extraordinary rise of the class of title and other suits from the 1,414 of 1893 to the 1,578 of 1894, every court save those of the Munsifs of Pabna contributing thereto. These figures alone attest the improved condition of the general population, for the plaintiffs of the bulk of suits of the kind under consideration belong to the middle or lower class."

The average ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 65·3 against 59·8. It was 69·3 in Dinajpur and 56·5 in Bogra.

The rent suits disposed of by the two Deputy Commissioners and the Deputy Collectors under them are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	of	Number of rent cases disposed of.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of cases pending to cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined.	Number of cases disposed of per officer.
			Contested.	Withdrawn.	Ex-parte and default and otherwise.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jalpaiguri ... { 1894 ...	2½	2,443	429	35	1,979	455	18·6	3,747	·5	977·2
... { 1893 ...	3½	2,965	410	19	2,536	315	10·6	4,625	·6	847·1
Darjeeling ... { 1894 ...	1	18	5	...	13	4	22·2	51	...	18·
... { 1893 ...	1½	22	4	1	17	5	22·7	69	36·2	14·6
District total ... { 1894 ...	3½	2,461	434	35	1,992	459	17·8	3,798	·5	703·1
... { 1893 ...	5	2,987	414	20	2,553	320	10·7	4,894	1·1	597·4

It will be observed that in Jalpaiguri the rent cases are counted by thousands, and with the civil suits occupy a great proportion of the Deputy Collectors' time. In Darjeeling, work of this kind is trifling; there were only five contested suits during the year. The percentage of cases pending at the end of the year, 17·8, is larger than it was in 1893, but does not seem to me very excessive; in rent suits it is generally desirable to give the defendant time to collect his evidence. In no branch of litigation is the tendency greater to use the courts for improper purposes. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined was 5 in Jalpaiguri, and nil in Darjeeling. I found on inspection that the work was done with great regularity in this respect, as the figures indicate a result very different from what I observed three years ago.

Under the Duars Act of 1869, the Deputy Collectors try all suits connected with land in the part of Jalpaiguri east of the Tista.

The work disposed of is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of officers.	Number of suits disposed of.	HOW DISPOSED OF.		CLASSES OF SUITS.			Number of miscellaneous (judicial) cases disposed of.	Number of execution cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	
			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money or movables.	Rent.	Title.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Jalpaiguri Sadar sub-division.	1894 ...	14	95	37	58	8	69	18	.....	39	226	.....
	1893 ...	14	131	56	77	21	92	20	.....	.....	250	4·8
Alipur subdivision	1894 ...	14	159	40	119	4	117	38	16	51	169	1·18
	1893 ...	2	95	29	66	.....	77	18	.....	... ..	104	3·8
Total for the district	1894 ...	3	254	77	177	12	186	56	16	99	395	5
	1893 ...	34	228	85	143	21	169	38	.....	.....	354	4·5

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total examined was much better than in the previous year, and may be considered very satisfactory. The percentage of suits pending at the end of the year to suits disposed of was 13·4, against 20·1 in 1893—a variation in the direction opposite to that noticed in regard to rent suits, and almost equal in degree. The one may be set off against the other.

There were 61 rent appeals in Jalpaiguri, of which 37 were confirmed, 3 modified, 14 reversed, and 7 were otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 60·66, against 66·7 in 1893. There were 8 such appeals in Darjeeling, in all of which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed. There were altogether 40 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act, of which 17 were confirmed, 1 modified, 13 reversed, and 9 otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 42·5, against 58·5 in 1893. The proportion of reversals is very large, and may fairly be quoted as evidence that the Deputy Collectors, who come to us without experience of civil work, and seldom remain long enough to learn very much, do not make good Judges. The appeals are nearly all from Deputy Collectors to Deputy Commissioners; I had as Commissioner to hear 6 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act from the Deputy Commissioner's orders, in 5 of which the original decision was upheld, and as many under the Rent Law, in all of which the decisions were upheld.

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1894, as compared with the year 1893:—

DISTRICTS.	Cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.	
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi	2,485	2,278	.....	207	1,799	1,722	... ..	77	4,284	4,000
Dinajpur	2,412	2,544	132	.....	1,745	1,674	.....	71	4,157	4,218
Jalpaiguri	1,451	1,540	88	.....	933	990	57	.....	2,384	2,539
Darjeeling	1,570	1,356	.....	214	964	902	28	.....	2,534	2,348
Rangpur	2,608	3,052	384	.....	3,085	2,709	.....	376	5,753	5,761
Bohara	1,515	1,983	468	.....	1,308	1,529	161	.....	2,883	3,512
Pabna	1,995	1,796	.....	199	1,988	2,226	238	.....	3,983	4,022
Total	14,096	14,558	462	.....	11,882	11,842	.....	40	25,978	26,400

The figures show but little variation from those of last year; there was a slight increase in cognizable and still slighter decrease in non-cognizable crime. The general result is an increase of 422 cases over last year's total of 25,978, or less than 2 per cent.—an amount proportionate to the annual growth of the population.

37. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1893 and 1894 in the Division:—

CASES.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Abetment	2	...	...	...
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	337	375	835	818
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	568	608	1	6
III.—Ditto ditto property ...	3,496	3,877	315	291
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	345	392	5,278	4,660
V.—Ditto ditto property ...	5,945	6,620	1,024	1,232
Total of cases I to V ...	10,693	11,872	7,453	7,007
VI.—Other offences ...	3,257	2,534	2,283	2,762
Special laws	146	152	2,146	2,073
Total	14,096	14,558	11,882	11,842

There has been an increase of more than 10 per cent. in offences against public tranquillity and offences against property. The former is due to land disputes in Rajshahi, and the latter may, perhaps, be attributed, at least in some degree, to better reporting. The decrease is in offences against special laws; prosecutions under the Arms and Excise Acts having been exceptionally numerous in 1893.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 11,842, against 11,882 in 1893, showing a decrease of 40 cases only.

The fluctuations under classes IV and V, Minor offences against person and property, were great; the former shows a decrease of 618 cases, chiefly owing to the falling off of assault cases in Rangpur and Pabna, and the latter an increase of 208 cases, chiefly owing to the increase of cases of this class in Rajshahi and Rangpur.

38. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi	2,278	576	1,722	762	4,000	328	
Dinajpur	2,544	611	1,674	924	4,218	368	
Jalpaiguri	1,540	439	990	688	2,539	268	
Darjeeling	1,356	164	992	225	2,348	96	
Rangpur	3,052	676	2,700	762	5,761	358	
Bogra	1,983	412	1,529	534	3,512	141	
Pabna	1,796	757	2,226	611	4,022	338	
Total	14,558	550	11,842	667	26,400	303	

The high ratio of crime to population in Darjeeling is due to the special character of the district, a hill tract, where Magistrates are numerous, and every petty infraction of the rights of property, or of rules made for the public convenience, watched with special care. Even under these conditions, however, I think that the prosecution of one person in ninety-five each year is excessive, when we allow for the number of persons who, by reason of age, sex or remoteness, are but little exposed to legal proceedings. In Bogra there is a great deal of crime and litigation, probably because of the inferior administration of that district, the standard of efficiency in which has for a considerable time been below that attained in the rest of the Division. I am surprised to find that the proportion of cognizable cases is lowest in Pabna, where the conditions, except as to administration, are very similar to those which prevail in Bogra.

XIV.—POLICE.

39. The following statement shows the working of the police in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Class of offence.	Cases enquired into by the Police during the year.		False cases.		True cases.		Percentage of false cases to those enquired into.		Cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	I to V	1,162	1,173	123	109	1,039	1,064	10·5	9·2	363	420
	VI	787	408	2	2	785	406	·2	·4	783	365
	Total	1,949	1,581	125	111	1,824	1,470	6·4	7·0	1,146	813
Dinajpur	I—V	1,149	1,155	141	145	1,008	1,010	12·2	12·5	398	357
	VI	186	242	2	2	184	240	1·0	·8	185	218
	Total	1,335	1,397	143	147	1,192	1,250	10·7	10·5	583	575
Jalpaiguri	I to V	781	796	49	71	732	725	6·2	8·9	345	296
	VI	218	355	...	...	218	355	...	...	208	355
	Total	999	1,151	49	71	950	1,080	4·9	6·1	553	651
Darjeeling	I to V	675	617	21	22	654	595	3·1	3·5	386	340
	VI	696	570	2	...	694	570	·3	...	631	547
	Total	1,341	1,187	23	22	1,318	1,165	1·7	1·8	1,017	887
Rangpur	I to V	1,643	1,949	192	157	1,451	1,792	11·6	8·0	604	661
	VI	332	297	4	...	328	297	1·2	...	317	295
	Total	1,975	2,246	196	157	1,779	2,089	9·9	6·9	921	896
Bogra	I to V	939	1,069	105	132	834	937	11·1	12·3	315	250
	VI	121	101	...	1	121	100	...	·9	119	99
	Total	1,060	1,170	105	133	955	1,037	9·9	11·3	434	349
Pabna	I to V	939	938	50	101	889	837	5·3	10·7	343	312
	VI	463	269	...	3	463	266	...	1·1	455	267
	Total	1,402	1,207	50	104	1,352	1,103	3·5	8·6	798	579
DIVISIONAL TOTAL	I to V	7,288	7,697	681	737	6,607	6,960	9·3	9·5	2,754	2,576
	VI	2,773	2,242	10	8	2,763	2,234	·3	·3	2,698	2,174
	Total	10,061	9,939	691	745	9,370	9,194	6·8	7·5	5,452	4,750

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1787

DISTRICTS.	Cases ending in conviction.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		PERSONS—						Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		REMARKS.
					Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.				
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rajshahi {	254	305	69.9	71.6	802	1,071	389	528	365	516	48.5	40.2	
	752	377	96.0	95.9	834	448	792	412	42	22	94.9	91.9	
Total ...	1,006	682	87.7	83.8	1,636	1,519	1,181	940	407	538	72.1	61.8	
Dinajpur {	311	258	78.1	72.2	1,201	1,036	781	551	320	413	65.0	53.1	
	181	216	97.8	99.0	406	388	353	349	53	23	86.9	89.9	
Total ...	492	474	84.3	82.4	1,607	1,424	1,134	900	443	436	70.5	63.2	
Jalpaiguri {	257	198	74.4	66.8	1,008	841	506	398	472	402	50.1	47.3	
	191	337	91.8	94.9	304	468	251	416	40	42	82.5	88.8	
Total ...	448	535	81.0	82.1	1,312	1,309	757	814	512	444	57.6	62.1	
Darjeeling {	308	294	79.7	86.4	689	568	470	415	198	138	68.2	73.0	
	593	524	93.9	95.7	880	708	797	659	76	44	90.5	93.0	
Total ...	901	818	88.5	92.2	1,569	1,276	1,267	1,074	274	182	86.7	84.1	
Rangpur {	393	406	65.0	67.5	1,452	1,568	765	703	636	778	52.6	44.8	
	295	260	93.0	88.1	512	410	444	332	62	65	86.7	80.9	
Total ...	688	666	74.7	74.3	1,964	1,978	1,209	1,035	698	843	61.5	52.3	
Bogra {	206	149	65.3	59.6	1,123	974	419	370	648	574	37.3	37.9	
	105	88	88.2	88.8	206	193	166	158	25	35	80.5	81.8	
Total ...	311	237	71.6	67.9	1,329	1,167	585	528	673	609	44.0	50.9	
Pabna {	262	218	76.3	69.8	1,045	1,073	556	454	380	571	53.9	42.3	
	402	241	88.3	92.3	582	312	508	276	70	34	87.2	85.4	
Total ...	664	459	83.2	79.2	1,627	1,385	1,064	730	460	605	65.3	52.7	
DIVISIONAL TOTAL... {	1,991	1,828	72.2	70.9	7,320	7,131	3,886	3,419	3,009	3,392	53.0	47.9	
	2,519	2,043	93.3	93.9	3,724	2,927	3,311	2,602	368	265	88.9	88.9	
Total ...	4,510	3,871	82.7	81.4	11,044	10,085	7,197	6,021	3,467	3,657	65.1	59.8	

The number of cases investigated by the police was 9,939, against 10,061 in 1893. Of this number 7.5 per cent. were returned as false. I attach little value to the proportion of such returns, as it varies with the practice of each Magistrate. The degree of evidence necessary for conviction, and that required before the complainant can be punished for perjury, are established, but in regard to the large number of cases which are of such a doubtful character that action can be taken against neither party, there is no standard to regulate the decision whether they are to be entered as true or as false. One Magistrate requires, before excluding them from his returns, a degree of certainty as to their falsehood which to another appears quite superfluous.

Of the cases and persons under classes I to V disposed of by the Magistrates, 70.9 and 47.9 per cent. respectively were convicted, against 72.2 and 53 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of convictions was highest in Darjeeling, and, as usual, it was lowest in Bogra.

The subjoined table compares the number of serious charges instituted against police officers during 1893 and 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	TORTURE CASES.		EXTORTION CASES.		EMBEZZLEMENT CASES.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Dinajpur	2	...	20	12	...	...	22	12	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1	...	7	8	...	...	8	8	
Pabna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	29	20	...	...	34	20	

It is satisfactory to observe that no cases of torture or embezzlement were instituted against police officers, and that there were no charges of any kind in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, or Pabna. In Dinajpur extortion cases were formerly very common, and very badly investigated. The present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Tucker, has been active in his enquiries, with the usual result, that such charges have diminished in number. I could not get Mr. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, to make prompt personal enquiry as to such charges, and his neglect gave occasion for their continuance in Bogra. In regard to such offences everything depends on the activity of the District Superintendent, and I do not think that the change in the Police Code, diminishing his responsibility in the matter to some extent, has worked well. Where he is ready at once to examine into the truth of every complaint, his subordinates will not dare to extort money, nor will bad characters care to risk prompt exposure by bringing false accusations. I am aware, however, that improvement in this direction requires considerable time. The habit of making illicit profits is not easily broken when once formed, nor is that of attacking the police by wrongful accusations.

I think that the police were well managed during the year in Dinajpur by Mr. Tucker, in Jalpaiguri by Mr. Gouldsbury, and in Darjeeling by Mr. Birch. The other districts did fairly well, except Bogra. In it there has recently been a change both of the District Magistrate and of the District Superintendent, so that the officers now in charge are not responsible for the results.

40. Chaukidars were appointed for the first time throughout the Terai, in supersession of a special system of patrol police, remunerated by grants of land which proved unsuccessful. Mr. Greer, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, reports that a great improvement has been effected by this measure. In Bogra the work of appointing new panchayats when the office of those formerly named had elapsed, had been neglected. It was, on orders passed by me when inspecting, taken actively in hand during the year, and has now been completed. The force is now paid with fair regularity, but I cannot say that the most is made of it for purposes of prevention and detection. There is a tendency to ignore the fact that a village police works best when in sympathy with the villagers, to punish too often and to reward too little. It is a general complaint after each dacoity that the chaukidar did not do his duty. On the other hand, I may mention a report received this month of excellent conduct on the part of a chaukidar in Jalpaiguri. He noticed the absence of a bad character one night, and arranged with the panchayat, aided by some neighbours, to examine the man as he returned in the morning. The suspected person had, in fact, been engaged in a dacoity; he was seized as he re-entered his village with his share of the spoils, confessed, and named his accomplices, ten of whom were arrested with a considerable amount of the plunder. This is what might occur frequently if the panchayats could be made to value their position, and take an interest in their work. My experience is that the degree to which they do so depends very much on the consideration with which they are treated.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

41. There were 48 Stipendiary Magistrates in the districts of this Division during the year, against $48\frac{1}{2}$ (as we count them) in the previous year. These officers disposed of 9,112 criminal cases of all kinds with 14,187 persons and examined 38,755 witnesses, against 10,819 cases with 15,181 persons and 42,665 witnesses in the previous year. The average number of cases disposed of per officer and the average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of were 179.4 and 4.5, against 223.07 and 3.9 respectively. From these figures it appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate heard somewhat less than three witnesses on the average working day, and disposed of one person accused. He heard little more than half of one case per day. In the face of such figures I have never been able to accept the statement that frequent adjournments, or inconveniently late hours, are necessary on account of the heavy burden of magisterial work.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1789

There were 36 Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly during the year, against 37 in the preceding year. These Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 2,987 criminal cases of all kinds with 3,631 persons and examined 8,077 witnesses, against 2,763 cases with 3,410 persons and 7,302 witnesses in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates exclusive of cases under class VI in the several districts of the Division during 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number remaining under trial at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 9 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Number of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.																
Rajshahi	8½	1,180	36	1,632	819	813	61	5,042	95	1'5	99	63	63'6	138'8	5'0	
Dinajpur	7	1,400	40	1,831	1,028	803	45	5,103	332	6'5	112	68	60'7	200	3'6	
Jalpaiguri	7	654	24	1,028	490	511	25	3,483	48	1'3	101	79	78'2	93'4	5'3	
Darjeeling	4½	534	4	764	482	282	4	1,848	62	3'3	27	25	92'5	112	3'4	
Rangpur	8	1,362	49	2,058	1,018	1,038	91	5,900	496	8'4	152	123	80'9	170'2	4'3	
Bogra	4½	724	9	1,111	637	474	22	4,799	522	10'8	79	59	74'6	152'4	6'6	
Pabna	8	1,306	42	1,888	988	900	57	7,383	318	4'3	237	141	59'4	225'7	5'6	
Total	48	7,160	204	10,312	5,362	4,911	305	34,458	1,878	5'4	807	558	69'1	140'1	4'8	

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number remaining under trial at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 9 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Number of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	REMARKS.
Rajshahi	3	71	4	87	50	37	4	331	7	2'1	13	6	46'1	23'6	4'6	
Dinajpur	2½	118	13	149	39	110	16	385	11	2'8	6	2	33'3	47'2	3'2	
Jalpaiguri	3	102	5	268	146	111	10	610	...	...	12	10	83'3	54	5	
Darjeeling	11	619	3	842	599	241	5	1,384	20	1'4	11	11	100	56'2	2'2	
Rangpur	11½	761	29	824	298	526	38	2,551	266	10'4	34	25	73'5	67'1	3'3	
Bogra	2	291	2	368	93	275	4	906	153	16'8	37	25	67'5	145'5	3'1	
Pabna	3	301	10	325	142	183	14	634	89	13'9	2	...	...	100'3	2'1	Two died.
Total	36½	2,323	56	2,863	1,367	1,483	91	7,001	446	6'3	115	79	68'6	64'7	3'0	

It appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of half a case of classes I to V and disposed two and-a-half witnesses on each working day of the year in such cases. The average number of cases disposed of per officer was over 100 in all the districts except Jalpaiguri, where the officers, in addition to the criminal work, try cases under Act X of 1859 and Act XVI of 1869. The largest number is returned by Pabna, where the average exceeds 225. Of the 10,312 persons disposed of, 5,362, or 51'9 per cent., were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling, 63 per cent., and worst in Bogra, 48'3 per cent. The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 4'8. The number was largest, as it always is, in Bogra, and smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 6'6 and 3'4, respectively. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 5'4. The percentage was highest in Bogra (10'8) and lowest in Jalpaiguri (1'3). I found that Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner, exercised a very salutary influence over subordinate courts in regard to their punctuality in examining witnesses. Out of 807 appeals decided by Magistrates and District Judges in the Division, decisions were confirmed in 558 or 69'1 per cent. of cases. The result was best in Darjeeling and worst in Pabna, the figures being 92'5 and 59'4 respectively. The number of cases under classes I to V disposed of by Honorary Magistrates and that of witnesses examined were 2,323 and 7,001, respectively. The average number of cases disposed of was highest in Bogra (145'5) and lowest in Rajshahi (23'6). Of the 2,863 persons disposed of, 1,367, or 47'7 per cent., were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling (71'1) and the worst in Bogra (25'3).

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 3·8. The highest average is returned by Jalpaiguri and the lowest by Pabna, the figures being 5 and 2·1, respectively. None of the witnesses examined by the Benches in Jalpaiguri were detained over two days. The ratio exceeded 10 in respect to three districts—Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna—while it was below three in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling. The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal was 68·6. The result was best in Darjeeling. The ratio exceeded 60 per cent. in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The results in the remaining districts were not good.

42. The remands in A form cases in the several districts are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	NUMBER POSTPONED.							Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
				Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	Stipendiary	510	213	145	91	36	16	8	1	...	...	19
	Honorary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	510	213	145	91	36	16	8	1	...	...	19
Dinajpur	Stipendiary	446	141	117	65	38	33	18	13	10	11	5·2
	Honorary	19	5	2	1	3	...	2	2	3	1	27·7
	Total	465	146	119	66	41	33	20	15	13	12	6·1
Jalpaiguri	Stipendiary	305	111	89	44	27	10	7	3	2	12	1·7
	Honorary	57	5	11	13	11	5	5	2	2	4	5·6
	Total	362	116	100	57	38	15	12	5	3	16	2·3
Darjeeling	Stipendiary	322	199	63	31	13	10	3	2	1	...	·9
	Honorary	130	84	23	14	7	...	1	...	1	...	·7
	Total	452	283	86	45	20	10	4	2	2	...	·8
Rangpur	Stipendiary	736	146	163	120	100	58	49	15	45	40	8·6
	Honorary	14	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	7·6
	Total	750	149	164	125	101	59	50	16	45	41	8·6
Bogra	Stipendiary	461	62	90	64	74	80	40	17	28	6	9·8
	Honorary	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	40·
	Total	466	62	90	65	76	80	40	18	29	6	10·2
Pabna	Stipendiary	344	133	70	59	38	14	17	2	3	8	1·4
	Honorary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	344	133	70	59	38	14	17	2	3	8	1·4
Divisional	Stipendiary	3,124	1,005	737	474	326	221	142	53	89	77	4·6
	Honorary	225	97	37	34	24	6	9	6	6	6	5·4
	GRAND TOTAL 1894	3,349	1,102	774	508	350	227	151	59	95	83	4·7
	Stipendiary	3,501	1,327	836	592	278	175	85	46	73	89	3·4
	Honorary	231	91	62	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2·6
	GRAND TOTAL 1893	3,732	1,418	898	642	290	184	91	50	75	94	3·4

NOTE.—The Rangpur figures of this table do not agree with the figures of the corresponding table of the Crime Report, because the District Officer excluded the A Form pending at the end of 1893 from the table of the Crime Report.

The ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of was 4·7, against 3·4 in the preceding year. Darjeeling shows a great improvement during the year, the figures being ·8, against 3·5 of the preceding year. Bogra returned 10·2 against 12·5. The ratios in Dinajpur and Rangpur were 6·1 and 8·6, against 2·9 and 2·8, respectively. In the district of Rajshahi there has been a sustained improvement in the promptitude with which cases are tried, as also to some degree in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. I know of no reason why the same result could not have been obtained elsewhere. Dinajpur and Rangpur are the districts which have fallen off. The Honorary Magistrates in Dinajpur and Bogra seem to have been specially dilatory.

43. There were two cases in Rajshahi during the year in which European British subjects were involved; one of assault, which was compromised, one of nuisance in which the accused was fined. There were three cases in Jalpaiguri. The first was under section 186, Indian Penal Code, obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties; the second was under section 323, Indian Penal Code, voluntarily causing hurt; and the third was under section 19, Act XI of 1878 (Arms Act), exporting a gun without a license. Conviction was obtained in the first and third cases, while the second was compromised. None of the accused claimed to be tried by jury. The following table shows the details of the trial of European British subjects during the year in Darjeeling:—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	TOTAL NUMBER BROUGHT TO TRIAL.		TOTAL DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.		PERSONS HOW DISPOSED OF.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Offences affecting the public health, &c. (Chapter XIV).	2	3	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
(2) Offences affecting the human body (Chapter XVI).	5	5	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
(3) Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(4) Mischief	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
(5) Theft	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(6) Offences under special and local laws.	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Total for 1894 ...	13	14	13	14	...	...	7	7	...	...	14
Total for 1893 ...	15	15	15	15	...	...	4	11	...	...	15

Bad livelihood cases.

44. The subjoined table shows the bad livelihood cases during the year 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in which acquittal followed.	Longest period from date on which process issued to conclusion of case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	16	7	...	Days. 58	9 cases pending.
Dinajpur	38	18	...	50	20 " "
Jalpaiguri	15	8	6	58	1 case pending.
Darjeeling	9	9	...	50	
Rangpur	37	27	6	160	4 cases pending.
Bogra	43	31	9	142	1 absconded.
Pabna	93	59	16	300	1 proceedings dropped. 1 struck off.
Total for 1894 ...	251	159	37	...	18 cases pending.
Total for 1893 ...	260	191	58	...	

The result of bad livelihood cases was satisfactory in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.

Result of Sessions trials.

45. The following statement shows the results of the Sessions trials in the several districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	Number committed during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Number in which conviction obtained.	Number of cases in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ...	13	22	35	33	26	1	6	1(a)	81·2	
Dinajpur ...	1	16	17	13	8	...	5	...	61·5	
Jalpaiguri ...	1(b)	8	9	9	5	...	4	...	55·5	
Darjeeling ...	1	8	9	7	5	...	2	...	71·4	
Rangpur ...	6(c)	33	39	38	26	2	12	...	68·4	
Bogra ...	...	18	18	18	10	...	7	1	55·5	
Pabna ...	4	16	20	19	13	...	6	...	68·4	
Total for 1894 ...	26	121	147	137	93	3	42	2	68·4	
Total for 1893 ...	19	165	184	155	115	7	40	...	74·1	

(a) Transferred to Pabna under orders of the High Court.

(b) Revised figure.

(c) Out of the 10 cases that were pending at the end of 1893, four cases were transferred to Dinajpur in 1893.

The proportion of convictions is lower than in 1893. It was best in Rajshahi, where the percentage of cases ending in conviction to total cases disposed of was 81·2, and it was worst in Jalpaiguri and Bogra, where the percentage fell off from 90 and 75 to 55·5 and 55·5 respectively.

Criminal fines.

46. The subjoined table shows the demand, collections, and remissions of criminal fines during

the year 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Demand of the year, including balance of the previous year.		Collection.		Remission, &c.		Balance outstanding at the end of the year.		Percentage of collections on net demand (columns 4 and 5 on columns 2-6 and 8-7, respectively).		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi ...	Rs. 15,935	Rs. 16,704	Rs. 8,459	Rs. 9,694	Rs. 1,121	Rs. 580	Rs. 6,355	Rs. 6,430	57·1	60·1	(a) Correct figures arrived at by verification from the fine register. It is reported that the mistake occurred before 1888.
Dinajpur ...	17,437	17,226	13,181	11,612	1,337	1,589	2,919	(a) 7,533	72·2	74·2	
Jalpaiguri ...	17,047	14,269	6,497	7,004	3,141	143	7,409	7,123	46·6	49·5	
Darjeeling ...	13,270	9,051	8,365	5,988	2,028	2,482	2,877	518	73·5	91·1	
Rangpur ...	16,860	18,524	11,591	13,104	1,227	1,697	4,042	(b) 3,728	74·1	77·6	
Bogra ...	14,957	18,152	8,904	11,577	695	1,221	5,358	5,354	62·4	68·3	(b) The difference of Rs 5 is due to the fact that the process fees realised as cost was not added to the amount of fines imposed. It was added as distinct item to the amount of fine realised under Accountant-General, Bengal's circular No. 113T.—M. of 1893.
Pabna ...	16,440	18,393	10,625	11,354	385	2,515	5,340	4,524	66·1	71·5	
Total ...	1,11,946	1,12,319	67,622	70,333	9,934	10,226	34,390	35,273	66·2	68·6	

The percentage of collections on net demand shows improvement in all the districts, but the results cannot be considered satisfactory, especially in Jalpaiguri, where the collections are still below 50 per cent. The amount of remissions was highest in Darjeeling, being 27·4 per cent.

Attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

47. The following abstract statement shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	NUMBER OF TIMES THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES WERE ABSENT—		
				With leave.	Without leave.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	Sadar	167	106	14	47	61
	Nator	397	171	...	226	226
	Naugaon	117	110	7	...	7
	Total	681	387	21	273	294
Dinajpur	Sadar	258	(a)149	89	47	127
	Raiganj	117	87	30	...	30
	Total	375	236	110	47	157
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	706	541	96	69	165
Darjeeling	Sadar	326	310	13	3	16
	Kurseong	102	63	33	6	39
	Total	428	373	46	9	55
Rangpur	Sadar	406	322	76	36	112
	Gaibanda	393	271	5	150	155
	Kurigram	43	34	2	7	9
	Nilphamari	410	309	64	37	101
	Total	1,252	(b)936	147	230	377
Bogra	Sadar	333	(b)1,004	...	52	52
Pabna	Sadar	240	201	...	39	39
	Sirajganj	416	234	3	179	182
	Total	656	435	3	218	221
Divisional total for 1894		4,431	3,912	423	898	1,321
Divisional total for 1893		4,350	3,603	324	924	1,248

(a) One Honorary Magistrate attended 18 times more than he was asked to attend.

(b) Certain Honorary Magistrates attended several times more than they were asked to attend.

I have noticed with much pleasure the good work done by Mr. Sutherland, Barrister-at-law, and the Honorary Magistrates of Darjeeling. And in some remote places the appointment of benches offers the only means of doing justice on the spot. But I am not in favour of transferring trials from professional to Honorary Magistrates where the services of the former are available. I have found that judicial business is best transacted by those who are trained to it and being paid to do it have no excuse for neglect. The economy of employing private gentlemen without remuneration is a consideration of consequence, and it is well to encourage those willing to take a part in the administration, but the primary object is that justice should be done.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The number of deeds registered during the year rose from 98,742 to 105,885, showing an increase of 7,143, as will be seen from the following statement. The increase is normal, being proportionate to the progress of the Division during a good year in wealth and population:—

DISTRICTS.			NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED DURING—	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
1			2	3
Rajshahi	...	...	6,454	5,788
Dinajpur	...	...	19,709	20,803
Jalpaiguri	...	...	5,019	5,113
Darjeeling	...	...	509	571
Rangpur	...	...	29,967	34,400
Bogra	...	...	18,226	20,946
Pabna	...	...	18,858	18,264
Total	...	...	98,742	105,885

A charge was brought against the clerks of the Naugaon Sub-Registry Office, in the district of Rajshahi, for demanding excessive fees; it is reported that they have been dismissed, and that the conduct of the Sub-Registrar is under enquiry.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 51,75,095, and there was at the beginning of the year an arrear of Rs. 88,068; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,97,905, and the arrears were reduced to Rs. 61,276. In the previous year also the collections had exceeded the current demand, reducing the arrears from Rs. 1,10,340 to the sum indicated above. The result may be regarded as satisfactory. The road cess collections were also in excess of the current demand, being Rs. 9,57,869, against a current demand of Rs. 9,45,390, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 74,406 at the close of the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 16,430 in the current demand of land revenue, obtained almost entirely from temporarily-settled estates and estates held under direct management. To this increase Jalpaiguri contributed Rs. 13,267 gained by settlement of lands under tea lease rules, by progressive rate of rents under those rules, by renewal of time-expired leases, by settlement of jalkar mahals, and by the general settlement of the Western Duars. The current demand of cesses was Rs. 9,45,390, against Rs. 9,24,376 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,014. This increase is due chiefly to revaluations.

With a total demand of Rs. 49,421 (current Rs. 47,005 and arrear Rs. 2,416) on account of zamindari dák cess, the collections were Rs. 48,383. Here, again, the outstanding balance was reduced.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collections on current demands and the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demands under each class in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Class I.— Permanently- settled estates.		CLASS II.—TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.						CLASS III.—ESTATES DIRECTLY MANAGED.				REMARKS.
			(a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		(a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietor.		
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajshahi ... { 1894-95	99'14	100	100	.....	97'56	.....	99'53	.....	86'01	95'83	87'21	91'48	
... { 1893-94	99'64	100	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	65'37	92'30	83'69	78'38	
Dinajpur ... { 1894-95	99'8	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	100	
... { 1893-94	99'7	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66'6	.....	93'4	100	
Jalpaiguri ... { 1894-95	99'37	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92'37	94'35	
... { 1893-94	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90'08	88'39	
Darjeeling ... { 1894-95	52'60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	97'65	99'84	
... { 1893-94	52'60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	99'09	95'30	
Rangpur ... { 1894-95	99'37	100	100	.....	96'58	100	78'23	100	.....	.....	100	.....
... { 1893-94	99'12	100	100	100	21'99	100	77'46	.....	.....	.....	61'90	.....
Bogra ... { 1894-95	98'81	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91'16	96'57	
... { 1893-94	96'9	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87'12	95'70	
Pabna ... { 1894-95	99'8	100	100	100	90'6	91'2	90'3	100	54'6	63'3	67'4	48	
... { 1893-94	99'8	100	99'1	100	96'4	89'7	90'5	100	68'9	95	62'1	93'1	

The percentage of collections in permanently-settled estates was above the prescribed standard in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. In the former the apparent deficiency is due to a peculiar arrangement, which costs us several explanations every year. A sum of Rs. 474 has been allowed for life to the heirs of the late Chebu Lama, and by order of the Board it is shown in the accounts as a revenue demand remitted. In Bogra the balance was Rs. 5,291, of which Rs. 5,209 were realized after the close of the year. Revenue in that district is largely paid by transfer receipts, which are sometimes realized too late. In Pabna the collections on private estates temporarily settled with farmers did not reach the prescribed standard. In that district successive Collectors have been much too easy with these middlemen, who should be taught punctuality, or eliminated altogether from our revenue system. The short collections in Rangpur on Government estates temporarily settled with farmers were due to the non-realization of the small sum of Rs. 32. The low percentage in Pabna is open to the comment I have made as regards private estates. In estates directly managed for proprietors, and in those owned by Government as proprietors, the percentages of collections were not up to the mark in Rajshahi and Pabna. The short collections in the former district were partly due to the failure of the kalai and mulberry crops in some estates. The short collections in Pabna were principally due to the non-realization of rents from the raiyats of the estate Namzad Bahir Char. This land is under settlement, and the local authorities have not been able to come to an understanding with the raiyats as to the new rental. Until the point is decided, a difficulty is felt in making any realizations. The figures for Jalpaiguri have not been explained. The results were considerably better than in the previous year. The percentages of collections in Government estates managed direct were low in Darjeeling and Bogra. The falling off in Darjeeling is trifling, and needs no explanation. The deficiency in Bogra is due to the fact that Rs. 1,608 collected during the year by the manager of the Jaipur Government estates was not credited to the year's accounts in the treasury. The collections on these estates were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Rangpur, where the demands were collected in full.

OPERATION OF THE SALE LAWS.

51. The following table shows the number of sales and exemptions from sales in the several districts during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	SALES.				Exemption from sales.	Sales annulled.	REMARKS.
	Whole estate.	Shares.	Rights and interests.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	.....	7	.....	7	61	.....	...
Dinajpur ...	1	2	.....	3	19	.....	...
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	...
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	...
Rangpur ...	3	2	.....	5	18	.....	...
Bogra ...	1	.....	.....	1	62	.....	...
Pabna ...	4	1	.....	5	180	.....	...
Total for 1894-95 ...	9	13	.....	22	352	.....	...
Total for 1893-94 ...	21	11	.....	32	378	2	...

The defaults resulting in sales were as usual due to disputes among sharers or the unprofitable nature of the estates. It appears that the Act was worked with moderation.

52. Altogether 15 regular settlements were effected during the year.

Settlements. In Rajshahi the settlements of char Titamari and diara Shibnagar were concluded under the old Regulations. The former was hitherto unassessed, and the revision of the rent-roll of the latter was found necessary on account of the expiration of the farming lease. The operations resulted in an increase of Rs. 301 in the revenue, chiefly on account of improvement in the quality of the soil through fluvial action and extension of cultivation. In Jalpaiguri two tea estates, the term of the preliminary leases of which had expired, were resettled. The settlement of the Western Duars, which was commenced in 1889 and conducted by a special officer under the provisions of the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869, was concluded, and the final report submitted during the year. The settlements of the Alipur and Falakata tahsils have since been confirmed. The settlements of the other three tahsils were confirmed during the previous year. An increase of Rs. 1,40,902, or 60·2 per cent., was gained over the revenue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The enhanced revenue has been collected with as much facility as the old, and no general objection has been made to the increase. The resettlement of the West Tista Khas Mahal in Darjeeling, which was concluded during the year, resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,683. The other estate settled in this district is a plot of forest land. A cadastral survey in connection with the resettlement of Terai jotes, containing an area of 271 square miles, was undertaken during the year under the supervision of Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the Bengal Survey Party, Nos. 2 and 8, and 229 square miles were surveyed during the season commencing from the 8th December 1894 to the 5th March 1895. Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, who was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer to carry out demarcation and khanapuri work, completed khanapuri as regards 100 square miles. The marks delimiting the jotes have disappeared in places by the encroachments of the rivers Balason, Mechi, and Mahananda, and boundary disputes accordingly arose. The total expenditure of the operations amounted to Rs. 19,289-13. In Rangpur a fishery was settled for five years and resumed estate with the head raiyat for ten years. The survey of the Jaipur Government estate in Bogra was commenced by a professional party acting without a Settlement Officer in February 1893, and finished in September 1894. Khanapuri was completed during the year under report, and attestation of about 12 square miles out of 45. The work is backward. A Settlement Officer could not be found until the 9th of February 1894, when

the khanapuri was almost completed, and he returned to general duty on the 16th August 1894. He took leave before the next field season and was transferred to other work. His successor, Babu Sarat Chander Das, arrived on the 29th of November 1894, and had to commence attestation without the advantage of communicating with the officers whose work he had to attest. He found many defects in the khanapuri, much of which had to be done once again. Up to the end of March 1895 the existing rents and the status of 1,465 tenants were recorded after final attestation, but some of the entries will probably require further revision. There were 78 boundary disputes, of which 23 were disposed of by the Settlement Officer during the year. The cost of survey to the end of the year was Rs. 12,625-4 and that of settlement Rs. 4,912-2-3. Seven regular settlements were effected in Pabna, of which five were settlements of resumed estates and two of Government estates. Of the five resumed estates, four were settled with proprietors and one farmed out. The two Government estates are fisheries.

Estates held under direct management.

53. The following table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collections, at rear and current.	Total remissions, at rear and current.	Total balances.	PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS ON DEMAND.			REMARKS.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private individuals.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	21	11	32	Rs. 10,330	Rs. 9,066	Rs. 125	Rs. 1,139	91'55	87'14	87'76	
Dinajpur	11	2	13	483	483	.....	.....	100	100	100	
Jalpaiguri	5	.....	5	4,20,563	3,89,398	604	30,561	94'35	92'40	92'58	
Darjeeling	22	.....	22	1,11,373	1,08,770	1,565	1,038	99'84	97'65	97'66	
Rangpur	3	.....	3	26	26	.....	.....	100	100	100	
Bogra	8	.....	8	46,098	42,322	12	3,764	96'57	91'16	91'80	
Pabna	28	22	50	19,668	11,519	1,190	6,959	60'28	58'0	58'5	
Total for 1894-95 ...	98	35	133	6,08,541	5,61,594	3,496	43,461	91'8	91'2	92'3	
Total for 1893-94 ...	97	33	130	6,26,083	5,67,510	2,975	55,598	89'4	90'8	90'4	

The collections were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Rangpur.

Agency and the mode of management.

54. There has been no change in the agency and mode of management.

Cost of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi	Rs. 8,862	Rs. 398	4'47
Dinajpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	3,75,945	17,238	4'5
Darjeeling	1,10,745	9,385	8'4
Rangpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	40,610	5,460	13'4
Pabna	15,116	1,462	9'67
Total for 1894-95 ...	5,51,278	33,943	6'1
Total for 1893-94 ...	5,40,702	33,489	6'1

The high cost in Bogra is due to the fact that a special officer is retained for the management of the Jaipur estate in that district.

56. The condition of raiyats in Government estates is very like that of their neighbours on private lands, differing only in this, that as their rents are more permanently fixed, they are, on the whole, more prosperous.

Like the surrounding raiyats, they are cheerful and fairly well off in the hills; they make money in the Terai country, though suffering in many parts from sickness; are free from poverty, but very ignorant in the Barind; are occasionally badly off in the Gangetic districts, and feel the pressure of population, while in other respects having a life very much to their taste. The only attribute they enjoy in common is security of tenure at a fair rent, and since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is shared in some measure by the whole country. The prosperity of the Duars is due to the fact that it is a country newly conquered and reclaimed where population has not yet attained its limits.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvements in, Government estates during the year:—

DIVISION.	Districts.	AMOUNT EXPENDED FROM—			Grant for agricultural public works.	REMARKS.
		7½ per cent.		2 per cent. for sanitary improvements.		
		Manage-ment proper.	Miscellaneous improvements (including agri-cultural improve-ments and experiments).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raj-shahi.	Rajshahi ...	Rs. 398	Rs.	Rs. 22	Rs. 344	
	Dinajpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jalpaiguri ...	17,238	11,118	6,152	990	
	Darjeeling ...	9,385	5,000	.....	.....
	Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bogra ...	5,460	266	808	.....
	Pabna ...	1,462	111	68	.....
	Total ...	33,943	16,495	7,050	1,334	

Details of the expenditure shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the foregoing statement are given in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	AMOUNT EXPENDED—						Total.
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	300
Dinajpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri ...	3,786	1,757	.....	.....	4,953	7,764	18,260
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra ...	808	.....	22	.....	144	100	1,074
Pabna ...	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	179
Total ...	5,006	1,757	22	.....	10,097	7,997	24,879

The greater part of the Rs. 5,006 devoted to water-works was expended on making 88 Raniganj pipe wells in the Duars—a very useful work where good drinking water is hard to get. Rupees 1,757 were spent in Jalpaiguri on dams on the Dhurdhura, Bhutki, and Barabisha rivers, repairing a channel at Chukchuka and some roadside drains. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, reports that “by the construction of the bunds much improvement has been effected in bringing lands under cultivation which would have otherwise remained fallow. By clearing roadside drains the Alipur civil station has been better drained.” Tree planting, I regret to see, was neglected except in Bogra; this is a matter I commend to the attention of all Collectors and tahsildars. The expenditure on road making was confined to Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, new districts, where the work is much needed. The Darjeeling assignment of Rs. 5,000 was all paid as a contribution for the construction of an important bridge at Matigara on the Balasan river in the Terai. This may be suitable for once, but in general I prefer to see the grant used for various local works on the different estates rather than appropriated bodily for some one Government construction which is being mainly made out of other funds. In regard to expenditure under the head of miscellaneous improvements, I may observe that Rs. 2,250 were spent on the construction of record-rooms in the three tahsils. Besides what is shown in the preceding statement, a sum of Rs. 11,534 was spent during the year from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund on the construction of Hospital Assistant’s quarters at Kalimpong, improvements of hats and bazars, the maintenance of roads, maintenance of the dispensary at Siliguri, and contribution to primary education.

Roads and communications. 58. The following table shows the amount expended in original works and repairs of the roads in different districts:—

DISTRICTS.	CONSTRUCTION OF—		MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF—		Total.	REMARKS.
	Main roads and bridges.	Village roads.	Main roads.	Village roads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jalpaiguri ...	30,498	6,189	15,330	1,080	(a)53,097	
Darjeeling	800	...	5,965	...	(b)6,765	
Bogra ...	144	...	...	...	(c)144	
Total ...	31,442	6,189	21,295	1,080	60,006	

(a) and (c) Inclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.
(b) Exclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.

59. Several experiments were tried during the year, that which produced the most favourable result being the sowing of the Naini Tal potato seed. This succeeded in Rajshahi and in the Alipur subdivision of Jalpaiguri, while it failed at Mainaguri.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c. 60. No agricultural implements were tried during the year of report.

61. The number of certificates issued during the year, exclusive of those received “from other districts,” was somewhat less than that in the preceding year, being 6,220 against 6,835. The number of disposals by satisfaction of claim was greater than that of the preceding year by 881, and the number pending at the close of the year shows a decrease by 220. The realizations were much better, showing an increase of Rs. 60,840 over those of the preceding

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

year, and were generally made before sale of property, only Rs. 5,267 having been recovered by the latter method or arrest. The results are therefore, on the whole, very satisfactory.

62. There was no work of special importance in this department. The number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year was 17 and 11, against 6 and 9, respectively, in the previous year. The number pending at the close of the year was 28, against 22 in the previous year.

63. Fifteen partition cases were instituted during the year, and 13 were disposed of, against 6 and 8, respectively, in the previous year: 52 cases are pending. I find great difficulty in securing continuous attention to this form of business. Partition cases are long, and the residence of officials in this Division is very short; as soon as a Collector or Deputy Collector has got the butwaras in hand, he seems to be invariably transferred. I have, however, noticed an improvement in recent years.

64. There were 1,793 instituted during the year, 1,800 were disposed of, and 480 remained pending. The instructions contained in the Board's circular order No. 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases, have been duly observed. The change has continued to work satisfactorily. It leads to the more speedy disposal of cases, and saves much expense to the applicants. It has not yet given rise to any fraudulent registration. The registers prescribed by the Act are generally in fair order.

65. The importance of the use of the elaborate rent receipts prescribed by the Act is now universally known to the raiyats, and the forms have come into general use. This provision of the Bengal Tenancy Act has proved most successful: it has constructed a record of rights for the province on automatic principles.

66. The following statement shows details as to some operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	TRANSFER OF TENURES.			Cumulation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvement, section 80.	Certificate of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, under section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common manager, under section 98.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of proprietor's private lands, under chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a Court, section 108.
		(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
RAJSHAH.	Rajshahi ...	137	6	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangpur ...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	55	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna ...	116	214	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Total for 1894-95...	611	226	22	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...
	Total for 1893-94...	660	282	4	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	2	...	...

Three settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act were completed during the year—of Lot Latijhari, a Ward's estate in Dinajpur; Char Pachakola, the property of Government; and Latuabari, a private estate in Pabna. There are 14 such settlements in progress. I have found the procedure of ordering a survey and record of rights to be made very effective for settling land disputes which, if left to be fought out, go on for generations. The objection to using the system more extensively is that most of the competent officers who can be spared for such work are engaged on the great settlements of Bihar and Orissa. When this agency is set free, I hope for great good to Bengal in the adoption of a more active policy where the relations between landlord and tenant are disturbed. The local officers cannot be got to do the work, and those at present sent on special duty are seldom fit to do it.

67. Under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885; a sum of Rs. 1,044 was deposited as landlords' fees, against Rs. 1,262 in the previous year. The amounts accepted and refused by landlords were Rs. 301 and Rs. 669, against Rs. 244 and Rs. 966, respectively, in the preceding year. The figures indicate that the zamindars are somewhat less disinclined than they were to accept their fees, also that the raiyats' desire to pay has a little slackened. Rejection is still, however, the rule, acceptance the exception. The alleged object of the refusals is the fear of creating evidence that the holding is of the privileged character for which the fees are payable; it is not improbable that the hope of getting more than the legal fee by private arrangement is the real motive.

68. The relation between landlords and tenants were on the whole peaceful and satisfactory during the year, though there were exceptions, some of which I note. In the Naugaon subdivision a complaint was made that the Chaudhuri zamindars of Kasimpur had the crops of their raiyats plundered for resisting a demand for enhanced rent. The charge was proved fully and certain persons convicted. In Rangpur the survey and settlement of Padamshar, where the relation between landlords and tenants had been very strained, has been effective in restoring peace. It is reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha that "the zamindar of Bamandanga, Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Choudhuri, has become very unpopular on account of his vagaries and his shabby treatment of his tenants. His method of putting down his raiyats is said to be by letting loose his elephants, of which he possesses 12, without mahuts in charge of them, to wander through the crops and destroy them." The Collector says that steps have been taken to stop this procedure. It was a case of this kind, observed by me on tour, that led to the orders for settling rents in Padamshar. I should have thought it easy to deal with, so long as the zamindar confined himself to the use of an engine of oppression as conspicuous as an elephant. The Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj writes:—"Most of the landlords keep large number of peons and sardars, very few are in undisputed possession of their estates, and collections are commonly made at least by show of force. Landlords are undoubtedly in a difficult position, and I think the raiyats can hold their own as a rule, but there are some serious disputes current between landlords and raiyats at present, and a few gross acts of oppression have undoubtedly occurred." I believe that the agrarian disputes in Sirajganj, which have been carried on for half a century and originally suggested the procedure for settlement now embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Act, could all be reconciled if certain portions of the subdivision were dealt with under the Act. But, as I have said, the opportunity for action in this direction will arise when the only agency fit to conduct it is set free.

69. In Darjeeling Mr. L. F. Morshead made certain preliminary enquiries in connection with the resettlement of the Terai survey and settlement work. In Pabna Mr. C. A. Bell, late Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj, acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of the private estate Uday Krishtopur Digur and Aminpur, and in addition as Settlement Officer in connection with settlements under Regulations of the petty estates. Mr. Carey, the present Subdivisional Officer, also acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of estate Char Aminpur in addition to the settlement work of the petty estates under the Regulations.

70. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Col. I desire to record no remarks under this head.
lectors.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

71. There were eight estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. Babu Kunja Mohan Maitra, ward of the Talanda estate in Rajshahi, is being educated in the 4th class of the Rajshahi Collegiate School. The progress made by him in his studies is unsatisfactory. He has not obtained his annual class promotion this year. Both the wards of the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur have obtained their class remove in the school. Burdhankuti ward,

Babu Chandrakeshore Roy, has given up his studies and does not attend school. He is being taught now zamindari business at home by a tutor. The Rahamatpur ward was in good health and made progress in studies. He has been promoted from the 5th to the 4th class of the Hare School, Calcutta. The Tepa ward has also done well. He obtained his class remove from the 4th to the 3rd class of the Hare School, Calcutta. The progress made by the Hazrahati ward was unsatisfactory. Arrangements are being made to remove him from Rajshahi to Rangpur, and place him under the 2nd teacher of the local zilla school, who has been appointed guardian tutor of the ward. The survey and settlement of Lot Latijhari of the Maldwar ward's estate in Dinajpur, taken in hand in 1893, were completed during the year. The rental has increased from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,520. The demand of the Wards' estates in the Division was Rs. 3,15,925 current and Rs. 2,10,609 arrear, making in all Rs. 5,26,534; the collections were Rs. 3,11,926, the remissions Rs. 11,501, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,03,107. The result is so far fair that the collections almost equalled the current demand, and that the arrears were reduced, though by very little only. Nothing is more difficult than to get a manager to apply for leave to write off a demand irrecoverable, even when, as is usually the case, it represents a sum that never was due—something entered in the account on the old zamindari principle of making the rent seem as large as may be. He finds that to obtain the remission costs trouble, and he does not see that it can benefit the ward; moreover, it is contrary to custom. It is for this reason mainly that the considerable arrears remain on the accounts year after year. The collections indicate different defects in the season as retarding realizations.

XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The following statement shows the excise revenue in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Country spirit.		Tari.		Pachwai.		Rum, &c.		Charas, &c.		Ganja and bhang.		Opium.		Druggists' licenses.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rajshahi ...	Rs. 38,329	Rs. 38,089	Rs. 1,207	Rs. 1,440	Rs. 1,034	Rs. 1,619	Rs. 1,424	Rs. 1,620	Rs. 2,554	Rs. 2,786	Rs. 40,271	Rs. 53,232	Rs. 33,441	Rs. 32,496	Rs. 79	Rs. 144	Rs. 213	Rs. 161	Rs. 1,18,552	Rs. 1,31,541
Dinajpur ...	46,594	53,164	1,747	1,861	4,551	4,965	1,682	2,196	2,172	3,262	33,873	39,391	47,657	46,163	227	186	74	37	1,39,577	1,54,222
Jalpaiguri ...	1,11,328	1,15,033	...	...	...	...	2,355	2,878	443	401	33,697	33,622	9,811	9,535	...	...	...	...	1,57,686	1,61,400
Darjeeling ...	1,17,671	1,24,290	...	...	25,395	27,030	14,560	15,334	420	420	10,427	9,642	5,884	5,394	18	12	265	185	1,74,640	1,83,300
Rangpur ...	33,822	35,229	69	168	197	193	3,613	3,411	106	256	54,307	57,482	87,324	85,821	1	1	55	60	1,79,404	1,82,600
Bogra ...	22,360	27,567	426	407	558	1,361	858	948	402	564	26,180	26,304	21,318	20,533	9	1	62	238	72,173	77,360
Pabna ...	33,229	37,087	168	227	214	212	1,630	1,713	1,680	1,682	61,215	51,074	18,246	17,470	9	35	50	95	1,06,450	1,16,400
Total ...	4,02,333	4,30,438	3,617	4,103	31,949	35,380	26,122	28,100	7,777	9,371	2,51,970	2,71,547	2,23,681	2,20,412	343	349	780	806	9,48,572	10,00,000

The statement shows a moderate increase in the receipts under every head except opium, the demand for which remains almost unchanged. The steady growth of the excise I attribute to the same cause as that of the stamp revenue—the normal development of a year during which the people were fairly prosperous, in a country progressing both in population and wealth. Exclusive of the cost price of opium, it amounted to Rs. 51,954, or 5·5 per cent. To ascertain the increase due to greater consumption in this Division, it is necessary to exclude also the figures as to ganja, a drug we produce rather than use; calculated thus, the excise revenue was Rs. 6,96,602 in 1893-94 and Rs. 7,28,979 in 1894-95, showing an improvement of Rs. 32,377, or 4·6 per cent.

The increase is mainly under the head of country spirit and ganja, which account for Rs. 28,125 and Rs. 19,577 respectively, and is on account of better settlement.

There were 123,421 gallons of country spirit consumed during the year, against 113,908 of the previous year, showing an increase of 9,513 gallons. The consumption of ganja and opium was 442 and 183 maunds, against 462 and 190 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1803

The rate per head of the population of the total excise revenue was as follows in the several districts:—

			As.	P.
Rajshahi	...	...	1	7
Dinajpur	...	...	1	7
Jalpaiguri	...	...	3	9
Darjeeling	...	...	13	0
Rangpur	...	...	1	5
Bogra	...	...	1	6
Pabna	...	...	1	3

The consumption of country spirits is highest in Darjeeling, and of opium in Rangpur, as was the case in the preceding year.

73. The area cultivated with ganja decreased from 3,295 bighas to 2,011, the number of raiyats growing the drug from 2,879 to 1,842, the produce from 9,755 maunds to 3,235. The figures indicate a bad season, caused by excessive rain at the commencement of the season, and the appearance of the red spider later on. The quantity of ganja exported from the producing and storing station at Naugaon was 5,456 maunds 28 seers 2 chitaks, against 7,434 maunds 1 seer 1 chitak in the preceding year. Its distribution was as follows:—

			Mds.	s.	c.
Bengal	...	...	4,627	6	14
Orissa	...	...	96	37	4
Assam	...	...	596	35	12
Kuch Bihar	...	...	62	12	8
North-Western Provinces	...	...	73	15	12
Total	...	...	5,456	28	2

The export to the North-Western Provinces has steadily increased. The duty on ganja sent there was Rs. 18,214. This sum was paid at the Naugaon sub-treasury under a rule which seems contrary to the economic principle that taxation should not be levied until the latest moment possible. In the case of Assam the more convenient system is adopted of realising the duty in the consuming districts. The rate of duty during the year remained unchanged; 58 persons were licensed to act as ganja brokers, against 70 in the previous year. There were 14 prosecutions for offences against the Ganja Act: 10 for illegal possession, 3 failing to account for stock, and 1 for illegal sale. Of these cases 13 ended in conviction.

XX.—STAMPS.

74. The subjoined table shows the stamp revenue during the year 1894-1895:—

DISTRICTS.	Court-fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court papers.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	1,91,121	10,273	6	3,185	42,640	2,379	2,880	2,52,484	
Dinajpur ...	1,68,057	7,602	21	6,118	74,810	3,384	3,727	2,63,719	
Jalpaiguri ...	76,042	4,533	52	4,232	30,183	1,290	1,530	1,17,862	
Darjeeling ...	18,715	795	21	5,109	7,548	228	255	32,671	
Rangpur ...	2,62,873	15,263	10	5,526	1,13,271	3,438	6,375	4,06,751	
Bogra ...	88,540	5,274	...	1,656	44,802	1,160	2,229	1,43,721	
Pabna ...	1,93,042	11,712	4	3,209	67,871	4,726	3,772	2,84,343	
Total for 1894-95 ...	9,93,300	55,459	114	29,935	3,81,185	16,600	20,768	15,01,551	
Total for 1893-94 ...	9,51,318	54,789	147	27,755	3,71,928	21,368	20,772	14,47,977	

The year under report brings in an increased stamp revenue of Rs. 53,574, or 3·8 per cent. over the receipts of the preceding year. The increase is mainly in court-fee stamps, which account for Rs. 47,072. The steady growth of the revenue is due to the progress of the country in population and wealth. Compared with the previous year, it appears that the proportion of revenue to population is stationary in the case of both non-judicial and court-fee stamps in all the districts except Rajshahi, Darjeeling, and Bogra. Rajshahi shows a proportion of ·1 against ·09 in the case of court-fee stamps. Bogra shows a proportion of ·06 against ·05 in the case of non-judicial stamps, and Darjeeling a proportion of ·05 and ·08 against ·06 and ·1 in the case of both the stamps respectively. The divisional average for non-judicial and court-fee stamps is ·05 and ·1, respectively, as was in the preceding year. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was 242, against 275 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 33. The amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 1,510, against Rs. 2,043 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 533. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Collectors under section 37 was 299 against 306, showing a decrease of 7 cases, and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 2,428 against Rs. 2,587, showing a decrease of Rs. 159. Two cases occurred in Rajshahi in which duty and penalty to the amount of Rs. 46 were realized during the year under sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 126 against 118, the number of persons brought to trial was 160 against 109, the number of convictions was 141 against 90, the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 812·8 against Rs. 460, and the amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 187·8 against Rs. 124 in the preceding year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income-tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

YEARS.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand (tax).	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrant.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94	12,942	Rs. 3,03,559	Rs. 3,01,608	99·3	539	Rs. 2,315	Rs. 16,754	5·5	773
1894-95	13,342	3,08,139	3,04,274	98·7	601	3,476	16,813	5·5	739
Increase or decrease	+400	+4,580	+2,666	—·6	+62	+1,161	+59	...	—34

With the increased number of assesseees the demand and collections increased by Rs. 4,580 and Rs. 2,666, respectively. The percentage of expenditure to collections was stationary. The realizations were satisfactory, being 98·7 per cent. of the demand. In no district did they fall below the minimum standard of 95 per cent. The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 600, against 1 to 619 in the preceding year, and the average incidence of tax was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 1 to every 26 persons. The incidence of tax is highest in Darjeeling (1 to every 5 persons) and lowest in Rangpur (1 to every 41 persons). There was a decrease of ten cases in the number of sales in the districts of this Division, the figures of the year being 60, against 70 of the previous year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1805

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

76. The circulation of currency notes during the year and the preceding year will be seen from the following statement:—

	RAJSHAHI.				DINAJPUR.				JALPAIGURI.				DARJEELING.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	69,750	88,500	...	...	500	16,500	...	...	20,500	36,500	6,23,530	3,90,170	...	...	4,04,735	4,74,235
2. Other Treasuries	...	...	1,50,250	1,17,525	...	...	10,55,640	10,26,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	1,87,715	2,83,860	1,79,765	1,78,060	7,58,030	6,61,355	1,20,060	1,28,995	9,75,250	8,24,535	2,08,685	2,27,950	7,68,275	7,58,910	3,43,655	3,38,385
4. Ditto for silver	2,01,355	1,03,145	1,37,520	1,47,355	4,87,860	7,09,760	1,43,645	2,62,175	56,165	12,855	2,08,925	1,72,375	1,39,475	96,975	62,110	62,680
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	19,200	13,300	19,200	13,300	4,300	6,520	4,300	6,520	7,310	22,810	7,310	22,810	1,27,010	1,47,870	1,27,010	1,47,870
Total ...	4,75,020	4,88,805	4,86,735	4,56,840	12,50,690	13,94,135	13,25,645	14,24,260	10,59,225	8,96,700	10,48,450	8,22,305	9,74,760	10,03,255	9,97,510	10,12,670
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	2,01,000	2,43,500	2,10,500	2,16,500	9,39,000	11,68,000	10,96,000	11,70,500	3,33,000	2,27,000	3,33,500	1,96,000	2,32,000	2,35,000	2,27,500	2,33,000
Ditto of smaller values.	2,77,020	2,45,305	2,76,235	2,40,340	3,11,690	2,26,135	2,29,645	2,53,760	7,26,225	6,69,700	7,14,950	6,26,305	7,42,760	7,68,255	7,70,010	7,79,670
Total ...	4,78,020	4,88,805	4,86,735	4,56,840	12,50,690	13,94,135	13,25,645	14,24,260	10,59,225	8,96,700	10,48,450	8,22,305	9,74,760	10,03,255	9,97,510	10,12,670

	RANGPUR.				BOGRA.				PABNA.				TOTAL.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	40,000	43,500	...	...	63,000	22,000	...	...	13,750	19,500	76,000	...	2,07,500	2,26,500	11,64,265	8,73,405
2. Other Treasuries	...	...	3,07,380	3,16,250	...	...	1,29,000	52,000	1,500	...	3,500	...	1,500	...	16,45,770	15,12,345
3. Public in payment of Government dues.	5,63,485	5,72,256	1,61,680	1,76,825	1,23,245	94,125	74,160	62,670	1,81,830	99,750	1,25,030	1,37,645	34,97,830	32,94,791	12,13,035	12,51,130
4. Ditto for silver	1,13,305	84,339	2,41,050	1,56,810	76,130	35,550	62,170	22,020	33,675	50,420	52,270	47,915	11,09,965	10,93,044	9,09,693	8,61,330
5. Exchange for notes of other values.	49,370	11,960	49,370	11,960	4,570	5,340	4,570	5,340	...	5,000	...	5,000	2,11,760	2,16,300	2,11,760	2,16,300
Total ...	7,66,160	7,12,055	7,59,480	6,61,845	2,66,945	1,57,015	2,69,900	1,42,030	2,32,755	1,74,670	2,56,800	1,90,560	50,28,555	48,26,635	51,44,520	47,10,510
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	4,04,500	3,35,500	3,95,000	2,93,500	1,26,000	61,500	1,22,500	60,000	1,37,500	61,000	1,29,500	58,000	23,73,000	23,31,500	25,14,500	22,27,500
Ditto of smaller values.	3,61,660	3,76,555	3,64,480	3,68,345	1,40,945	95,515	1,47,400	82,030	95,255	1,13,670	1,27,300	1,32,560	2,65,555	24,95,135	26,30,020	24,83,010
Total ...	7,66,160	7,12,055	7,59,480	6,61,845	2,66,945	1,57,015	2,69,900	1,42,030	2,32,755	1,74,670	2,56,800	1,90,560	50,28,555	48,26,635	51,44,520	47,10,510

The value of notes received during the year declined from Rs. 50,28,555 to Rs. 48,26,635 and of issues from Rs. 51,44,520 to Rs. 47,10,510. The falling off was in the district of Jalpaiguri, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that planters preferred this year paying dues in cash rather than in notes. I noticed that rupees were more plentiful at the station this year than formerly, and that one could not remit to Calcutta at par; but I could not ascertain the reason; perhaps the establishment of a branch of the bank of Bengal there had some influence, though of this I am not sure. The decline in issue was a consequence of that in receipts; notes paid at Jalpaiguri are in the end sent to Calcutta.

77. The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks at the close of the year 1894-95 as compared with the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of depositors at the close of—		Amount of deposit at the close of—		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	2,999	3,178	Rs. 5,01,778*	Rs. 5,82,486	
Dinajpur	3,229	3,391	4,45,403	4,77,879	
Jalpaiguri	1,970	2,259	1,87,204	2,17,856	
Darjeeling	1,705	1,890	1,83,346	1,77,259	
Rangpur	4,616	4,992	6,15,522	6,71,493	
Bogra	1,813	1,866	2,46,522	2,59,444	
Pabna	5,565	6,247	2,11,338	1,97,895	
Total	21,897	23,823	23,91,113	25,84,312	

* Revised figures.

The increase is normal.

78. The following table shows the total number and amount of money-orders issued and received during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS ISSUED.				NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS RECEIVED.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi	56,530	Rs. 11,39,198	58,025	Rs. 10,71,275	26,226	Rs. 8,05,842	26,550	Rs. 7,61,069
Dinajpur	61,613	12,04,110	69,118	13,01,680	26,062	6,24,763	14,993	4,74,769
Jalpaiguri	62,776	13,00,543	67,773	13,42,314	10,752	4,07,165	11,177	3,80,788
Darjeeling	53,242	10,66,893	58,710	11,87,081	15,075	7,09,634	17,369	7,65,224
Rangpur	109,835	20,24,464	118,946	22,27,182	27,679	9,31,390	31,699	9,37,300
Bogra	44,144	9,34,827	48,704	10,32,825	10,308	10,646	10,646	2,63,735
Pabna	79,947	14,30,390	75,027	15,77,993	49,976	11,36,407	54,284	11,61,750
Total	459,087	91,00,425	496,303	97,40,350	166,158	48,95,627	166,718	47,44,538

Here, again, we find the increase to be expected with the growing wealth of the district.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

79. An application was made during the year for a concession to run a light tramway from Siliguri to Naxalbari in the Terai of the Darjeeling district, but I had to return it, as it contained none of the details required by the Tramway Act. Survey operations were taken up for a railway line to Gaibandha through Ghoraghat in the district of Dinajpur. In the Bengal Duars Railway the following lengths were opened for traffic during the year:—

From Lataguri to Ramshai for passengers = 5.40 miles.
From Mal Bazar to Damdim for passengers and goods = 4.15 „

During the year under report 36.40 miles were open for both passenger and goods traffic.

The following branch lines to the Railway were ordered to be surveyed, and parties of surveyors took the field in January last :—

Damdin <i>via</i> Bagrakote to Siliguri	...	...	25 miles.
Sivok to Tista Bridge	...	...	18 "
Mal Bazar to Hantupara	...	...	35 "
Bagrakote to Daling Coalfield	...	...	6 "
Total	...	...	84 "

The Public Works Department cart road at Kurigram in the district of Rangpur by the side of the railway line, being insufficient for traffic, a new feeder was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,281. This road forms a feeder to the Kurigram railway station. A diversion of road No. 62 in the district which feeds both the stations of Badarganj and Saidpur was also made. No new feeder roads were constructed in the other districts of this Division.

Other public works.

There is no irrigation or other public works of importance in this Division.

The Imperial and Provincial buildings were kept up by the District Boards economically. The Boards also undertook the construction of some original works at the expense of Government.

80. The subsidy which the District Board of Rajshahi used to pay to the India General Steam Navigation Company was withdrawn during the year. It is reported that at present there is no regularity in the times of arrival of the steamer between Damukdia and Rampur Boalia and between the latter and Malda. The service has consequently become unpopular. The Pabna District Board subsidises a steam ferry between Pabna and Kushtia.

81. The total number of tanks and wells, roads and bridges, and other works of public utility constructed and repaired by private individuals during the year 1894, and the cost of their construction and repairs in the several districts of the Division, are shown in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Hospital, school, and other buildings of public utility.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	67	70,540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur ...	7	5,175	4	1,250	1	1,200
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	.....	3	7,650	4	250
Darjeeling ...	2	1,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	23	7,250	1	2,500	1	1,800
Bogra ...	16	9,783	2	1,000	.....	.....
Pabna ...	5	6,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	120	1,00,440	10	12,400	6	3,250
Total for 1893-94	101	72,856	18	9,222	.....	.....

1808 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

The following table shows the number of tanks and wells excavated and sunk or repaired by the several District Boards, and the amount spent on that account during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of tanks excavated or re-excavated.	Cost.	Number of wells sunk or repaired.	Cost.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	.....	Rs. ....	.....	Rs.	Rs. (a)	(a) Rupees 6,000 have been sanctioned in the District Fund Budget for sinking wells, and estimates for three wells have been sanctioned.
Dinajpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	5 (b)	2,062	2,062	(b) From the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.
Rangpur ...	1	417	32	3,152	3,569	
Bogra ...	1	380	1	31	411	(c) Separate figures not furnished.
Pabna ...	3	(c)	15	(c)	2,300	
Total ...	5	797	53	5,245	8,342	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee is shown in this table:—

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage of column 7 on column 6.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	Rs. 14,420	Rs. 7,267	Rs. 44,664	Rs. 40,002	Rs. 59,084	Rs. 47,269	80.0
Dinajpur ...	71,013	54,917	42,920	38,353	1,13,933	93,270	81.9
Jalpaiguri ...	37,297	(a) 40,392	28,208	27,677	65,505	68,069	103.9
Darjeeling ...	.....	34	12,768	9,052	12,768	9,086	71.2
Rangpur ...	47,606	29,798	47,960	43,628	95,566	73,426	76.9
Bogra ...	47, 67	19,036	31,639	18,165	78,706	(b) 37,201	47.3
Pabna ...	14,891	7,805	19,707	20,367	34,598	28,172	81.4
Total for 1894-95	2,32,294	1,59,239	2,27,866	1,97,244	4,60,160	3,56,483	77.5
Total for 1893-94	2,32,448	2,02,980	2,05,622	1,86,269	4,38,070	3,89,249	88.8

(a) This amount includes Rs. 3,906 expended out of Rs. 4,000 contributed by tea planters for the improvement of the Nagrakata road.
(b) This amount does not include bills for works done during the year but not paid within the year.

It is stated in the reports that the roads in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Bogra and the important roads in Jalpaiguri were kept in fair order. In Bogra the failure to work up to the estimates is very remarkable. It is explained that bills for Rs. 13,268 on account of work done during the year were submitted on the 30th and 31st March, but not paid during the year. Even if credit be allowed for this sum, there remains a considerable deficiency: and it is not satisfactory that such large demands should be crowded into the two last days of the financial year. The Ramshaihat to Nagrakata road which was severely damaged by the floods of 1893-94, stood

the rains of 1894 with the help of the protective works constructed. Many new roads have been opened in the Duars during the last few years, but more are still wanted. All important roads in the district of Darjeeling are in charge of the Public Works Department. That connecting the Tista Bazar and the Rungpo bridge has been completed by the Political Officer of Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 2,000, the money being supplied by the Public Works Department.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district are shown below:—

	Rs.
Rajshahi	4,809
Dinajpur	1,699
Jalpaiguri	303
Darjeeling	240
Rangpur	10,239
Bogra	2,765
Pabna	2,458
Total	22,273

As stated in the previous year, little can be gained by comparing these figures, because the system of classifying village roads is different in each district. The amounts spent under this head in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are very small. As regards Jalpaiguri, it is explained by the District Officer, Mr. R. H. Renny, that the income of the District Board is limited, and the demand on account of construction and maintenance of important roads is great, consequently sufficient money could not be found for village roads. In Darjeeling the village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats at their own cost under a condition of the patta; hence Rs. 240 only were spent by the Road Fund Committee on repairs of village roads in the Terai. In Bogra, besides the expenditure of Rs. 2,765, a sum of Rs. 525 was advanced to the Manager of Jaipur Government estates and Rs. 150 to the villagers of Kola, respectively, for the construction and repairs of the khas mahal village roads and Kola village road, but the advance could not be adjusted during the year. The agency employed in the construction and repairs of village roads was generally composed of the headmen of villages. In Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Pabna the work was, for the most part, executed by petty contractors under the supervision of the overseers and sub-overseers.

84. No money was specially allotted by the District Board of Rajshahi during the year under this head, but the existing trees on the sides of roads were attended to. A

sum of Rs. 58-13-3 is reported to have been spent by the Naugaon Local Board in maintaining the plants. It is stated by the District Officer that it cannot be gathered how much the District Engineer spent for the purpose, because such charges have been met from the road allotment, and charged to repairs. The District Board of Dinajpur planted 1,430 trees, and maintained old trees

Mahua	2
Mango	964
Sisoo	72
Seris	131
Champa	4
Moonchigandha	31
Chandan	4
Jack	66
Bokom	19
Debdaru	1
Bokul	3
Foreign	133
Total	1,430

at a cost of Rs. 989. The species of trees planted are given in the margin. In Jalpaiguri the planting operation of new trees was not extended on any of the important roads in the district during the year, but 200 vacancies caused by casualties were filled up by new trees. The cost of planting new trees and of maintaining the existing trees amounted to Rs. 882. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,183-9 were spent in planting trees, of which Rs. 50 were spent by the Road Fund Committee, Rs. 20-9 by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and Rs. 1,113 by the Public Works Department. The District

Board of Rangpur planted 130 trees, and maintained 10,857 existing trees at a cost of Rs. 494. These are mostly mango and jack fruit trees. At the head-quarters there are some sisoo, teak and mahogany trees, but they are not thriving. Recently two species of plants, soapnut (reetha) and akrot, are being largely raised, and from their thriving growth seem to be congenial to the soil. Effort is made from time to time to grow good timber or avenue trees, but with very little success. In Bogra the total cost of maintaining the existing trees was Rs. 273-6-6, but the charges have not been shown in the accounts owing to the payment of the amount being made in April 1895. The District Board of Pabna planted 400 new trees at a cost of Rs. 692-7-6, and maintained the existing trees at a cost of Rs. 1,318-15-3. The trees planted are mango, jack, peepul, banyan, bot, seris, gambher, jam, and kadam.

I am not satisfied with the degree of progress made in tree planting throughout the Division generally. Rangpur and Bogra are particularly deficient in this respect, as they are in working up to their estimates.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

85. The Act is not in force in any district in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The progress made during the year in education is illustrated by the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools at the end of March—		Number of pupils at the end of March—		Cost per head per pupil.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High English ...	21	24	4,096	4,680	25 11 3	24 5 0
Middle do. ...	95	95	6,269	5,655	11 7 4	11 1 2
Do. vernacular ...	138	134	7,127	6,963	7 4 0	7 9 1
Primary schools ...	3,292	3,571	85,994	97,525	2 7 4	2 6 3
Special do. ...	17	10	583	619	38 1 10	17 0 11
Total ...	3,563	3,834	104,069	116,342	4 7 1	4 4 8

The figures indicate a very satisfactory improvement in the number of schools and pupils, with a corresponding economy in the cost of education to the individual scholar. In 1892-93, the progress in regard to pupils was less than three per cent., last year it was six per cent., and this year it has risen to twelve per cent. The District Officers will do well if they can maintain this rate of geometrical progression. There is still ample room for improvement, the proportion of boys of school-going age under tuition in this Division being only 19 per cent., against 26 per cent. in Bengal generally. I think that the people of Rajshahi are as forward as the average of the province, and can only attribute the comparative illiteracy of the masses to neglect in the past, for which we should now atone.

87. In the order of educational merit the districts rank as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age.		Improvement.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Bogra ...	62,837	12,487	13,932	17.7	22.1	4.4
II. { Pabna ...	101,587	19,883	21,073	19.0	20.7	1.7
{ Darjeeling ...	18,456	3,474	3,831	17.4	20.7	3.3
III. Rajshahi ...	98,150	13,486	18,880	13.9	19.2	5.3
IV. Dinajpur ...	121,807	22,046	22,304	17.2	18.3	1.1
V. Jalpaiguri ...	54,698	8,655	9,843	13.7	17.9	4.2
VI. Rangpur ...	159,271	24,038	26,479	14.1	16.6	2.5
Total ...	616,806	104,069	116,342	16.7	18.9	2.2

88. The progress made in each district, as indicated in this table, is fair, and in some instances very remarkable; but it must be sustained for a considerable time before the results can be regarded as in themselves satisfactory.

89. The Rajshahi College passed two students for the M.A. examination, the first from the institution to obtain that distinction. At the B.A. examination it passed only one, against two last year; at the F.A. 32 passed, against 24. The collegiate school was not as successful as formerly at the Entrance examination.

90. The number of schools and pupils in the high English class increased largely, as was to be expected, considering the great rewards which attend proficiency of this kind; on the other hand, there was some falling off in the number receiving middle class education. Rangpur and Pabna took the first place among the zilla schools; Shazadpur, Sirajganj and Dighapatia among those aided by Government. In regard to mass education Bogra stands highest. The Board raised all rates of reward by one-third, with results which may induce other districts to follow this good example. The increased outlay is stated to have been Rs. 1,205. I am glad to notice a great improvement in the Rajshahi returns. Last year I commented on the want of zeal and success in dealing with primary education which has long been a tradition of that district, on the refusal of all rewards to small schools, and the arbitrary maximum restricting the amount of rewards in the large schools. The rule as to the maximum has been abolished, an additional sum of Rs. 2,500 has been granted, and the Deputy Inspector has urged his subordinates to start new patsalas. A more doubtful measure was taken in holding out hopes of reward to inspecting pandits who may increase the number of schools and pupils. The effect has been to raise Rajshahi from the lowest place in the table of educational merit to a position in the centre. The expenditure in the Division generally on primary education rose from Rs. 77,364 to Rs. 111,796—a fact which by itself explains the increase in the number of pupils. Progress in primary education under the system of payment by results is very much a matter of money; there are pupils eager to learn and teachers ready to instruct; it needs only a moderate amount of financial assistance to bring them together. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar set an example by granting Rs. 1,824 for the support of schools on his estate in Jalpaiguri. Among special institutions I may mention the Rangpur Technical School, the number of pupils in which rose from 72 to 95. Raja Gobinda Lal Rai Bahadur contributes Rs. 1,200 a year to its support. It attracts pupils from many districts, and is doing excellent work. Marked progress has been made during the year in female education, the number of schools having risen from 133 to 160, that of pupils from 4,335 to 5,158. The number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 59,974 to 68,558, and the proportion from 56 to 57 per cent. The educational results of the year are creditable to the officers of the department.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

91. The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts in this Division :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of dispensaries.	INCOME FROM—					Expenditure.	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.			Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Ratio cent. of number out-door patients to population.
		Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Rajshahi ...	8	2,687	600	124	9,235	12,646	12,225	881	44,334	45,215	27'08	361'92	0 2 2	3'
1893 ...	8	2,326	600	76	8,642	11,644	11,645	858	39,716	40,574	29'0	292'71	0 2 7	3'
Dinajpur ...	10	3,865	2,738	163	8,424	15,190	14,928	957	27,283	28,240	29'70	216'85	0 2 0	1'
1893 ...	9	3,212	756	173	6,943	11,084	10,982	839	25,913	26,752	25'80	176'54	0 1 11	1'
Jalpaiguri ...	6	1,929	1,287	540	4,016	7,772	7,387	391	19,532	20,323	15'35	108'07	0 2 2	2'
1893 ...	6	1,398	850	465	4,668	7,290	6,273	320	20,780	21,100	11'66	119'30	0 2 5	3'
Darjeeling ...	5	3,395	1,283	1,089	2,052	7,829	7,739	681	27,639	27,720	32'05	127'24	0 2 4	12'
1893 ...	4	5,009	1,596	914	1,818	9,337	9,297	637	26,368	26,005	29'93	112'81	0 2 4	11'
Rangpur ...	15	3,466	1,220	168	10,589	15,443	14,433	606	74,972	75,578	18'61	273'21	0 3 0	2'
1893 ...	12	3,212	1,000	144	9,535	13,891	12,294	568	54,905	55,473	19'55	164'12	0 1 9	3'
Bogra ...	6	1,930	2,213	251	1,400	5,794	5,794	325	25,319	25,644	10'08	143'68	0 1 9	3'
1893 ...	6	1,660	2,273	248	1,415	5,595	5,595	307	22,218	22,525	27'58	149'56	0 1 9	1'
Pabna ...	4	4,433	433	247	2,260	7,373	7,373	727	21,899	22,586	27'58	149'56	0 1 10	1'
1893 ...	4	3,216	916	251	5,213	9,596	9,595	749	22,400	23,209	29'73	158'67	0 1 10	1'
Divisional Total for 1894.	54	21,705	9,774	2,592	37,976	72,047	69,779	4,565	240,738	245,306	165'08	1,496'12	0 2 0	3'
Total for 1893 ...	49*	19,943	7,900	2,269	38,234	68,436	65,682	4,278	211,369	215,638	154'71	1,276'92	0 2 3	2'

There were 54 dispensaries, against 49 in the year 1893. One new dispensary has been opened by Setab Chand Lahar Bahadur at Bochaganj in the district of Dinajpur. This dispensary has not yet been placed under Government supervision, but will be this year. It is at present located in a room of the zamindar's cutcherry. A dispensary building with a ward for in-patients is about to be built. A new dispensary was also opened at Naxalbari in the district of Darjeeling on the 5th September 1894. It is doing good work and is appreciated by the inhabitants. A resident named Kazi Azimale has provided a building free of cost, and the people of the neighbourhood have promised to contribute Rs. 100 a year, payable in advance, towards the expenses. The Government dispensary at Kalimpong was closed on the 27th August 1894, a superior institution for in-door and out-door patients having been established there by the Mission of the Scotch Church under the immediate care of C. J. Ponder, M.B.C.M. A grant of money equivalent to the expenses of the former dispensary is given in aid by Government. An admirable hospital has been erected, and the arrangements are most complete. In Rangpur there were 15 dispensaries under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon; three of these, viz., Domer, Dimla, and Jaldhaka, were brought under supervision in 1894. In addition to these there are private dispensaries in Nawabganj and Mahiganj at the head-quarters of the district and at Kurigram. The Eastern Bengal State Railway has dispensaries at Kaunia and Saidpur. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar maintains a private dispensary at Panga in the Kurigram subdivision. An excellent dispensary is maintained at Govindganj by the Tagore Estate. The Shazadpur dispensary in Pabna was burnt down, and was therefore closed throughout the year.

On the whole there was increase in the number of admissions of both in-door and out-door patients due to the opening of new dispensaries, to the unhealthiness of the year, and in some instances to increasing popularity. In Rajshahi and Bogra, where health has been good, and the number of institutions the same, the largely increased attendance (it was from 40,574 to 45,215 and from 22,525 to 25,644, respectively) must be attributed solely to the latter cause, and is highly creditable. Jalpaiguri, on the other hand, shows a falling off in work done, though the year there was unhealthy. The increase in Rangpur, from 55,473 to 75,578, is due to all these causes.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in the Division is very limited. The Rajshahi institution was maintained very efficiently. It is under the management of a Committee with an Honorary Secretary, the salaried staff consisting of a librarian and 4

peons. The accommodation in the present building being insufficient, a proposal is under contemplation to construct a more spacious building at a cost of Rs. 8,000. There are two public libraries in the district of Rangpur, one at the Sadar station and the other at Nilphamari, both maintained by public subscriptions. The Bogra Public Library is reported to have been in good condition. As reported last year, there are three public libraries in the district of Pabna, one at Pabna, another at Sirajganj, and the third at Porjona in the Sirajganj subdivision. They are reported to have been in good condition. The public library at Pabna is managed efficiently by a Committee of 25 members presided over by the District Judge. It has a librarian at Rs. 10 and a peon at Rs. 6 per mensem. There are no public libraries of any importance in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling. A proposal is now on foot to establish a combined public library and museum in Darjeeling.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

93. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

94. The average attendance at the important Committees was as follows in the several districts in this Division:—

DISTRICTS.	Names of Committees.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.									NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.					
		Municipal Commissioners.			District and Local Boards.			Education Committee.			Municipal Committee.	District and Local Boards.	Education Committee.	Municipal.		District and Local Boards.		Education.	
		Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.				Elected.	Nominated.	Elected.	Nominated.	Official.	Non-official.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajshahi	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5.7	4.1	...	...
	Boalia	...	14	7	21	10	5	15	...	...	...	19	6	...	8.4	2.3	2.7	2.1	...
	Nator	...	12	6	18	8	5	13	...	...	...	22	5	...	7.3	2.3	3.3	2.5	...
	Nangaon	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3.0	2.2	...	...
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	...	10	5	15	5	17	22	...	...	...	19	12	...	5.1	1.05	1.0	0.5	...
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	13	13	(a) 17	(b) 17	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	6.9	(a) 8.0	(b) 8.0	...	...
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	...	...	25	25	6	13	18	7	7	14	15	4	3	...	10.9	2.0	7.5	2
	Kurseong	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3.4	2.1	...	...	...
Rangpur	District Board	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	3.6	5.2	...	...
	Rangpur	...	12	6	18	...	12	12	...	...	...	13	10	...	5.4	2.2	...	4.2	...
	Gaibandha	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...
	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3.3	...	...
	Nilphamari	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2.8	...	...
Bogra	Bogra	...	10	5	15	...	16	16	...	...	...	15	18	...	6.2	1.8	...	8.7	...
	Sherpur	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	4.5	2.1	...	...	...
Pabna	District Board	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	5.3	3.5	...	...
	Pabna	...	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	...	...	19	11	...	6.5	3.2	3.5	1.0	...
	Sirajganj	...	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	...	...	17	13	...	7.1	4.0	4.4	1.3	...
Total		98	87	185	79	156	235	7	7	14	192	175	3	...	...	...	...	2	4.6
Total for 1893-94		98	87	185	74	152	226	7	7	14	205	195	5	...	...	...	...	3.2	3.4

N.B.—The figures shown in columns 6, 7, 8, 13, 17 and 18 against Darjeeling refer to the District Road Cess Committee. (a) official and (b) non-official.

In the matter of attendance there has been no great change since last year. Local institutions continue to work smoothly, and with the degree of efficiency noticed under the different headings of this report dealing with the several departments of their business. During the year under report a Local Board has been established at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur, consisting of eight members with the Subdivisional Officer as its Chairman.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

95. The following statement shows the offices held by Muhammadans in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF GAZETTED OFFICERS.		NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS HOLDING GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS.				MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.		MENIALS.			
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rupees 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.		Rupees 100 and under.		Total number.	Muhammadans.	Total number.	Muhammadans.		
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.				1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	16	...	1	1	...	...	147	23	23	240	99	120
Dinajpur	16	...	1	2	...	...	120	17	18	239	121*	125
Jalpaiguri	11	...	1	...	...	...	102	5	4	106	50	66
Darjeeling	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	...	72	21	19
Rangpur	21	1	...	...	...	1	213	41	43	350	199	195
Bogra	9	...	...	...	...	...	102	36	38	136	81	78
Pabna	16	1	1	1	...	...	166	23*	24	226	123	121
Divisional Total	94	2	4	4	...	1	890	151*	155	1,369	694*	714

* Revised figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number of Muhammadan ministerial officers in the Division was 155, against 151 in the previous year. The proportion of offices held by Muhammadans is 17·4 per cent., against 16·9 per cent. in 1893-94—a small number in a Division where the majority are of that creed. The causes which have led to this result are well known.

XXXII.—POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

96. The department was worked during the year with its usual efficiency.

Post-office. Two new post-offices were opened in Jalpaiguri during the year, one at Ramshaihat and the other at Deomoni. In Darjeeling a new post-office was opened at the Clarendon Hotel (Kurseong). New post-offices have been opened at the following places in the district of Rangpur:—Bather Lalmonirhat, Haripur *alias* Kalirbazar, Nawdanga, Khariabanda, and Dhopadanga. One branch office was opened in Bogra. A branch post-office was also opened at Salgaria in the town of Pabna, but it was afterwards closed as it failed to prove self-supporting. A case of mail robbery occurred in Dinajpur in February last, in which Rs. 610 were stolen. The case was detected, and the runner who committed the offence was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the property stolen was recovered with the exception of one rupee. In Jalpaiguri the contents of a value-payable parcel were tampered with; suspicion has fallen on a postal delivery peon. The runner of the line Dulai to Talat in the district of Pabna stole Rs. 115 from the mail bag, he was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 5. The mail from Pabna to Sara was robbed near Arankola on the 30th of August 1894. The runner was severely wounded, and currency notes worth Rs. 1,450 and one silver ornament of the value of Rs. 20-12 were taken away by the robbers. A police enquiry was made, but there was no detection of the offenders.

97. The Telegraph Department worked satisfactorily during the year. A new office was opened in connexion with the post-office at Nagrispur in the district of Darjeeling and another at Nilphamari in the district of Rangpur.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÁK.

98. The demand on account of dák cess was Rs. 47,005 for the current year, and Rs. 2,416 arrears, making a total of Rs. 49,421. The collections, Rs. 8,378, advanced in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 48,207. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 2,416 to Rs. 1,287; more than half of this is in the Pabna district. These results are very satisfactory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1815

The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamin-dari Dák Fund in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894-95.—

DISTRICTS.	Collection on all accounts.	Balance in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	Balance in hand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	8,844	2,456	11,300	9,521	1,779	
Dinajpur ...	9,900	8,730	18,630	9,309	9,321	
Jalpaiguri ...	3,668	7,531	11,199	3,943	7,256	
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	10,743	7,188	17,931	10,454	7,477	
Bogra ...	5,694	1,496	7,190	5,441	1,749	
Pabna ...	9,358	5,639(a)	14,997	9,183	5,814	
Total ...	48,207	33,040	81,247	47,851	33,396	
Total for 1893-94	53,833	27,311	81,144	47,983	33,161	

(a) These are the correct and revised figures.

It will be seen that in every district there is an adequate balance. In some instances the amount in hand is excessive. The rates per Rs. 100 of revenue at which the cess was levied were as follows:—

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Rajshahi ...	1 0	Rangpur ...	1 0
Dinajpur ...	0 10	Bogra ...	1 4
Jalpaiguri ...	2 0	Pabna ...	2 4

These rates have been fixed by Government for the five years commencing from the 1st January 1893.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd in Dinajpur during the month of April. In regard to it the following statistics have been collected through police agency:—

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	NUMBER SOLD.		TOTAL PRICES REALIZED.		AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants ...	145	100	1,16,000	80,000	800	800
Camels ...	170	170	5,100	5,950	30	35
Oxen and cows ...	20,400	25,000	6,12,000	7,50,000	30	30
Buffaloes ...	1,000	1,500	20,000	30,000	20	20
Horses ...	1,675	1,500	67,000	67,500	40	45
Ponies, superior ...						
Ponies, small ...	150	160	2,250	2,400	15	15
Sheep ...						
Total ...	23,540	28,430	8,22,350	9,35,850	...	...

The following are the details of shops opened for sale:—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
English cloth ... }	231	1,30,900	70,500
Country do. ... }			
Brass utensils ...	40	75,000	40,000
Spices ...	38	20,000	15,000
Ironware ...	40	10,000	6,000
Wood, cart-wheels, boxes, &c. ...	60	5,500	3,500
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c. ...	158	29,500	20,000
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c. ...	611	2,16,300	1,06,500
Earthenware ...	30	2,500	2,000
Total ...	1,208	4,89,700	2,63,500
Total for 1893 ...	977	4,04,550	2,26,200

The only fair worthy of notice in the district of Rajshahi is the one which is annually held at Khetur, in thana Godagari, before the temple of *Gourango*, who is believed by the *Baisnavas* to be an incarnation of *Bisnu*. About 35,000 pilgrims and other persons are reported to have been present in the last fair which commenced from the 16th and lasted till the 21st October 1894. English piece-goods, country cloth, brass utensils, cane-baskets, earthenware and condiments of various descriptions were exposed to sale.

As reported last year, three fairs are annually held in the district of Jalpaiguri, viz., Jalpesh fair, Alipur fair, and Falakata fair. The principal and the oldest is the Jalpesh fair. It commenced on the 22nd February 1895, the day of *Sivaratri* festival, and lasted for three weeks. The income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,102, against Rs. 1,154 in the previous year, and the expenditure incurred in its management was Rs. 140 only, which was met from the Duars Market Fund. The Alipur fair commenced from the 20th day of January and continued till the end of the month. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 200, Rs. 173-10 were spent on erecting booths, arranging conservancy, providing amusements and on guarding. The Falakata fair was held from 31st January to the 14th February 1895, just after the breaking of the Alipur fair. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 300, Rs. 258 were expended on its management. The Alipur and Falakata fairs are intended to encourage trade with Bhutan, as well as to bring within reach of the people articles which would not otherwise find their way to these remote parts.

There are no important fairs in Darjeeling. The annual agricultural show at Kalimpong was held on the 28th and 29th November 1894. The Rev. J. A. Graham and a local Committee undertook the supervision. About 4,000 persons assembled. A large number of Europeans visited the show. Rupees 500 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 400 by Government. A large amount was raised by local subscriptions.

There are numerous petty fairs held in all parts of the district of Rangpur from the month of November to May. The only fair of any importance is that held at Darwani in the months of February and March, lasting for a month.

No important fairs are held in the districts of Bogra and Pabna. The "Basanta mela," held in the town of Pabna in March every year, since 1892, has ceased to exist during the year under report.

Sanitary arrangements were made, where necessary, and there was no outbreak of any disease in any of the fairs mentioned.

100. The receipts during the year on account of ferries were Rs. 1,16,526, against Rs. 1,01,860 last year, the expenditure being insignificant, except when now and then a new ferry is acquired. This is because the cost of management is borne by the farmers; considerable improvement is being effected in the quality of the boats maintained. For this purpose I have always advocated the use, on ordinary rivers, of floating platforms, on to which a loaded cart can be driven. In Dinajpur all the crossings are now supplied with this convenience, and their use is also general in Jalpaiguri and Rajshahi. The Bogra Board has sanctioned the plan of a model platform, and prescribed its universal adoption. It is only in Rangpur that nothing has been done to promote this very desirable improvement. I am distinctly of opinion that the ferries are at present regarded too much as a mere source of revenue, to be farmed out to the highest bidder, without securing adequate expenditure on maintenance; the exception made regards the ferry at head-quarters where a steamer may be subsidised. They are in reality the weak links in the chain of communications, needing more care than any other. A District Officer's efficiency may often be measured as well by the state of his ferries as by the quality of the reports he prepares for his superiors. Some estimate as to the care taken in selecting good men as farmers of ferries may be formed from the returns of certificates issued for the realization of dues. As a general rule, the farmer who does not discharge the duty of paying with punctuality can be trusted in nothing; if he does not keep his contract in regard to the clause, a breach of which is sure to be resented, he will not observe it in matters he can hope to conceal, such as the supply of proper boats, and illegal exactions. A hundred and nineteen certificates were issued during the year, of which 74 were in Rangpur; the amount thus demanded was Rs. 16,802, of which Rs. 11,722 relate to Rangpur. An Inspector of ferries was appointed in the latter district during the year, and I have no doubt his services are required. In Rajshahi no certificates were issued, and the results elsewhere were fairly good except in Jalpaiguri. I am urging on District Boards the expediency of farming ferries for terms of years to respectable men, and hope that a proposal so obviously reasonable will be ultimately adopted. No one defends the old system of letting the ferries, with all the power for evil this implies, to any rogue who may bid the highest at an annual auction, but it is difficult to get District Officers to take the trouble which any reforms would involve. It should, I think, be understood that the Boards have a claim only to the surplus profit which remains after ferries are properly managed in the public interest, and any attempt to increase the revenue by sacrificing the work should be discouraged.

101. There were 625 pounds in the Division during the year, the number being almost the same as in 1893-94. They are leased out, like ferries, every year to the highest bidders. I do not find that their state is anywhere considered satisfactory, except from the revenue point of view, the object of a farmer on these terms necessarily being to make what he can in the year. In Rangpur, a beginning of a better system was made by leasing six pounds for a term of three years. The receipts rose from Rs. 86,197, the revenue of the previous year, to Rs. 92,456; the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,192 to Rs. 3,487. The number of certificates issued was 365—more than one for every two pounds; in Rangpur there were more certificates than pounds. The difficulty with which the revenue is collected indicates the class of men with whom the owners of cattle have to deal. Nine prosecutions of pound-keepers are reported. New forms for pounds were introduced during the year by order of Government. The Collector of Rangpur notices that these were not properly maintained, the farmers always keeping the accounts so as to show a loss, with a view to keep down the rents at the auction sales.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

102. The following table shows the number of social and political institutions maintained in this Division during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	1	Boalia Hindu Dharma Sabha.	} Besides the institutions mentioned in column 3 there is a Brahmo Samaj in each district, and also one in the subdivision of Sirajganj.
	2	Rajshahi Association.	
Dinajpur ...	3	Dinajpur Dharma Sabha.	
	4	Branch Indian Association.	
Jalpaiguri ...	5	Rate-payers' Association.	
	6	Duars Planters' Association.	
	7	The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association.	
Darjeeling ...	8	The Terai Planters' Association.	
	9	The Darjeeling Association.	
	10	The Kurseong Association.	
	11	Dharma Sabha.	
	12	Muhammadan Association.	
Rangpur ...	13	Branch Committee of the Indian Association.	
	14	Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha.	
Bogra ...	15	People's Association.	
	16	Standing Congress Committee.	
Pabna ...	17	Pabna Ariya Dharma Sabha.	
	18	Sirajganj Arja Dharma Procharini Sabha.	

Both of the institutions in Rajshahi are important, the one from the religious and the other from the political point of view. Once a year, at the time of Dol Jatra, a large assembly of learned pandits from different quarters is collected by the Hindu Dharma Sabha, questions of philosophy and theology are discussed, and lectures are delivered. A title examination for Sanskrit students is also held under the auspices of this institution. The Rajshahi Association interests itself in political movements. During the year under report this Association gave opinions on the Sanitary Drainage Bill, the Public Demands Recovery Act, the Revenue Sale Law Bill, and the Police Bill. The Branch Indian Association at Dinajpur exists only, while the Rate-payers' Association has already ceased to work. The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association and the Terai Planters' Association take interest in matters concerning the district, such as construction of bridges, roads, &c., as well as in what more directly concerns the tea industry. There is only one Muhammadan Association in this Division—that at Rangpur. The Collector of Bogra writes:—"Both the People's Association and the Standing Congress Committee do not regularly meet to discuss questions of public interest, but only when meetings are advertised with a view to depute representatives."

103. The political views of the European residents of the Division, including the influential body of the planters, are made known to Government through their Associations, and need not be repeated by me. The large and increasing class of natives educated on the European system has also its accredited organs, which leave us in no doubt as to its opinions. Among the people at large, political feeling has been singularly quiescent during the year. They are learning to leave public affairs more and more to the class which has made them a speciality, following in this respect the Hindu principle of keeping every occupation to a single caste. There was no agitation on the subject of kine-killing, the only topic which really interests the masses. Mr. Walsh, Collector of Rajshahi, observes that among the Muhammadans the members of the sect known as Rafadani (the same as Wahabi) is steadily increasing. As a consequence the worship of pirs is on the decline, and there is a tendency towards the observance

of a more puritanical form of faith. I have long noticed the movement to which he alludes, but was not aware that it had been particularly marked during the year.

The public press: its tone and influence.

104. The subjoined table exhibits the newspapers published during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Newspapers.	How often published and in what language.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	1	<i>Hindu Ranjika</i> ...	Weekly, Bengali.
Dinajpur ...	2	<i>Shilpa and Krishi Patrika</i> ...	Fortnightly, ditto.
	3	<i>Dinajpur Masik Patrika</i> ...	Monthly, ditto.
Darjeeling ...	4	<i>The Darjeeling News</i> ...	Weekly, English.
	5	<i>Masik Patrika</i> ...	Monthly, Hindi.
	6	<i>Darjeeling Standard</i> ...	Weekly, English.
	7	<i>Eastern Himalayan Mission, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim News</i> ...	Monthly, ditto.
Rangpur ...	8	<i>Rangpur Dik Prakash</i> ...	Weekly, Bengali.
Bogra ...	9	<i>Bogra Darpan</i> ...	Ditto ditto.

The number of the newspapers has risen to 9, against 8 of the previous year, owing to the starting of the *Bogra Darpan*, a vernacular weekly paper of limited circulation and moderate tone. The papers read by all classes are those which find favour among the native community in the capital, among which may be mentioned the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bangavasi*, and the *Sanjivani*. The tone of the vernacular press in this Division is that of Bengal generally, and is too well known to need description. It is precisely the same as that of the newspapers written by natives of Bengal in English. Its influence is almost confined to those who adopt European ideas, but among them is very great.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

105. I desire to record no remarks under this head, a character report being appended.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The zamindars of this Division are of every class, from the independent Chief, holding estates in British territory, or the millionaire, with property in a dozen districts, to the small money-lender, who has bought a few acres with a view to getting a profit by raising the rents. It is difficult to make any observation which will apply to the body as a whole, except that they do not effect agricultural improvements, such works being, by ancient custom, the business of the cultivators. They are generally liberal, in regard both to public and to private charities. The Kumar of Dighapatiya is mentioned by the Collector of Rajshahi as setting an example much needed, by refraining from the levy of illegal cesses and keeping proper accounts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar continues to manage his estates well; the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that he spent a month in this zamindari and in that of the Raikhat, without receiving a complaint. The worst accounts, as usual, come from Sirajganj, where the Subdivisional Officer complains that the zamindars keep professional *lathials*, and quarrel whenever they get an opportunity. The most serious dispute in the subdivision is being settled satisfactorily under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

107. All matters of importance having been dealt with under their respective heads, I have no special remarks to make.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1858 Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1894-95.

The following table shows the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels ...	2,095	1,675	.....	420
Do. on mail steamers ...	11,920	11,626	.....	294
Miscellaneous ...	117	488	371	.....
Total Receipts ...	14,132	13,789	.....	343

The largest part of this net decrease of Rs. 343 was at False Point. It was due to a falling off in the export of rice.

2. The expenditure of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is summarised in the table below:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	11,237	10,470	.....	767
Lighthouse establishment ...	3,563	3,952	389	.....
Vessels and boats establishment ...	2,671	2,762	91	.....
Dockyard services and supplies ...	6,958	7,981	1,023	.....
Miscellaneous ...	1,529	134	.....	1,345
Other charges ...	178	154	.....	24
Total charges ...	26,136	25,503	.....	633

3. The expenditure has far exceeded the revenue in the last two years shown as well as in the year previous, and the matter was brought prominently to the notice of the Government in view to effecting such economies as were possible, but it was not found possible to effect any great reductions, as the staff employed had been reduced to almost the lowest possible limit. It has been decided to amalgamate the appointment of Customs Officer and Port Officer, Chandballi, and to dispense with a boat's crew. The latter has already been done, and the former will be accomplished in November next, when the present Port Officer retires from the service. At False Point it has not been formed possible to effect a reduction of a boat's crew, but as the greater portion of the time of one boat is occupied by customs work, it has been finally decided that two thirds of the wages of the crew shall be debited to that Department. With these reductions, and a possible increase of revenue due to a higher rate

and more frequent levying of port dues, it is hoped that the great deficit now shown will gradually lessen. One item of the heavy expenditure is the large expenditure on Dockyard services and supplies. This expenditure should be carefully scrutinized by each Port Officer and reduced to the lowest possible limit, consistent with efficiency.

4. The following Table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1893-94.

Year.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	1893-94	51	79,842	50	78,368
	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694
Balasore	1893-94	313	82,133	319	80,535
	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834
Puri	1893-94	16	20,447	15	19,179
	1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224

Altogether 379 vessels entered the ports during the year, and out of these 304 were steamers, all of which, with the exception of one, were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 75 sailing vessels, 5 were engaged in the foreign trade and 70 in the coasting trade.

At the ports of False Point and Balasore there was a decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels which entered these ports, but there was a small increase in the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from Balasore.

5. The following shows the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports ...	67,63,667	55,11,034	5,890	7,584	67,69,557	55,18,618
Imports ...	49,50,125	62,36,499	2,31,078	2,39,009	51,81,203	64,75,508
Total ...	1,17,13,792	1,17,47,533	2,36,968	2,46,593	1,19,50,760	1,19,94,126

There was a decrease in the value of exports which was entirely due to the falling off in the rice trade already noticed. On the other hand there was an increase under imports due to the import of salt from Madras, and rice from Gopalpur. There was a falling off of imports by the Coast Canal.

6. A regular steam service is maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi. Since September 1894, four steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company have been plying every week between these two ports, carrying passengers and cargo. The practice was for the Companies to start their steamers on the same days twice a week from each port, but by an arrangement between the Companies, steamers have recently left Chandballi and Calcutta five days in the week.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandballi was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the same two Companies, as in the previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

OFFER OF BHYA DIRGAJ DEO, ZAMINDAR OF UNTARI, IN THE
DISTRICT OF PALAMAU, TO CONTRIBUTE RS 8,000
TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY
BUILDING AT DALTONGANJ.

No. 446T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 423J., dated the 31st August 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from Bhya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, in which he offers to give a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a dispensary building at Daltonganj, on the condition that the cost of the entire structure, or the main portion of it, be met out of his donation, and that his gift be duly commemorated. You recommend that the gift be accepted, and that, in deference to the wishes of the donor, a tablet be erected in the dispensary building as a memorial of his liberality.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer made by Bhya Dirgaj Deo, and to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to him for his liberality. As a memorial of his liberality the dispensary will be named after him.

No. 423J., dated Ranchi, the 31st August 1895.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., C.S., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter, dated the 12th August 1895, from Bhya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, in reply to a circular letter issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, inviting attention of the zamindars of the district to the miserable condition of the charitable hospital building at Daltonganj and subscriptions to meet the total cost of Rs. 8,000, estimated for the erection of a suitable building in the place of the existing one. It will be seen that the Bhya has very liberally offered the entire amount of Rs. 8,000, on condition that the building, or at any rate the main portion of it, should be erected entirely at his expense, and that his gift be duly commemorated. This liberal and public-spirited offer of the Bhya may, I think, be accepted, and I also agree to the proposal of Mr. Streatfield, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, to erect a tablet in the dispensary as a memorial of the liberality of the Donor. I would further ask that Government may be pleased to take such other notice of his liberal gift as may be thought proper.

Dated Daltonganj, the 12th August 1895.

From—BHYA DIRGAJ DEO, Zamindar, Nagar Untari,
To—The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st August 1895, inviting the attention of the zamindars of the district to the wretched condition of the Daltonganj Charitable Hospital building, and pointing out the desirability of building a suitable and commodious hospital adapted to the increasing needs of the station and the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

In reply, I have the honour to state that I am willing to contribute the entire sum of Rs. 8,000 requisite for the construction of the said building in case the main building at least be constructed solely through my subscription, and Government should be pleased to allow some memorial of the recognition of the contribution made by me to be permanently placed in the new building, and that the contribution received from any other zamindars be devoted to any other purpose.

A reply is solicited.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 0·70. Weather extremely hot. Prospects of *aman* rice bad. Crops withering for want of moisture. Rain urgently wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·41. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy not yet completed for want of rain. Rain urgently needed everywhere. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	} per rupee.
Contai	24	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·86. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects of *aman* poor. Transplantation completed. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Report not received.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 0·84, Bagerhat 2·31, Satkhira 0·59. Weather very hot. Transplantation of *aman* still going on in Salar and Satkhira. *Aus* and jute being harvested. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is not full. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Salar	16 to 20	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	19½	
Satkhira	15	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4·81. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 8·24. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2·66. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Rivers steady. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar and 14 seers at Sirajganj. Jute at Sirajganj selling at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. Fodder sufficient. Health of cattle good.

Dacca.—Rainfall 3·96. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Prospects of crops favourable. Cutting of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Report not received.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·82. Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn approaching completion. Rain urgently wanted in Barh and Bihar thanas for paddy crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 17 to 19½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·53. *Marua* and maize are being harvested. Paddy crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·92. *Bhudo* crops are being harvested. Transplantation of *aghani* crop finished. Prospects good. Cattle-disease less.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·46, Madhubani 5·89. *Marua* and *makai* are being reaped. Transplanting of paddy finished. Common rice selling from 18 to 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Banka 0·69. Rain deficient for this time of year. More rain wanted. Weather hot and inclement. *Marua* and *makai* are being reaped with 16 annas outturn. Transplantation of paddy completed. Area transplanted is slightly less. Prospects of paddy favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·94. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy finished. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute are being cut with fair outturn. Cattle-disease in Kasba and Dingra outposts. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 0·89. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* being harvested; outturn estimated at 12 annas. Late *beali* in ear. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	21	0	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	22	12
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26	4
Banki	...	...	...	22	5

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·8, Giridi 0·89. Heavy rain now urgently needed all over the district. So far no damage has been done and paddy crops promise well. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested with generally good results everywhere. Ploughing for *rabi* crops in progress. Fodder abundant. Prices of common rice—

				Srs.	
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	16	} per rupee.
Chatra	...	...	...	14	
Giridi	...	...	...	14	

General Summary.—There was heavy rain in some of the northern and eastern districts; elsewhere light showers are reported. Except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the prospects of the winter rice crop continue so far good, but in several districts more rain is now required. Transplanting operations are nearly finished. Jute is still being cut and steeped in some districts, and the harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and other autumn crops is going on. Cattle-disease is still reported from Purnea and Champarau, but has diminished in the latter district. The price of common rice is generally steady, but has fallen in a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 17th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	8th	135.6	1.3	29.728	84.9	88.0	7.8	80.2	81.1	1.014	79.7	84	SW and SSW ...	160	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	9th	158.2	3.2	.715	83.4	90.4	10.4	80.0	80.2	0.992	79.0	87	SW, SSW and SSE	136	0.48	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, <.
"	10th	139.3	Nil	.685	84.4	88.1	12.5	75.6	81.3	1.029	80.1	87	SW and S ...	130	Nil	Cloudy, o, t.
"	11th	153.5	6.4	.709	83.8	89.4	10.2	79.2	80.2	0.986	78.8	85	SSW and S by E ...	1.04	0.02	Partially cloudy.
"	12th	143.2	2.3	.744	82.9	88.2	11.2	77.0	80.2	.996	79.1	89	S by E and variable.	29	0.36	Chiefly cloudy, d, p &.
"	13th	151.5	9.1	.724	85.5	91.5	11.9	79.6	81.6	1.029	80.1	85	WSW and W by N.	61	Nil	Chiefly clear, &.
"	14th	151.1	6.8	.672	86.0	91.7	10.3	81.4	80.4	0.964	78.1	78	SW by W and WNW.	63	"	Partially cloudy, &.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	29.711
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	29.1
	86.3
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	84.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	83.2
The extreme variation of temperature ...	16.1
The maximum temperature ...	91.7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	Miles.
	12
The mean relative humidity ...	%
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	85
	86
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1895 ...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	0.86
	3.16
The total fall from 1st January to 14th September 1895 ...	34.14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	53.95

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; & dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.609	29.304	29.532	29.578	-.022	S55°E	78	94.2	76.7	90.1	79.0	84.6	+0.5
		... ..	Raniganj ...	29.368	29.158	29.298	29.580	-.013	S60°E	57	93.2	75.9	89.1	77.0	83.5	+0.1
		Birbhum ...	.....												
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.373	29.173	29.308	29.566	-.018	S77°E	39	94.4	75.6	88.9	77.9	83.5	+0.3
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.550	29.302	29.424	29.570	-.018	S29°E	100	94.8	75.1	89.7	78.2	84.0	+0.7
	Presidency ...	Howrah ...	.....												
		24 Parganas ...	Sangor Island ...	29.680	29.393	29.598	29.567	-.031	S20°E	323	90.7	75.5	87.4	79.9	83.7	+0.3
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.691	29.458	29.612	29.579	-.017	S36°E	85	91.4	74.2	87.0	77.9	82.5	-0.2
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.660	29.468	29.589	29.584	-.009	S30°E	121	93.3	76.2	89.6	78.2	83.9	+0.4
		Murshidabad ...	Berhampore ...	29.645	29.470	29.570	29.585	-.019	S41°E	102	92.2	77.3	88.7	78.7	83.7	+0.2
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.678	29.507	29.609	29.589	-.022	S27°E	95	92.5	75.9	89.0	78.4	83.7	-0.3
		Khulna ...	.....												
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	29.646	29.477	29.567	29.586	-.010	S40°E	118	92.1	75.6	88.3	79.3	83.8	+0.4
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.632	29.454	29.530	29.607	-.008	S69°E	78	92.8	75.2	88.6	78.8	83.7	+0.2
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.502	29.321	29.302	29.634	+0.001	N84°E	59	92.4	74.6	88.1	77.0	82.6	+0.6
	Kuch Bihar ...	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	22.977	22.833	29.897	—	-.016	N74°E	65	63.1	55.2	64.7	57.2	61.0	-0.4
		... ..	Gnatong* ...	19.303	19.196	19.245	—	—	S18°W	90	61.9	40.1	56.7	43.6	50.2	—
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.642	29.467	29.538	29.615	-.016	S68°E	44	92.3	74.7	88.3	78.4	83.4	+0.1
		Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.697	29.513	29.590	29.603	-.001	S42°E	103	92.2	77.2	88.4	78.8	83.6	+0.7
		Patna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.702	29.527	29.602	29.601	-.021	S45°E	25	90.8	75.7	86.5	78.3	82.4	-0.3
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29.746	29.560	29.640	29.614	-.014	S31°E	216	90.6	77.2	86.8	79.3	83.1	-0.3
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.706	29.545	29.613	29.623	-.013	S52°E	129	92.2	74.6	86.9	77.9	82.4	0
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.716	29.549	29.622	29.616	-.019	S33°E	77	89.5	76.4	86.2	78.9	82.6	-0.1
		Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.754	29.567	29.654	29.612	-.003	S8°E	74	91.8	76.4	87.0	78.5	82.7	+0.6
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29.751	29.561	29.645	29.629	-.016	S17°E	143	92.3	74.8	87.1	76.5	81.9	+0.1
	Chittagong ...	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.725	29.554	29.641	29.631	-.010	S41°E	144	89.5	75.3	87.1	77.3	81.2	+0.1
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	29.712	29.503	29.608	29.643	-.031	S50°E	169	90.7	74.1	87.4	76.4	81.4	+0.8
		South Lushai Hills ...	.....												
		Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.521	29.340	29.434	29.569	-.019	N86°E	153	92.5	75.2	88.5	79.1	83.8	-0.6
		Gaya ...	Gaya† ...	29.514	29.131	29.242	29.570	-.012	S45°E	109	95.0	75.3	90.7	78.4	84.5	+0.3
BIHAR.	Patna ...	Shahabad ...	Dehri ...	29.316	29.141	29.250	29.553	-.019	S9°E	193	93.8	?	89.4	?	?	?
		... ..	Buxar ...	29.439	29.267	29.370	29.564	-.013	N84°E	124	93.5	75.8	88.9	78.1	83.5	+0.1
		... ..	Arrah ...	29.508	29.329	29.426	29.568	+0.001	S69°E	78	94.4	76.0	90.2	79.3	84.8	+0.6
		Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.513	29.343	29.428	29.562	-.008	S77°E	125	94.3	75.6	89.2	78.9	84.1	+0.1
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	29.495	29.316	29.402	29.583	-.006	N66°E	90	93.5	74.9	89.4	77.8	83.6	0
	Bhagalpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29.536	29.361	29.444	29.576	—	S86°E	105	94.2	75.2	89.5	78.6	84.1	—
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.550	29.377	29.468	29.577	-.024	S13°E	131	92.0	77.4	88.1	79.6	83.9	+0.1
		Monghyr ...	.....												
		Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.548	29.362	29.458	29.570	-.009	S62°E	78	92.7	77.2	88.9	79.0	84.0	+0.4
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.611	29.440	29.516	29.595	-.007	N74°E	105	91.7	76.2	88.7	78.9	83.8	+0.3
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	Malda ...	Malda† ...	?	?	?	?	?	S28°E	60	95.1	77.0	89.7	79.4	84.6	+0.1
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29.206	29.026	29.133	29.577	-.006	S50°E	121	92.0	75.8	88.2	77.7	83.0	+0.6
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.625	29.356	29.543	29.566	-.036	S63°E	68	93.2	75.2	88.6	78.2	83.4	-0.4
		... ..	False Point ...	29.688	29.410	29.610	29.573	-.029	S58°E	216	91.5	74.1	86.7	77.6	82.1	-0.5
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.649	29.365	29.575	29.577	-.013	S41°W	104	92.9	74.8	87.6	77.9	82.8	+0.2
	Chota Nagpur ...	Puri ...	Puri ...	29.701	29.464	29.617	29.581	—	N84°W	204	92.2	74.6	87.6	79.2	83.4	—
		... ..	Gopalpur ...	29.716	29.483	29.617	29.578	—	S68°W	258	90.7	75.1	87.2	78.1	82.7	—
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27.095	27.401	27.629	29.577	-.020	S34°W	193	87.2	71.3	84.0	73.6	78.8	+0.5
		Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.578	27.365	27.519	29.581	-.007	N4°W	186	87.7	70.4	83.5	72.8	78.2	+0.7
		Palamau ...	Daltenganj ...	28.563	28.763	28.880	29.561	—	S37°W	78	94.3	74.6	89.0	77.4	83.2	—
ASSAM.	Chota Nagpur ...	Manbhum ...	.....												
		Singbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	28.916	28.672	28.855	29.561	-.012	S84°W	37	93.4	72.8	89.1	77.1	83.1	+0.5
		Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.468	29.290	29.361	29.651	-.023	S85°E		93.2	74.0	87.8	77.3	82.6	-0.2
		Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.662	29.490	29.559	29.625	-.009	N62°E	104	89.2	74.8	84.9	78.0	81.5	-0.9
	.....	Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.715	29.515	29.606	29.663	-.010	Calm	29	95.6	74.3	89.9	76.7	83.3	+0.3

* Mean for 28 days.

† Mean for 29 days.

‡ Mean for 30 days.

Bengal for the month of August 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL.											
Mean S. A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, S. A. M.	Variation from normal mean, S. A. M.		Of month.					Since 16th May 1895.						
					Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.		
86	-1	8.1	-0.5	4.87	8.00	12.48	-4.48	13.50	13.76	27.04	35.00	-7.96	41.25	45.70	} Burdwan.	
90	-	6.7	-	12.45												
					7.72	12.94	-5.22	13.33	16.74	28.45	38.31	-9.86	42.99	48.84	Birbhum.	
88	-	6.4	-	6.74	9.17	13.73	-4.56	15.00	17.34	33.06	39.37	-6.31	45.50	50.83	Bankura.	
87	-	3.9	-	8.50	8.84	13.87	-5.03	14.25	15.20	27.57	38.60	-11.03	40.50	44.45	Midnapore.	
					9.66	13.43	-3.77	14.67	17.29	25.90	37.65	-11.75	42.67	50.00	Hooghly.	
					9.20	12.89	-3.69	15.50	18.16	24.79	37.67	-12.88	36.50	52.24	Howrah.	
90	-1	9.7	+1.4	10.47	9.33	13.17	-3.84	13.83	17.23	28.55	39.07	-10.52	38.67	51.08	24-Parganas.	
90	+1	8.2	-0.6	11.84	11.84	13.61	-1.67	20.00	18.40	29.29	39.68	-10.39	50.00	51.84	Calcutta.	
84	-	7.8	-	5.68	7.51	12.03	-4.52	13.20	15.17	24.77	35.36	-10.59	44.20	47.00	Nadia.	
91	+3	8.7	-0.5	5.88	6.76	11.88	-5.12	14.17	15.58	21.30	34.97	-13.67	41.00	46.97	Murshidabad.	
89	-1	7.7	-1.5	8.78	8.22	11.72	-3.50	16.20	15.26	28.26	36.95	-8.69	46.80	49.07	Jessore.	
					9.44	12.35	-2.91	17.67	16.95	31.17	41.38	-10.21	51.33	55.15	Khulna.	
89	-	6.9	-	8.98	7.86	10.99	-3.13	14.67	15.70	29.96	37.27	-7.31	45.00	47.61	Rajshahi.	
91	-	8.8	-	14.04	12.08	12.92	+0.36	16.00	16.07	37.30	41.58	-4.28	47.00	48.35	Dinajpur.	
92	-	9.2	-	29.76	31.60	24.94	+6.66	20.00	18.80	101.04	86.46	+14.58	69.00	64.08	Jalpaiguri.	
97	+4	9.7	+0.8	30.59	38.40	27.15	+11.25	29.33	22.08	106.74	97.90	+8.84	81.83	73.98	} Darjeeling.	
92	-	8.3	-	21.63?												
					16.52	21.83	-5.31	19.00	17.11	89.77	81.82	+7.95	64.25	61.91	Kuch Bihar.	
90	-	7.9	-	9.33		12.07			15.74		54.45			52.87	Rangpur.	
86	-	6.5	-	10.07	8.79	11.63	-2.84	12.75	15.12	34.15	41.66	-7.51	44.00	48.47	Bogra.	
92	-	9.3	-	10.07	9.69	12.00	-2.31	16.50	14.93	28.69	37.42	-8.73	47.00	48.07	Pabna.	
90	-1	9.0	+0.8	9.60	11.29	13.11	-1.82	16.75	17.43	32.01	44.37	-12.36	50.75	54.78	Dacca.	
90	-	7.8	-	15.05	15.50	18.88	+1.62	17.00	17.33	46.24	49.63	-3.39	55.10	56.26	Mymensingh.	
92	-	7.6	-	9.90	8.51	12.08	-3.57	16.00	16.10	33.31	40.60	-7.29	48.00	52.15	Faridpur.	
90	-	9.3	-	12.82	13.05	15.61	-2.56	22.50	20.10	36.17	56.52	-20.35	63.00	64.04	Backergunge.	
94	-	7.8	-	15.24	14.02	15.97	-1.95	17.00	18.36	39.90	50.50	-10.60	54.25	58.17	Tippera.	
91	-	6.1	-	26.86	24.60	24.67	-0.07	22.50	22.12	69.18	79.79	-10.61	68.00	67.11	Noakhali.	
88	-2	8.2	+0.3	12.31	18.10	23.45	-5.35	17.00	19.60	65.96	89.11	-23.15	58.00	64.00	} Chittagong.	
					18.34	18.44	-0.10	22.00	22.15	53.10	60.55	-7.45	68.00	69.50		
85	0	9.4	+1.2	12.55	12.08	10.48	+1.60	15.75	12.43	28.94	30.02	-1.08	37.00	35.18	South Lushai Hills.	
84	+2	7.4	-1.5	9.87	10.01?	11.73	-1.72?	16.00?	13.24	26.91?	30.91	-4.00	39.50?	35.47	Patna.	
84	-	8.4	-	8.99											} Shahabad.	
87	-	7.6	-	16.31	11.20	11.51	-0.31	13.80	13.23	31.04	28.94	+2.10	35.60	35.84		
88	-	6.6	-	11.54											} Saran.	
89	-	8.3	-	12.18	14.19	10.29	+3.90	17.33	12.31	33.68	29.98	+3.70	41.99	34.97		
87	-	6.6	-	14.45	12.38	11.94	+0.44	15.00	12.19	41.24	32.98	+8.26	41.00	34.62	Champaran.	
92	-	5.8	-	10.09	10.56	10.08	+0.48	14.33	12.59	36.19	30.22	+5.97	38.00	35.32	Muzaffarpur.	
90	+4	7.4	+1.5	11.86	14.29	10.75	+3.54	15.00	13.28	31.18	31.65	-0.47	41.00	36.45	Darbhanga.	
					10.22	11.35	-1.13	17.00	13.53	29.20	31.31	-2.11	40.33	38.88	Monghyr.	
87	-	8.0	-	13.76	12.58	11.35	+1.23	12.75	14.60	32.10	32.72	-0.62	38.00	41.63	Bhagalpur.	
89	+1	8.7	+1.2	8.94	14.51	14.77	-0.26	18.67	16.14	50.34	46.82	+3.52	51.33	47.00	Purnea.	
90	-	7.0	-	11.47	13.00	12.02	+0.98	17.50	14.63	31.61	38.64	-7.03	44.00	45.62	Malda.	
96	-	8.3	-	7.73	9.58	11.92	-2.34	15.33	16.04	28.99	36.06	-7.07	44.33	47.35	Sonthal Parganas.	
87	+5	7.7	+0.3	18.92	16.93	11.03	+5.90	14.83	15.16	46.67	34.93	+11.74	42.82	43.20	} Cuttack.	
89	+1	8.2	+0.2	17.91												
87	-	4.7	-	7.89	9.62	11.41	-1.79	13.17	15.50	35.71	35.31	+0.40	43.51	44.36	Balasore.	
86	-	7.2	-	15.41	12.51	11.88	+0.63	13.33	15.66	46.85	31.20	+12.65	37.33	41.70	} Puri.	
87	-	4.9	-	8.09												
88	+2	9.9	+0.5	8.02		13.58			17.52		36.79			40.68	Hazaribagh.	
89	-	7.0	-	11.46	12.02	14.76	-2.74	17.50	18.76	37.72	37.97	-0.25	48.00	52.43	Lohardaga.	
84	-	4.7	-	7.34	7.34	11.56	-4.22	12.00	15.30	23.08	31.21	-8.13	36.00	45.53	Palamanu.	
					7.40	13.20	-5.71	19.50	16.88	27.94	34.88	-6.94	48.50	48.01	Manbhum.	
86	-	8.5	-	8.73	8.73	13.83	-5.10	18.00	17.20	34.10	38.82	-4.72	45.00	49.37	Singbhum.	
95	+3	8.7	-0.3	15.92											Sibpur.	
91	-2	8.8	+1.4	12.53											Dhubri.	
91	0	9.2	+0.8	23.09											Cachar.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	0.06	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	1.35	0.22	0.35	...	0.12	...	...	0.18	0.25	0.70	1.25	0.11	...
		Burdwan	Burdwan	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.73	0.04	0.45	0.40	...	...	0.12	...	0.40	0.05	1.19	...	0.78
		Burdwan	Katwa	0.15	...	0.03	0.07	0.26	...	0.19	1.37	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.06	0.15	0.22	0.40	...	...	2.24
		Burdwan	Raiganj	0.45	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.09	...	0.09	0.76	...	0.01	0.09	...	0.02	0.30	...	2.61	0.87	0.01	...	0.03	
		Burdwan	Mankur	...	...	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	0.84	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Buri	0.40	...	0.36	0.17	...	...	0.18	0.20	0.15	...	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.07	2.08	0.12	0.18	...	...
		Burdwan	Hetampur	0.25	0.04	0.23	0.14	...	0.04	0.22	0.02	0.11	...	0.75	...	0.06	0.24	1.00	2.85	1.07	0.34	...	0.11	
		Burdwan	Rampur Hat	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.58	0.13	...	0.15	...	0.12	0.00	...	0.55	...	0.08	...	...
		Burdwan	Bolpur	0.50	...	1.03	0.06	0.40	0.04	0.13	...	0.20	0.05	...	...	...	0.04	0.64	0.30	0.18	0.70	...	...
		Burdwan	Murari	0.02	...	0.09	0.30	...	...	0.23	0.80	0.73	1.05	...	...	0.04	0.09	0.24	3.20	0.54	...	0.26	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Lalpur	1.13	...	...	...	0.78	...	0.12	0.24	...	...	...	0.07	0.35	0.35	...	0.20	0.47	0.39	...	...
		Burdwan	Bankura	0.28	0.28	0.06	...	...	...	0.12	0.24	...	...	0.29	0.17	...	0.74	0.06	...	0.54	0.09	...	...
		Burdwan	Vishnupur	...	0.79	1.83	0.68	0.28	...	0.08	...	0.15	...	1.27	1.26	0.27	0.10	...
		Burdwan	Mahara	0.75	0.06	1.65	0.12	0.45	0.46	...	0.20	0.31	0.87	...	0.76	0.10	0.03	0.95
		Burdwan	Khatra	...	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	1.35	0.58	0.20	0.31	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.38	...	0.14	...	...
		Burdwan	Indas	0.77	0.05	0.09	...	0.67	0.47	...	0.35	0.31	0.38	...	0.90	0.40	1.00
		Burdwan	Kotalpur	...	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	0.55	...	...	0.46	0.45	...	...	...	0.90	0.40	1.00	...	...
		Burdwan	Onda	0.25	0.09	0.79	...	...	0.65	0.30	0.58	0.11	...	0.51	0.26	0.37	0.10	...	0.24	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Gangajalghati	0.45	0.08	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.62	...	0.33	...	...	0.78	...	0.79	1.13	...	...	...	...
		Burdwan	Raipur	0.81	...	0.63	...	...	...	1.32	0.67	0.05	2.12	...	...	0.15	0.72	0.09	0.68	0.12	0.53	...	0.28
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore.	Midnapore	Sonamukhi	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	1.35	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	1.05	1.43	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.46	2.20	0.50	...	...	0.48	0.12	0.18	1.95	0.43	...	0.08	0.07	...
		Midnapore	Tamluk	...	0.09	0.49	...	0.10	...	0.95	0.86	0.08	...	...	...	0.63	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.55	0.95	0.21	...
		Midnapore	Midnapore	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.41	0.07	0.35	...	0.07	0.12	0.02	...	0.46	1.20	0.08	0.56	0.07
		Midnapore	Ghatol	...	...	0.45	0.05	...	...	0.49	0.40	0.02	...	...	...	0.63	0.22	...	0.08	0.78	0.42	...	0.20
		Midnapore	Kakrahaty	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	0.54	1.32	0.39	...	...	0.46	0.48	0.19	0.78	...	0.46	...	0.48	...
		Midnapore	Garbheta	...	...	1.02	...	...	...	0.38	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.10	1.50	0.30	1.10	0.31	...
		Midnapore	Panskura	0.07	0.74	1.13	0.41	...	0.04	...	0.43	0.05	0.15	...	0.71	0.52	0.66
		Midnapore	Dantoon	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.48	1.88	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.52	0.66	...	...	...
		Midnapore	Serampore	...	0.17	0.04	...	0.19	0.01	0.25	0.38	0.40	0.29	0.22	0.10	0.45	0.97	0.16	0.21	0.02
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Hooghly.	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.05	0.04	0.50	0.74	0.40	0.22	0.76	0.05	0.04	0.54	2.27	0.41	0.46
		Hooghly	Jahannabad	...	...	1.38	0.05	...	...	...	0.82	0.14	0.04	0.31	1.65	...	0.45	...	0.67	1.32	0.84	...	...
		Hooghly	Howrah	0.04	0.04	0.67	...	...	0.25	0.49	0.47	0.30	...	0.69	...	0.60	0.85	0.45	0.02	1.60	1.13	1.01	0.14
		Hooghly	Mohesra	...	0.02	0.09	...	...	...	0.15	0.60	0.03	...	0.28	0.06	0.07	0.02	...	0.05	1.10	1.05	0.70	0.09
		Hooghly	Ulubaria	...	...	0.35	0.15	...	...	0.07	0.63	0.15	...	...	0.15	0.48	0.16	0.10	...	3.08	0.20	1.10	0.64
		Hooghly	Saugor Island	...	0.15	0.07	...	...	0.10	0.14	1.88	1.50	...	...	0.05	0.34	0.74	0.31	0.09	...	0.05	0.33	0.90
		Hooghly	Diamond Har- bour.	...	...	0.44	...	...	0.25	0.13	1.15	0.87	0.45	...	0.60	...	0.83	0.13	...	0.43	...	1.30	...
		Hooghly	Canning Town	...	...	1.04	0.05	0.09	...	0.20	1.44	0.93	...	...	0.69	0.14	0.70	1.00	0.25	1.52	...	0.92	...
		Hooghly	Alipore (Obser- vatory).	0.11	0.25	0.13	0.17	0.01	0.07	0.38	0.83	0.57	...	0.27	...	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.03	1.92	...	0.97	0.70	1.70
		Hooghly	Barrackpore...	1.11	...	0.95	1.19	0.25	...	1.09	...	0.52	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Nadia.	Nadia	Dum-Dum	...	0.38	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.80	...	...	0.54	0.98	0.69	...	1.19	1.44	1.32	...
		Nadia	Barasat	...	0.54	...	0.25	0.05	0.31	0.90	1.50	0.02	...	0.63	0.04	...	1.03	1.07	0.41	0.18
		Nadia	Basirhat	...	0.29	0.17	0.43	0.11	0.08	0.40	...	0.89	1.30
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	0.37	...	...	...	0.02	0.21	0.29	0.39	...	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.15	0.11	1.80	0.38	...	...
		Nadia	Krishnagar	0.24	...	0.12	0.03	...	...	0.40	0.50	0.35	1.35	...	...	...	0.80	0.75	0.50	0.75	...	...	...
		Nadia	Chudanga	...	...	0.65	...	...	...	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.08	0.15	...	...	0.19	0.05	...	1.33	...	0.65	...
		Nadia	Meherpur	1.13	...	0.45	...	1.10	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.08	...	0.33	...	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.23	1.72	0.52	0.47	0.03	
		Nadia	Kushia	1.63	0.22	0.41	0.03	0.43	0.05	0.02	0.71	...	...	0.53	...	...	0.18	...	0.38	...	0.13	0.25	...
		Nadia	Kandi	...	...	0.16	...	...	...	0.21	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.01	...	1.78	0.16	0.22	0.03	0.14
		Nadia	Berhampore...	0.60	...	0.23	0.01	...	...	0.75	0.17	0.06	0.01	0.04	...	0.17	0.01	...	1.79	0.64	0.17	0.90	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Murshidabad.	Murshidabad	Lalbagh	1.12	0.23	0.32	0.85	0.45	1.14	0.15	1.04	0.02	1.10	0.80	...
		Murshidabad	Azimganj	1.80	0.23	0.32	0.85	1.14	0.15	1.04	0.02	1.10	0.80	...
		Murshidabad	Jangipur	0.39	...	0.03	0.06	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20
		Murshidabad	Lalgaia	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.17	...	0.24	0.17	...	0.26	1.51	0.63	0.04
		Murshidabad	Akhirganj	1.35	...	0.12	0.22	...	0.05	0.24	0.30	1.03	0.16	0.27	...	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.10
		Murshidabad	Patkabi	0.30	...	0.10	...	0.80	0.16	0.27	...	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.10	...
		Murshidabad	Dumkoll	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.22	0.44	1.53	0.44	0.21	0.01	0.17	0.10	1.56	0.69	1.53	0.28	1.08	0.03	0.13
		Murshidabad	Narail	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.04	...	0.06	0.61	0.22	0.21	0.58	0.71	0.29	0.03	...
		Murshidabad	Jessore	...	0.23	0.56	0.02	0.19	0.39	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.18	0.50	0.21
		Murshidabad	Jhenidah	0.24	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.31	0.47	0.24	0.02	0.26	0.31	0.65	0.76	0.32	0.10	...

in Bengal in August 1895.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1886 to 31st August 1886.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.22	1.08	0.09	0.17	0.29	0.15	15	13.30	7.43	11.48	1.35	27.77	32.64	Kalna	Burdwan.		
0.02	0.02	0.03																			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
EAST BENGAL	Dacca.	Munshiganj	0.85	...	0.32	0.82	0.25	0.52	0.30	0.85	0.32	0.27	2.45	0.20	0.15	0.53	0.44	...	
		Dacca	1.02	0.26	0.17	0.24	...	...	...	0.28	0.51	0.08	...	...	0.28	0.51	3.87	0.62	0.88	0.13	...
		Narainganj	2.04	0.15	0.29	1.02	0.18	0.05	...	0.38	0.80	1.19	0.35	0.06	1.72	0.13	0.40	0.53	0.12	0.05	
		Manikganj	1.42	0.22	0.15	0.04	...	0.10	...	0.23	2.60	0.23	0.15	...	0.62	0.92	0.65	0.20	0.92	0.62	0.17	...	
		Joydebpur	1.03	0.05	0.26	0.18	0.15	0.16	1.55	0.45	0.14	1.18	4.50	0.59	3.13	1.31	0.10	...	
	Mymensingh.	Kishoreganj	1.19	...	0.21	1.01	...	1.72	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.41	...	7.09	...	3.45	0.73	0.76	1.08
		Atia (Tangail)	3.25	0.42	0.51	1.32	0.72	0.71	0.52	0.64	1.08	0.87	0.31	0.95	0.38	...	
		Mymensingh	0.60	0.12	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.72	0.02	0.47	1.80	2.80	3.41	0.54	0.55	0.88	2.00	
		Jamalpur	0.23	0.21	0.12	0.61	0.64	0.08	0.19	0.07	1.59	0.40	0.16	2.15	3.62	1.60	
		Netrokona	0.35	0.40	0.23	0.25	...	0.39	...	0.21	0.07	0.38	0.08	2.68	3.03	0.25	1.42	0.57	1.00	
Faridpur.	Subarnakhali	0.33	...	...	0.56	...	...	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	0.74	1.02	1.51	...	0.14	...	...
	Durgapur	1.60	0.80	0.40	1.60	1.05	1.05	...	0.30	0.40	0.70	...	0.50	0.40	0.60	0.50	4.10	1.70	2.05	0.85	3.20		
	Sherpur Town	1.20	0.02	1.21	0.05	0.60	0.06	...	0.15	1.70	0.40	0.71	...	0.40	0.60	5.07	0.80	1.20	0.30	0.02	0.10		
	Devanganj	0.28	0.93	0.40	0.54	...	0.06	0.16	0.29	0.02	0.23	...	0.31	0.05	1.37	3.16	...	0.13	0.34	...	...
	Madaripur	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	0.72	...	...	...	...	1.40	0.29	...	1.36	0.42	1.42	...
Bakergunge.	Faridpur	0.92	0.51	0.32	...	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.13	2.13	...	...	0.12	0.39	0.32	0.97	0.26	1.20	0.11	0.12	...
	Goalundo	0.60	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.38	0.29	0.54	...	...	...	0.29	0.35	0.32	1.10	0.30	0.59	...	...
	Patuakhali	1.25	1.47	0.10	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.25	0.63	0.30	...	...	0.05	0.40	0.04	1.45	0.32	2.20	0.08	0.95	1.30
	Pirojpur	0.52	0.00	0.55	0.04	0.44	0.13	0.21	0.56	0.51	0.20	...	...	0.35	0.65	0.59	0.03	0.29	0.07	...	...
	Barisal	1.30	0.47	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.54	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	4.27	0.22	0.60	0.10	0.09	0.20
Chittagong.	Gournaddi	0.66	0.27	0.30	0.49	...	0.23	0.38	0.25	0.31	0.05	...	...	...	0.42	1.18	0.10	2.12	...	0.60	0.80
	Bhola	1.08	0.68	0.22	0.32	0.02	0.19	0.40	1.23	0.14	1.03	...	0.05	0.85	0.30	2.67	0.19	0.55	0.85	0.65	0.20		
	Doulatkhan	0.68	1.46	0.89	0.63	0.26	0.06	0.30	1.12	0.04	0.43	...	0.09	0.14	0.52	5.55	0.52	0.16	0.35	0.23	0.10		
	Bauphal	0.76	0.19	0.04	0.47	0.09	0.23	0.15	0.97	0.42	0.04	...	...	0.15	0.20	1.32	0.49	1.64	0.36	0.45	0.10
	Agartala	...	0.38	0.50	0.10	1.04	0.30	1.90	0.65	...	1.10	...	0.10	
Hill Tippera.	Comilla	2.38	0.14	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.35	0.20	0.05	...	...	0.80	0.40	1.70	0.75	1.20	0.19	...	0.70
	Chandpur	1.11	0.56	0.42	0.58	0.56	0.07	0.13	0.30	0.69	...	...	...	0.82	0.54	5.16	0.66	1.32	0.34	0.29	...
	Brahmanbaria	0.52	0.14	0.05	...	...	0.11	0.10	0.70	...	...	...	0.30	0.20	0.41	3.95	0.16	0.55	1.06	0.24	...
	Ramchandrapur.	1.05	...	1.30	...	...	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.40	0.10	0.20	...	...	2.40	3.10	0.50	0.35	0.10	0.50	...
	Nasirnagar	0.50	0.20	...	...	0.10	1.40	...	0.02	...	0.10	...	0.15	0.10	...	3.90	...	1.20	...	2.30	1.20
Nonkhali.	Daudkandi	2.10	1.40	0.30	0.10	0.60	...	0.10	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.04	0.40	0.20	2.10	0.30	0.15	0.36	0.11
	Kasba	0.26	0.12	0.15	...	0.13	...	0.06	1.30	...	0.75	...	
	Laksham	1.97	0.74	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkhali	3.40	3.44	1.20	0.51	0.13	0.42	0.03	0.70	0.56	0.05	...	0.06	0.35	1.34	4.43	1.20	2.54	0.82	0.55	0.70		
	Fenny	3.57	0.35	0.03	...	...	...	0.85	0.65	1.00	...	...	0.10	0.36	0.70	1.88	1.50	1.42	1.82	0.27	0.10
Chittagong.	Harishpur	2.22	1.56	0.13	0.23	0.04	...	0.02	0.35	1.35	0.69	...	0.18	0.31	1.80	2.07	1.87	2.10	1.79	0.94	0.30		
	Ramganj	1.04	2.03	1.27	...	2.14	0.21	0.26	1.31	0.59	...	...	...	...	1.01	0.25	2.84	1.18	2.43	...	1.36
	Cox's Bazar	2.41	0.47	...	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.23	1.60	0.60	0.10	...	0.03	2.07	1.45	0.80	1.55	3.45	2.01	0.07	0.80		
	Chittagong	1.00	0.68	0.05	...	...	0.06	...	0.13	0.05	...	...	...	0.46	0.28	1.48	1.18	1.25	2.04	2.14	0.80
	Kutubdia	2.48	0.20	...	...	...	0.16	0.20	0.42	0.20	...	...	0.47	1.28	1.07	1.09	0.55	6.54	2.07	0.45	0.30
South Lushai Hills.	Satkanya	0.80	0.18	...	...	0.22	...	0.15	...	0.17	...	...	0.75	0.29	1.80	1.02	0.57	3.54	0.94	0.24	0.60
	Kodala	0.88	...	...	0.02	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.11	0.28	0.71	0.45	0.02	2.80	1.95	0.19	0.64	0.01	...	...
	Fenoa	0.33	0.30	...	...	0.47	0.32	0.08	0.08	...	...	0.62	0.23	1.70	0.54	0.04	4.00	1.98	1.85	1.80	0.20
	Mirsarai	3.16	0.10	0.03	...	0.07	...	0.06	0.09	0.27	0.39	...	0.12	0.33	0.99	6.38	0.72	3.15	1.10	0.34	0.60		
	Chandpur	0.28	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	0.06	0.26	0.09	0.30	...	0.12	0.35	1.08	0.25	4.62	2.70	0.19	0.71	0.60
Patna.	Rangamati	0.61	0.43	0.14	0.03	0.37	0.12	...	0.44	0.34	...	...	0.03	0.10	1.26	0.29	0.07	1.48	0.65	0.73	1.60
	Bandarban	0.41	0.11	...	...	0.17	...	0.15	0.31	0.11	0.10	...	0.03	0.34	0.72	0.91	0.27	1.40	3.00	0.83	1.30
	Demagiri	0.07	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.14	...	0.02	0.13	0.08	...	...	0.55	0.07	0.80	0.06	0.60	1.65	0.50	3.78	3.00
	Patna	0.23	0.78	1.44	0.24	...	1.88	0.62	...	0.27	...	0.26	...	...	1.24	0.07	0.40	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	0.24	0.44	1.72	0.12	0.04	2.10	0.91	...	0.20	...	0.07	0.30	...	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.	Bihar	0.15	0.12	0.40	0.39	0.45	2.32	0.09	0.05	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barh	...	0.75	0.68	1.25	0.05	0.50	1.00	...	0.10	...	...	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bickram	0.85	...	0.04	...	0.10	1.27	0.45	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilsa	0.30	...	3.80	...	0.10	1.90	0.20	...	0.66	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	2.65	0.11	3.40	...	...
	Aurangabad	0.22	0.42	0.15	...	2.37	0.33	...	0.26	0.23	...	1.51	0.35	...	...	...	2.02	1.68	0.40	0.14	...
Gaya.	Gaya	0.02	1.98	0.05	0.02	...	0.73	0.36	0.09	0.01	...	0.02	0.09	0.17	0.09	1.30	0.41	0.63	1.97	0.54	...		
	Nawada	0.33	0.10	0.51	1.01	0.10	0.35	0.55	0.61	0.22	0.02	0.09	0.17	0.09	...	0.28	0.12	1.26	0.11	...	...
	Jahanabad	...	0.49	0.17	...	0.25	4.50	0.21	0.20	0.23	...	...	1.85	...	...	0.10	0.20	1.50	0.25	...	...
	Arwal	...	0.50	0.62	...	0.10	1.15	0.03	0.06	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.14	0.79	1.10	...	...
	Daudnagar																						

Bengal in August 1895—continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st May 1895 to 31st August 1895.	Average rainfall from 1st May to 31st August.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0.25	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	17	18.17	11.21	14.88	2.45	30.09	50.59	Munshiganj.	Dacca.		
0.09	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	16	18.50	10.71	12.56	3.67	28.48	43.13	Dacca.			
0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	16	17.00	10.82	13.46	2.04	34.51	46.69	Narainganj.			
0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	18	16.06	12.43	11.53	2.00	34.97	37.04	Manikganj.			
0.07	0.10	0.27	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	21	?	16.09	?	4.50	42.38	?	Joydebpur.			
0.11	0.08	0.34	0.25	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	19	16.50	20.19	13.18	7.09	52.74	49.90	Kishorganj.	M. Memsingh.		
0.05	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	16	14.65	13.19	12.01	3.25	30.34	39.50	Asia (Tangail).			
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	14	19.20	15.05	13.78	3.41	53.08	58.04	Mymensingh.			
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	16	16.60	14.23	13.45	3.62	38.20	44.94	Jamalpur.			
0.08	0.14	0.31	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	19.71	14.83	16.97	3.03	56.63	60.76	Netrokona.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Subarnakhal.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Durgapur.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Sherepur Town.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	20	?	27.20	?	4.10	97.07	?	Debagang.			
0.08	0.39	0.41	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06	0.27													

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

District		Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Bhagalpur	Madhipura	0.35	...	3.30	...	...	1.48	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.01	...	3.85	1.72	...	...
	Bongson	0.65	...	1.29	0.19	...	5.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.53	1.39	2.35	0.70	0.11	0.7
	(Sylhet)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sripaul	0.50	0.08	0.07	...	5.00	0.20	...	0.23	...	...	...	0.54	0.20	0.04	0.25	0.53	...	1.87	...	...
	Protaganj	0.29	0.15	...	0.16	...	0.92	0.26	...	0.07	...	...	...	0.08	0.70	1.55	2.25	0.26	0.62	0.18	1.87
	Bhagalpur	0.40	...	0.10	...	2.61	0.27	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.03	2.28	0.32	0.30	1.12	0.21
	Banika	...	...	0.40	...	0.40	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.20	0.85	0.82	0.50	0.20	...
	Colganj	0.18	0.01	1.12	...	1.16	0.48	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.40	4.65	0.10	5.55	1.68	...
	Bansil	...	0.32	...	...	0.40	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.50	...	1.00	...	...	...
	Kishanganj	0.63	0.19	0.16	2.14	...	1.65	0.34	0.30	0.18	...	0.35	1.63	...	...	...	1.05	0.05	0.11	0.20	...
Purnea	Amaria	0.97	0.73	...	1.84	0.72	3.07	0.27	0.55	0.60	...	1.50	3.10	0.50	0.07	0.38	0.45	0.07	...	0.03	0.7	
	Purnea	0.29	0.47	0.30	0.01	0.21	1.04	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.01	0.48	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.03	0.31	0.5	0.04	0.03	0.7	
	Gondwara	0.51	0.85	...	...	0.90	0.05	...	0.15	0.13	...	0.03	0.23	0.64	0.18	1.45	2.26	...	0.96	0.04	...
	(Korah)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barsoe	0.42	...	0.85	0.20	0.17	0.56	...	0.30	0.16	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	1.06	...	0.08	0.15	0.4
	Forbesganj	...	2.58	0.40	0.90	...	1.06	0.52	1.05	0.02	...	...	2.65	0.53	0.90	...	1.60	0.08	...	0.15	1.16
	Kaliaganj	0.60	0.36	1.00	5.90	...	5.10	0.10	...	0.05	1.50	...	1.25	1.24	0.60	...	3.00	...	1.07	0.39	...	
	Malda	0.54	0.01	0.84	0.46	0.01	...	0.28	0.24	0.15	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.78	0.50	1.15	0.04	0.06	...
	Chanchal	0.54	0.18	2.01	0.14	0.04	0.17	0.20	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.21	3.22	0.08	0.30
	Gajol	0.80	0.35	1.15	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.20	0.18	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.22	0.56	2.35	0.32	...
Southal	Sibganj	1.32	0.06	0.06	...	...	...	0.11	0.08	0.03	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.06	2.58	0.30	0.17	0.60	0.65
	Rajmahal	0.41	0.01	...	0.05	...	0.14	0.01	0.32	0.24	...	...	...	0.02	0.04	0.62	0.21	2.78	0.07	0.02	...
	Godda	0.25	...	0.53	...	...	...	0.10	0.25	0.15	0.20	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.25	...	...
	Pakour	0.18	...	0.26	0.07	0.58	...	0.41	0.65	0.38	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.90	0.32	0.12	...	0.79	...
	Naya Dumka	0.23	0.35	0.16	...	0.41	0.08	0.65	0.70	0.35	...	0.08	...	0.02	0.47	0.81	0.48	0.03	0.06	0.02	...	
	Deoghur	0.23	0.20	0.43	0.02	...	0.61	0.33	0.05	0.32	0.02	0.05	...	...	0.15	0.91	1.76	0.08	0.12	...	...
	Jamtara	0.17	...	0.14	...	...	0.58	1.16	0.21	0.25	...	...	...	...	0.67	1.23	1.57	1.23	0.86	0.10	0.20
	Balabadda	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	...	1.50	...	...	...
	Narhat	1.11	...	0.98	...	...	0.23	0.45	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.61	0.33	1.11	1.31	0.19	...
	Assenbani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	0.07	0.30	...
Maidan	Katikund	1.75	...	0.96	1.40	0.21	0.34	0.66	...	0.12	0.08	0.05
	Modhupur	0.90	0.13	0.04	...	...	0.32	0.60	0.27	0.04	0.28	0.03	...	...	0.14	0.51	0.01	0.23	0.61	0.04	...
	Sarwari	0.71	...	0.51	...	0.13	0.70	0.46	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.51	2.71	0.65	...	...	...
	Sarath	0.50	0.40	0.36	0.40	...	...	0.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.12	1.85	0.68	0.27	0.66	...
	Barkope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagya	...	1.25	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.75	...	0.26	...	...	...	0.52	1.70	...	0.84	0.50	...	...
	Mohespore	0.45	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.79	0.42	0.05	...	...	...	...	0.66	0.74	0.51	0.60	...	...	...
	Barharua	0.43	0.03	...	0.16	...	0.1	0.16	0.21	1.15	0.40	0.48	...	...	0.01	0.03	1.93	0.45	0.05	0.28	0.12
	Sohibganj	1.65	...	0.15	0.11	...	0.40	0.08	0.28	0.11	2.10	0.22	0.78	...
	Cuttack	Jamtsingpur	...	0.36	...	...	9.10	1.60	...	...	0.16	0.70	0.83	...	0.40	1.64	0.12	...	...	...	0.06
Balasore	Banki	0.05	0.90	...	...	...	4.50	2.11	0.16	...	0.86	0.03	0.08	...	0.89	0.33	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	0.08	1.70	...	...	...	0.11	4.38	1.33	0.13	...	0.16	0.43	0.42	0.01	1.30	0.41	0.07	...	0.53	...
	False Point	...	...	0.06	...	...	0.02	3.70	3.23	2.40	...	0.44	0.09	0.68	1.40	1.56	0.97	...	0.02	...	...
	Kendrapara	0.81	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.02	8.52	1.38	2.24	...	...	0.14	0.26	0.05	0.43	1.02	0.61	0.08	0.02
	Jajpur	0.60	0.17	...	...	...	0.20	2.60	2.59	0.27	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.08	1.30	0.73	0.80	...	0.10
	Dharmasala	0.05	...	...	...	...	1.04	2.85	...	...	...	0.45	0.18	...	0.33	0.15	1.37	...	...	0.04	...
	Salipore	0.72	0.23	...	...	...	5.80	0.40	...	...	...	0.50	0.30	0.10	...	1.00	1.25	0.03	...	...	0.12
	Pal Lahera	0.10	0.02	0.32	0.25	2.37	3.65	5.42	0.17	0.25	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akhayapada	0.20	...	...	...	...	3.80	0.52	0.30	...	...	...	0.20	0.65	0.05	0.30	0.03	0.62	...	0.04	...
	Chandbali	0.13	...	0.05	...	0.05	0.70	2.08	0.45	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.60	0.04	0.05	...	0.50
Puri	Bhadrak	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	1.81	...	0.70	...	0.11	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	0.82	...
	Soro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	0.21	...	...	1.37	0.23	0.15	...	0.90	0.18	0.62	...	0.53	...	...	...	0.88	0.60	...
	Jellasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.12	0.04	...	...	0.26	0.02	...	0.18	...	...	...	0.25	0.62
	Baripada	1.63	...	...	...	...	2.07	0.28	...	0.32	...	1.60	1.48	...	0.03	0.48	...	...	...	1.77	0.25
	Puri	...	0.25	...	...	...	5.16	2.56	...	...	0.29	1.04	1.00	0.06	3.53	3.24	...	...	...	0.38	1.05
	Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	4.36	1.33	...	...	0.43	...	0.05	0.75	1.17	0.32	...	...	...	...	0.02
	Bhanpur	...	...	0.22	0.38	0.90	1.90	1.36	...	...	0.03	0.30	0.05	2.53	0.00	0.08	0.54	0.50	0.02	0.35	...
	Gop	0.02	...	0.10	0.30	2.38	3.18	...	...	...	0.40	0.83	...	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satpara	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	2.95	0.40	...	...	0.28	...	0.10	...	0.66	...	...	...	...	0.87
Hazaribagh	Pipili	0.10	...	...	...	...	3.15	3.70	1.04	0.05	...	0.88	0.47	0.52	0.08	3.67	0.37	0.13	...	0.57	...
	Nayagarh	0.12	...	...	...	...	1.10	4.27	2.45	0.07	0.04	0.50	...	0.11	0.54	0.13	0.03	0.75	1.17	0.18	0.10
	Rampur	...	...	...	0.08	1.33	4.64	1.14	0.13	...	...	0.04	0.57	0.05	0.89	0.05	0.78	0.06	...	...	0.72
	Kurmala	...	0.90	...	0.10	...	0.70	4.00	0.60	...	...	0.45	1.10	2.64	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...
	Pachauri	0.35	0.94	0.05	0.03	...	0.16	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.18	...	0.18	0.70	0.25	0.97	0.90	0.96	0.24	...	...
	(Giridih)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh	0.09	0.09	0.33	0.26	2.8	0.18	0.40	0.16	1.37	0.26	0.30	0.43	...	0.09	0.7	0.98	0.20	...	...	...
	Semantapur	...	...	0.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.56	1.25	0.50	...	0.90	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahudi Hills	0.90	...	0.30	...	0.33	0.15	0.56	0.22	...	0.98	0.50	0.12	...	0.73	0.19	2.04	...	...	...	...
	Jhoomrah Hills	0.8																				

in Bengal in August 1895—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 31st August 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Metereological Division.
0.10	2.48	1.35	0.09	1.04	0.08	2.70	11	14.45	18.85	11.79	3.85	37.06	34.23	Madhipura Bangwan. (Sylabad). Supaul.	Bhagpur.	Bhagpur—concluded.	Bihar—concluded.
...	...	1.44	0.48	0.04	...	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.21	13	14.00	11.83	12.32	5.00	32.86	34.77	Protabganj. Bhagalpur.	Purnea
...	0.35	0.06	2.47	0.01	0.17	1.34	0.05	0.04	0.23	0.19	15	13.70	13.76	10.15	2.91	42.15	...	Banksa. Colgaug.	...		
0.64	...	0.30	1.20	0.03	0.21	0.08	0.16	0.38	0.46	...	17	...	...	...	5.55	36.65	...	Bansil. Kishanganj.	...
0.04	...	0.30	1.05	0.34	0.10	...	...	0.18	0.15	0.15	19	16.63	12.13	16.21	2.14	56.26	51.99	Araria. Purnea.	...
1.05	0.22	0.20	1.82	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.23	0.06	0.43	0.13	18	17.11	8.94	14.44	1.82	35.34	42.72	Gondwara (Korah). Barsoe.	...		
0.20	0.30	3.00	...	0.13	...	...	0.33	1.04	...	...	17	...	13.18	...	3.00	25.50	...	Forbesganj. Kaliaganj.	Malda
...	4.75	0.08	3.15	1.38	...	...	...	0.55	...	...	19	...	18.14	...	2.05	51.24	...	Malda. Chanchal.	...
0.20	1.46	1.65	0.25	0.20	...	...	0.70	...	0.50	...	20	...	29.00	...	5.90	60.18	...	Gajol. Sibganj.	...
0.92	2.30	1.20	0.80	0.32	...	...	0.70	...	0.50	...	16	14.35	11.33	9.95	2.80	31.70	34.99	Rajmahal. Godda.	Sonthal Par-gana
0.47	2.80	0.15	1.65	...	0.15	0.09	1.31	0.04	0.12	0.85	19	15.31	14.47	14.09	3.22	31.70	...	Pakour. Naya Dumka.	...		
0.22	1.75	2.42	...	0.15	...	0.09	1.31	0.04	0.12	0.85	19	15.31	14.47	14.09	3.22	31.70	...	Deoghur. Jamtara.	...		
...	0.32	0.45	...	...	0.05	0.50	...	0.14	0.80	...	17	...	9.26	...	2.35	29.01	...	Namihat. Assenboni.	...
...	0.75	0.15	0.09	...	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.53	0.65	...	10	14.32	8.21	9.88	2.78	22.45	30.10	Katikud. Madhupur.	...		
...	0.02	0.05	1.72	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.15	0.50	0.08	...	13	14.71	4.17	11.70	1.25	22.45	30.10	Sarwan. Sarath.	...		
...	3.08	0.85	0.12	...	0.45	1.94	0.05	0.16	...	0.27	19	15.50	18.48	11.09	6.99	30.56	37.65	Barkope. Bhagaya.	...		
0.16	0.13	0.66	1.14	0.27	0.01	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.06	16	18.63	7.73	13.35	1.14	28.20	37.79	Moheshpur. Barharwar.	...		
...	0.04	...	0.54	...	0.03	...	...	0.21	0.11	0.82	15	15.95	7.19	12.77	1.76	24.72	36.06	Sahibganj.	...
...	0.15	1.15	0.73	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.35	0.45	19	17.12	11.72	12.60	1.67	40.11	36.80	Jagatsingpur. Banki.	...
...	0.11	1.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9.00	...	4.50	...	...	Cuttack. Faise Point.	...
1.26	1.55	0.19	0.37	...	...	0.24	0.23	1.14	0.02	...	16	...	...	...	0.90	32.38	...	Kendrapara. Jajpur.	...
0.01	0.03	...	0.17	...	...	0.37	0.35	0.75	0.20	...	12	...	...	...	2.71	31.79	...	Dhamsala. Salipur.	...
0.44	0.46	...	...	...	...	1.26	0.17	0.43	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pal Lahera. Akhyapada.	Balsore.
...	...	2.80	0.40	0.51	...	1.15	0.23	...	0.36	...	16	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	Chandbali. Bhadrak.	...
...	0.44	...	1.20	...	...	1.15	0.23	...	0.36	...	16	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	Soro. Balasore.	...
...	0.12	0.54	3.15	0.38	0.55	0.70	0.28	0.78	...	...	17	...	12.38	...	3.15	34.17	...	Jellasore. Hariyada.	...
...	0.86	0.06	...	0.04	0.80	0.50	...	...	...	...	12	13.50	17.33	10.12	9.10	42.32	29.79	Puri. Khurda.	...
0.53	...	0.06	0.30	0.30	0.80	0.32	...	...	...	...	14	15.72	11.98	10.71	4.50	41.30	34.25	Banpur. Gop.	...
0.25	...	1.84	0.35	0.37	0.07	4.11	0.87	0.65	0.15	...	18	16.00	19.21	11.08	4.33	51.41	38.76	Satpara. Pipili.	...		
0.25	...	0.34	0.09	0.07	0.08	2.11	0.63	...	0.03	...	13	17.05	17.91	13.72	3.70	43.21	39.13	Nayagarh. Ranpur.	...		
0.62	...	0.11	0.32	0.05	0.07	0.06	1.76	1.16	0.03	0.02	19	15.68	16.79	12.56	8.52	49.79	35.68	Kurmal. Pachamba.	Hazaribagh		
...	0.20	0.88	0.16	...	0.14	2.47	1.48	1.13	...	...	15	...	...	...	2.85	40.22	...	(Giridih). Hazaribagh.	...
...	0.32	2.14	0.12	0.32	1.21	0.42	1.35	1.25	0.18	0.17	14	...	16.10	...	5.80	45.80	...	Semtagurh. Mahudi Hills.	...		
...	...	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.22	7.06	1.45	0.10	0.32	15	...	...	...	5.80	45.80	...	Barhi. Chatra.	...
0.05	...	0.05	...	0.12	0.40	...	1.72	1.45	0.20	...	12	...	18.74	...	7.06	40.38	...	Karagdeha. Ramgar.	...		
...	0.30	0.35	...	0.18	0.25	0.35	0.55	0.92	...	...	11	14.82	11.11	11.06	2.59	35.73	33.09	Lohardaga. Ranchi.	...
0.07	...	0.27	0.06	0.26	0.30	...	0.38	1.97	0.17	...	15	15.65	6.59	11.03	1.90	32.30	35.63	Silli. Palkot.	...		
...	...	0.46	0.26	0.16	1.50	1.90	0.71	0.92	...	...	12	16.70	7.94	12.42	1.97	42.65	37.76	Tamar. Chainpur.	...
...	0.58	0.26	0.70	...	1.30	...	1.36	...	...	...	14	17.64	13.50	12.46	2.07	30.99	37.58	Sirgaja. Jashpur.	...
0.08	...	0.05	0.09	0.20	0.02	0.21	0.08	0.48	...	...	11	13.25	15.41	9.24	5.16	48.93	29.07	Gangpur. Palamu.	...
...	1.48	0.32	0.22	0.26	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	18	17.25	11.20	12.43	4.36	47.83	36.82	Batamat. Husainabad.	...
0.33	0.73	0.16	0.02	0.34	0.14	0.02	0.35	...	0.22	...	12	...	11.58	...	2.53	43.78	31.75	Garwah. Purulia.	Manbhum.		
0.40	...	1.00	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.45	...	1.00	...	12	...	11.58	...	2.53	43.78	31.75	Gobindpur. Raghunathpur.	...		
...	0.30	0.35	0.45	0.33	2.19	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	3.18	41.78	...	Barrabhum. Jhalda.	...
...	0.34	0.64	0.06	0.33	0.66	1.25	0.40	...	...	...	16	...	9.37	...	2.95	30.30	...	Chas. Pandra.	...
0.19	1.22	0.45	0.03	0.71	0.42	0.11	0.35	0.06	0.03	...	20	...	16.63	...	3.70	53.23	...	Chaibassa. Chakradharpur.	Slugbhum.		
0.21	...	1.02	0.05	0.27	0.21	0.09	0.15	...	...	...	14	...	13.38	...	4.27	54.03	...	Ghatila. Baharagura.	...
0.75	...	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.07	0.60	0.45	...	...	...	15	...	13.12	...	4.64	52.78	...	Gaikura. Kalikapur.	...
...	...	0.03	...	...	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.16	0.13	...	17	17.80	7.89	12.34	4.00	43.62	...	Monahorpur.	...
...	0.09	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.27	0.87	0.08	20	...	...	...	0.97	26.77	34.59	Jagatsingpur. Banki.	...
0.45	...	0.35	...	...	...	0.15	0.50	0.20	...	...	17	17.35	8.02	13.41	1.37	29.58	35.02	Cuttack. Faise Point.	...
...	0.12	0.20	0.06	...	...	0.20	0.50	0.20	...	...	18	17.82	8.40	14.74	2.04	32.91	32.92	Kendrapara. Jajpur.	...
...	0.40	0.30	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	14	20.10	12.00	16.38	2.80	36.50	45.23	Dhamsala. Salipur.	...
...	0.02	1.05	...	...	0.49	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	11.59	...	1.75	29.38	...	Pal Lahera. Akhyapada.	Balsore.
...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	12.78	...	2.01	31.36	...	Chandbali. Bhadrak.	...
...	...	1.10	...	...	...	0.49	0.35	0.47	...	...	17	...	8.37	...	2.44	32.11	...	Soro. Balasore.	...
...	...	0.21	...	...	...	0.40	1.16	0.34	0.43	...	18	...	18.60	...	2.15	37.77	...	Jellasore. Hariyada.	...
...	0.48	...	0.80	0.11	0.12	...	0.42	...	0.07	0.03	17	17.85	10.28	14.31	1.73	36.36	38.63	Karagdeha. Ramgar.	...		
0.05	2.50	0.70	0.40	0.80	0.30	0.42	...	0.90	0.10	...	12	...	20.70	...	4.15	54.10	...	Lohardaga. Ranchi.	...		
...	0.50	...	0.49	0.39	0.25	...	0.59	0.15	0.25	...	22	...	11.93	...	1.80	...	...	Silli. Palkot.	...
...	0.79	0.53	0.49	0.39	0.25	...	0.59	0.15	0.25	...	22	...	11.93	...	1.80	...	...	Tamar. Chainpur.	...
0.20	0.42	0.14	...	0.30	0.10	0.90	1.70	0.70	0.53	0.42	21	...	14.30	23.51	2.50	22.47	...	Sirgaja. Jashpur.	...		
0.02	0.11	0.02	0.60	0.12	...	0.14	1.13	1.20	0.23	0.67	24	...	16.18	16.68	3.20	48.79	...	Gangpur. Palamu.	...		
1.10	0.14	0.52	...	...	0.64	2.20	0.5												

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1895.**

WEATHER has been unusually settled over the Bay, as, though a number of depressions have formed in or crossed the northern part, they have, without exception, been shallow and unimportant. They were more frequent in the first-half of the month than during the latter half, and moved into the north-west angle of the Bay and across Orissa, causing a good deal of rain in the districts affected. The monsoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these slight disturbances passed westward was usually of short duration, but the depression which formed about the middle of the month was exceptional in this respect. Instead of moving westward after passing the Orissa coast, it turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, becoming steadily more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas, spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very heavy rainfall followed this arrangement in North Bengal and Bihar, and it is chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for the month is normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

During July a distribution of pressure similar to that referred to at the close of the previous paragraph was very persistent and caused the heavy rain in North Bengal, which was a prominent feature of the weather during that month. During August it has obtained for only a short period, and hence the rainfall has been less heavy. On the other hand the tendency of the monsoon current has been towards the Orissa coast, and the rainfall there has been slightly above the normal, though not so heavy as might have been expected from the frequently recurring depressions. These, if not of sufficient depth to cause stormy weather, might have been accompanied by heavy falls of rain. In other parts of the province rainfall has been lighter than usual, especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been a deficiency of more than 30 per cent. Consequently, though excess falls have occurred in Orissa and Bihar, the monsoon has been weaker than usual in August. The falls have been irregular both in distribution and amount, and were frequently due to local thunderstorms. This irregularity is not so marked in the tables giving mean values for the larger divisions; but in the percentage table given towards the end of this report, where the total falls are given for individual stations, it will be seen how they vary in all districts, except South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there is a fairly uniform defect. In North Bengal, for example, the difference from the normal varies from defect of 23 at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 at Gaya to excess of 43 at Darbhanga.

At the beginning of the month conditions were recovering from the effects of a depression which had crossed Orissa in a north-westerly direction, and which on August 1st was in the North-West Provinces. Ordinary monsoon weather became general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal, but rainfall was usually light and temperature remained above the normal over the whole province. As the sky became more cloudy, temperature fell, but the steady increase of pressure led to high readings both over the province and the Bay. The effects of the disturbance were consequently of short duration. Rainfall diminished in the south-western districts, and by the morning of the 3rd temperature was above the normal over the whole province.

Pressure remained high in the north-east of the province till the 5th, when a rapid fall began there. Moving slowly across the province to the south-west, the change was most marked in Orissa, the Circars and the adjacent part of Bay on the 6th. The second shallow depression of the month resulted, but the greatest defect was a tenth of an inch in Orissa. Gradients, however, became fairly steep over the Bay, and there was a slow increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island. On the 7th the centre was near Balasore, and after crossing the coast it moved quickly to the westward.

Showery weather had been general in all parts of the province except the south-west, and especially in North Bengal up to the 6th. A change began on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orissa on that day, and the showers in North Bengal became light and scattered. In the central and south-eastern districts there was little change, the light showers continuing.

The settled weather which followed was of only short duration. Pressure rose steadily till there was a small excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Easterly winds continued in all districts and heavy rain fell in Orissa. It was also more general in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur. But while pressure was rising in the western districts of Bengal, a fall had commenced in the south of Burmah and the east of the Bay. The pressure distribution first became more uniform, then a shallow depression appeared. It was this depression which ultimately caused the heavy rainfall in North Bengal about the middle of the month.

On the 11th the depression having moved in a north-westerly direction, lay over the north of the Bay and part of Lower Bengal and Orissa. It caused a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds, but in crossing the sea area there was no further development. On the 12th, the centre crossed the Orissa Coast between False Point and Gopalpur, at which time the depth of the depression was small, as shown by the greatest defect being only $\cdot 14$ inch in the south of Orissa and the Circars. During the previous day or two very little rain had fallen in any part of the province, but an inrush of monsoon winds commenced and rain became almost general. Though temperature fell 3° it was still above the normal by small amounts, except in the south-west, where the influence of the disturbance was more decided.

After crossing the coast, the depression changed its course. On the 13th the area of lowest pressure was in Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur; on the 14th in Chota Nagpur; and on the 15th a fall of pressure in North Bengal and Assam caused it to become diffused over the northern districts. Westerly winds began in the west of Bihar and gradually became general in the west and central districts. The monsoon current, which had been flowing with some freedom over South Bengal, received a check in North Bengal, and very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar. Pressure gradually recovered in North Bengal, and the heavy rain ceased, but showers chiefly due to local disturbances continued in most districts. Settled weather became general and remained practically uninterrupted till the end of the month, the diminishing rainfall becoming more marked towards the end of the month, except in Orissa, where heavy rain again fell during the last week, in consequence of another shallow depression which moved across the Circars and was too far south to have much influence on the weather in other parts of the province.

The last depression of the month began, like most of the others, in the south-east of the Bay or the south of Burmah. The first signs appeared on the 19th. It moved westward, and between the 20th and 23rd its influence on weather at the coast stations was barely noticeable. On the 23rd it was near the west-coast, which it crossed as a very shallow depression, giving lowest readings in the Circars. The moderate rise of pressure that followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards, and the slow northerly motion continued day by day till the end of the month, when it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during this northerly displacement appear to have led to the occurrence of thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West Bengal were the 27th to 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st.

Pressure.—As the depressions which have formed during the month have generally been very shallow, pressure oscillations from day to day have not been so large as usual. There has been the customary fall during the formation of the depression and the rise more or less rapid after it has moved away. Being of minor importance, it is unnecessary to detail the changes minutely. The only days on which they exceeded a tenth of an inch were the 1st, 8th and 9th, when there was a rise, and the 5th and 11th, when there was a fall. Mean pressure for the month is below the normal by small and fairly uniform amounts, the greatest difference being .039 inch at Cuttack.

Temperature has, like pressure, been subject to the regular but not very large oscillations which accompany slightly disturbed weather. It has fallen with a more cloudy sky and increasing rainfall, and has risen after the showery weather passed away. The means for the month are in consequence nearly normal in all districts except Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam. In Chota Nagpur there is excess of more than half a degree, and in the other two defect of more than half a degree.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall for the larger divisions has not differed to any great extent from the normal amounts, except in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been defect of between 4 and 5 inches. Orissa received nearly 2 inches more than is usual in August, and North Bengal and East Bengal about the same amount less, while in Bihar the rainfall on an average was very nearly normal. Though the general result does not show any very decided weakness in the monsoon current, the absence of any but shallow depressions prevented the occurrence of strong bursts of monsoon winds. The rainfall was more of the character of local showers caused by thunderstorms, and because of this greater irregularity may be observed in the various amounts recorded at the different stations than might be anticipated from the fairly regular averages. The number of rainy days has been normal if an average be taken for the whole province, and there is no striking disparity if a comparison be made between the districts. The number is slightly above the average in Bihar and rather below in South-West Bengal and Orissa.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first-eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	67	72
North Bengal ...	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	87	93
East Bengal ...	11	1	38	140	133	47	81	90	89
Bihar ...	71	88	34	129	70	72	120	102	98
Orissa ...	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	116	117
Chota Nagpur ...	66	52	71	418	70	109	98	67	91

Owing to the irregular distribution of the rainfall, only a rough idea of the amounts at the different stations can be gained in any other way than by a reference to the tables. Generally, in the south of Orissa and the west of Chota Nagpur, the falls varied from 10 to 17 inches. In part of South-West Bengal, the eastern half of East Bengal, and in a great part of Bihar they exceeded 10 inches and in places 20 inches. In North Bengal they were about 10 inches, except over a narrow tract including the Kuch Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts, where very heavy rain fell about the middle of the month, and several places received nearly 40 inches. The remainder of the province, including the central districts, received generally less than 10 inches, and at a few places the falls were less than 5 inches.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording station in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1895.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1895.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (—).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	12.36	7.49	61	— 39
	Birbhum	13.67	5.74	42	— 58
	Bankura	13.78	8.45	61	— 39
	Midnapore	13.25	9.18	69	— 31
	Hooghly	14.21	9.77	69	— 31
	Howrah	14.28	8.60	60	— 40
	24 Parganas	13.02	8.84	68	— 32
	Calcutta	13.51	11.84	88	— 12
	Nadia	12.19	7.56	62	— 38
	Murshidabad	11.79	6.71	57	— 43
	Jessore	11.54	8.22	71	— 29
	Khulna	12.48	9.44	76	— 24
	Rajshahi	11.48	8.58	75	— 25
	Dinajpur	11.87	12.08	102	+ 2
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	24.94	31.60	127	+ 27
	Darjeeling	25.45	30.59	120	+ 20
	Kuch Bihar	20.04	16.95	85	— 15
	Rangpur	12.35	12.22	99	— 1
	Bogra	11.81	9.07	77	— 23
	Pabna	11.95	9.69	81	— 19
	Dacca	12.38	11.10	90	— 10
East Bengal	Mymensingh	14.07	15.08	107	+ 7
	Faridpur	12.08	9.23	76	— 24
	Backergunge	16.14	13.38	83	— 17
	Tippura	16.37	14.89	91	— 9
	Noakhali	23.49	25.95	110	+ 10
	Chittagong	23.48	16.12	69	— 31
	South Lushai Hills	18.44	18.34	99	— 1
	Patna	10.58	12.13	115	+ 15
	Gaya	11.71	9.94	85	— 15
	Shahabad	11.40	10.93	96	— 4
Bihar	Saran	10.21	14.03	137	+ 37
	Champaran	12.18	12.08	99	— 1
	Muzaffarpur	10.11	10.55	104	+ 4
	Darbhanga	10.71	15.36	143	+ 43
	Monghyr	11.21	10.18	91	— 9
	Bhagalpur	11.55	11.50	100	0
	Purnea	14.63	13.44	92	— 8
	Malda	12.03	13.00	108	+ 8
	Sonthal Parganas	12.79	9.00	70	— 30
	Cuttack	12.20	17.55	144	+ 44
Orissa	Balasore	11.77	8.77	75	— 25
	Puri	11.46	13.91	121	+ 21
	Hazaribagh	13.07	8.08	62	— 38
Chota Nagpur	Lohardaga	14.76	13.49	91	— 9
	Palamau	11.56	7.34	63	— 37
	Manbhum	12.87	7.09	55	— 45
	Singbhum	13.83	8.73	63	— 37

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895. 1837

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1895:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.						
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94.8	74.2	88.8	78.4	83.7	+0.2	8.47	12.71	-4.24	14.65	16.30	-1.65	27.17	37.49
North Bengal	92.8	74.6	88.0	78.4	83.3	+0.3	12.23	14.03	-1.80	15.83	15.65	+0.18	48.96	50.95
East Bengal	92.3	74.1	86.5	77.8	82.2	+0.2	14.46	15.96	-1.55	18.36	18.56	-0.20	43.92	54.95
Bihar	95.1	74.9	89.2	78.7	84.0	+0.2	11.77	11.50	+0.27	15.50	13.83	+1.67	32.69	33.95
Orissa	98.2	74.1	87.6	78.2	82.9	-0.7	13.28	11.41	+1.77	13.87	15.43	-1.56	42.16	34.88
Chota Nagpur	93.4*	70.4*	85.4*	74.5*	80.0*	+0.6*	9.04	13.56	-4.52	17.64	17.53	+0.11	30.88	36.32
Assam	95.6	74.0	87.5	77.3	82.5	-0.6								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
				AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29°672	29°719	+033	SW	87	94°2	14th Sep.	77°2	11 & 12 Sep.	91°4	78°9	85°2
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29°435	29°717	+043	Calm & SWly	39	94°7	13th "	77°8	12 & 13 "	93°2	78°0	85°6
		Birbhum	.....											
		Bankura	Bankura	29°449	29°698	+049	Calm	11	94°1	11 & 14 "	77°5	13th "	92°2	76°4	86°3
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29°630	29°725	+054	S	99	95°3	14th "	78°1	9 & 12 "	92°5	79°2	85°9
	Presidency	Howrah	.....											
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29°753	29°723	+056	SW	408	91°2	12th "	77°5	12th "	89°2	81°9	85°8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29°754	29°721	+048	SW	113	91°4	14th "	76°7	10th "	89°2	79°2	84°2
		Nadua	Krishnagar	29°711	29°706	+034	S	113	94°3	14th "	73°2	11th "	91°2	77°6	84°4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29°696	29°711	+027	S	114	91°2	14th "	73°8	11th "	89°6	77°6	83°6
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Jessore	Jessore	29°747	29°727	+037	S	52	92°5	8 & 14 "	73°9	11th "	90°0	77°8	83°9
		Khulna	.....											
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29°680	29°700	+019	Sly	158	90°1	8 & 10 "	76°1	9, 10 & 11 "	88°2	78°4	83°2
		Dinaipur	Dinaipur	29°631	29°709	-016	SE	66	89°3	14th "	74°7	9th "	85°5	76°4	81°9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29°483	29°728	+019	ESNE	60	89°4	14th "	73°1	12th "	84°1	74°6	79°4
	Dacca	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22°951	—	-034	Variable	114	66°6	14th "	54°7	13th "	64°1	55°7	59°9
		Gnatong	Gnatong	19°290	—	—	SE		54°4	14th "	37°6	13th "	51°0	41°3	46°1
		Kuch Bihar	.....											
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29°645	29°724	+009	SW	69	88°3	14th "	71°2	9th "	83°9	75°0	79°1
		Bogra	Bogra	29°605	29°708	+025	Calm & SE	69	89°7	14th "	76°2	10, 11 & 12 "	85°0	76°8	80°9
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Pabna	Sirajganj	29°722	29°721	+033	Calm	54	88°3	14th "	73°2	10th "	84°2	76°7	80°9
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29°760	29°734	+037	Sly	139	91°1	14th "	74°2	9th "	87°4	78°8	83°2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29°719	29°729	+018	SEly	86	88°7	14th "	73°6	10th "	83°5	76°8	80°2
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29°744	29°738	+025	Sly	105	90°8	8th "	73°9	9th "	86°7	77°5	82°1
		Backergunge	Barisal	29°783	29°741	+055	Calm	62	92°3	8th "	74°9	9th "	88°9	78°0	83°4
	South Lushai Hills	Tippera	Comilla	29°765	29°749	+038	S	87	91°3	14th "	72°8	9 & 10 "	87°3	75°7	81°5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29°765	29°756	+042	SEly	78	89°5	14th "	73°3	9th "	86°8	77°3	82°1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29°729	29°764	+037	SEly	98	89°7	14th "	74°1	14th "	85°5	75°7	80°6
		Patna	Bankipore	29°558	29°693	+023	W	66	93°0	8th "	74°7	11th "	91°3	78°9	85°1
		Gaya	Gaya	29°382	29°710	+052	Variable	85	96°0	8th "	74°8	11th "	93°9	78°6	86°3
BIHAR.	Patna	Shahabad	Delhi	29°388	29°692	+025	SSW	104	96°8	11th "	?	?	94°0	?	?
		Buxar	Buxar	29°402	29°685	+024	Wly	116	94°0	11th "	74°8	13th "	92°9	78°4	85°7
		Arrah	Arrah	29°553	29°695	+047	SWly	52	94°4	8th "	74°5	11th "	93°1	78°5	85°8
		Saran	Chapra	29°556	29°691	+041	Wly	94	94°2	8th "	73°6	10th "	91°8	77°6	84°7
		Champanan	Motihari	29°509	29°691	+020	ESE	111	91°5	8th "	74°9	12th "	87°4	77°0	82°2
	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29°557	29°689	—	Calm	40	91°7	8, 9 & 14 "	75°2	12th "	89°8	78°2	83°8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29°569	29°690	+009	Ely	61	91°0	8th "	75°5	12th "	87°1	78°8	80°3
		Monghyr	.....											
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29°572	29°684	+019	Variable	75	94°2	8th "	77°2	10 & 11 "	91°1	79°0	85°1
		Purnea	Purnea	29°620	29°699	+015	ENE	88	91°7	8th "	76°7	12th "	87°9	77°9	83°0
ORISSA.	Orissa	Malda	Malda	?	?	?	SW	59	93°1	8th "	76°0	13th "	89°3	77°6	83°5
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29°261	29°709	+043	SWly	64	91°5	8th "	74°8	12th "	90°6	76°3	83°5
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29°700	29°722	+005	SWly & Calm	68*	94°2	14th "	76°7	12th "	92°1	79°0	85°6
		False Point	False Point	29°773	29°736	+076	SW	217	90°5	13 & 14 "	77°1	11th "	89°6	79°6	81°6
		Balasore	Balasore	29°733	29°735	+081	Calm & SW	121	92°9	14th "	77°7	11th "	90°3	79°0	84°7
	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	Puri	29°776	29°740	—	SW	186	91°7	14th "	77°6	12th "	89°7	81°2	85°5
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29°773	29°734	—	SW	257	89°7	13th "	77°1	12th "	87°8	78°5	83°1
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	29°774	29°731	+053	Variable	174	89°2	11th "	79°8	12th "	88°0	72°9	80°5
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	29°643	29°705	+051	SW & WNW	173	88°2	11th "	79°9	11th "	86°6	72°5	79°6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	.....										
ASSAM.	.....	Manbhum	.....											
		Singbhum	Chaubasen	29°007	29°715	+072	Variable	25	94°9	14th "	76°5	8, 11 & 13 "	92°2	76°9	84°5
		Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29°472	29°765	+017	Variable		87°2	13th "	73°0	8th "	83°1	74°7	78°9
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29°680	29°731	+021	NNE		87°2	14th "	73°8	10 & 12 "	81°3	75°4	78°4
		Cachar	Silchar	29°714	29°771	+041	Calm		92°0	14th "	74°3	8 & 11 "	86°7	75°5	81°1

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.							
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0.12	...	1.65	0.60	...	...	3	2.37	1.86	2.37	3.55	30.14	36.54
		Burdwan	Burdwan	...	...	0.50	...	0.20	...	...	2	0.70	2.19	2.00	4.36	28.41	39.50
		Burdwan	Katwa	...	...	...	1.25	0.14	...	0.24	3	1.63	2.23	2.50	4.64	29.48	39.23
		Burdwan	Raniganj	...	0.08	...	0.06	...	0.18	...	1	0.32	1.82	1.66	4.41	28.62	42.18
		Burdwan	Mankur	...	...	...	1.91	0.95	0.05	...	3	3.51	?	4.77	?	?	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	0.02	1.96	0.38	0.15	0.54	4	3.00	2.53	4.42	5.87	38.44	45.24
		Birbhum	Hetampur	...	0.32	...	0.20	...	0.36	...	3	0.88	2.48	1.10	5.42	28.61	45.85
		Birbhum	Rampur Hat	...	0.85	...	2.51	0.25	...	...	4	3.81	2.64	6.80	6.06	30.02	42.10
		Birbhum	Bolpur	...	...	0.04	0.94	0.12	0.48	...	3	1.60	?	2.62	?	28.40	?
		Birbhum	Murari	...	2.02	0.92	0.42	0.52	...	0.35	5	4.23	?	5.34	?	35.32	?
		Birbhum	Lalpur	0.11	0.33	0.91	...	3	1.35	?	3.08	?	?
	Burdwan.	Bankura	Bankura	...	...	0.02	0.53	0.13	0.59	...	3	1.27	2.35	2.48	4.45	35.65	42.99
		Bankura	Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	1	0.14	1.45	1.31	4.12	36.43	43.57
		Bankura	Maliara	...	...	...	0.14	...	0.73	...	2	0.87	1.21	1.31	3.15	34.76	43.09
		Bankura	Khatra	...	...	...	0.89	...	0.05	0.05	1	0.90	2.40	3.31	5.74	33.96	40.73
		Bankura	Indas	...	...	0.32	...	0.16	...	...	2	0.68	?	1.98	?	22.89	?
		Bankura	Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	...	1	0.45	?	0.85	?	21.97	?
		Bankura	Onda	...	...	...	1.24	...	0.18	...	2	1.42	?	1.67	?	32.90	?
		Bankura	Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1.82	?	25.48	?
		Bankura	Raipur	...	...	0.12	0.33	...	...	...	2	0.45	?	2.45	?	33.69	?
		Bankura	Sonamukhi	...	...	...	0.52	0.25	0.15	...	3	0.92	?	1.67	?	23.55	?
	Midnapore.	Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	0.16	0.13	...	...	2	0.29	2.65	0.78	6.28	32.56	46.79
		Midnapore	Tamluk	...	0.02	0.15	0.02	1.14	...	...	2	1.33	2.22	1.90	4.88	27.72	42.13
		Midnapore	Midnapore	...	0.36	0.07	0.03	...	...	...	2	1.86	?	3.76	?	30.77	?
		Midnapore	Ghatal	...	0.08	...	0.98	0.20	...	...	2	1.26	1.62	3.39	4.00	24.01	45.54
		Midnapore	Kukrahati	...	...	0.71	...	0.75	...	...	2	1.46	?	2.12	?	?	?
		Midnapore	Garhbeta	...	...	0.83	...	...	...	...	1	0.83	?	3.21	?	?	?
		Midnapore	Panskura	...	0.04	0.07	0.23	...	...	...	1	0.83	?	?	?	?	?
		Midnapore	Dantoon	...	...	0.75	0.28	...	...	...	2	1.03	?	1.41	?	32.74	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0.06	0.41	0.59	0.49	0.06	...	3	1.81	1.53	2.09	4.34	27.45	41.33
		Hooghly	Hooghly	...	0.05	1.40	0.29	0.14	1.64	...	4	3.52	1.67	4.50	4.03	31.20	40.06
	Hewrah.	Hewrah	Jahanabad	...	0.27	0.11	...	0.02	...	...	2	0.40	2.30	1.54	4.56	27.15	45.12
		Hewrah	Howrah	...	0.11	0.35	...	0.08	1.05	...	3	1.59	1.72	2.53	5.12	29.32	42.30
		Hewrah	Mohesreka	...	0.15	0.38	...	0.53	...	...	3	1.06	1.90	2.22	4.35	25.00	42.35
		Hewrah	Ulubaria	...	0.04	0.28	...	0.89	0.15	...	3	1.36	?	1.67	?	26.36	?
	24 Parganas.	24 Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	0.04	1.42	...	...	2	1.46	3.41	1.60	6.18	33.53	53.27
		24 Parganas	Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	0.42	0.81	0.86	...	3	1.92	2.14	2.27	6.43	33.95	47.41
		24 Parganas	Canning Town	...	...	...	0.40	...	1.12	...	2	0.86	?	?	?	?	?
		24 Parganas	Alipore (Obs.)	...	...	...	0.48	...	0.02	0.36	2	2.17	1.33	2.17	4.01	27.55	45.91
		24 Parganas	Barrackpore	...	...	...	1.32	0.85	...	...	2	2.30	1.96	0.90	5.02	31.96	42.72
		24 Parganas	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	...	1	0.09	1.78	1.21	4.90	22.66	40.06
		24 Parganas	Barasat	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	Nil	0.09	1.78	1.21	4.90	22.66	40.06
		24 Parganas	Basirhat	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	...	1	0.23	1.66	0.32	4.90	30.98	45.19
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	0.02	0.29	0.51	0.11	...	0.33	3	0.96	1.79	2.14	4.01	27.37	39.20
		Nadia	Krishnagar	...	0.08	0.13	0.68	0.07	...	0.04	2	1.00	1.71	1.42	4.02	24.46	37.05
	Murshidabad.	Murshidabad	Chandanda	...	...	...	1.32	...	...	0.10	2	1.43	2.76	2.52	5.38	25.19	41.45
		Murshidabad	Meherpur	...	0.03	0.47	1.47	0.04	...	...	2	2.01	1.97	2.15	4.13	29.70	39.28
		Murshidabad	Kushia	...	0.33	0.17	0.03	1.40	0.31	...	4	2.26	2.32	2.30	5.16	27.70	43.47
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	0.20	0.37	0.07	...	...	2	0.64	2.90	2.16	5.32	23.21	42.10
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	...	0.30	1.80	1.97	...	...	...	3	4.07	2.39	4.31	5.46	25.36	40.52
		Murshidabad	Lalbag	...	0.90	2.50	2.26	...	...	...	3	5.66	2.46	6.01	5.39	32.95	39.33
		Murshidabad	Azinganj	...	...	1.15	1.00	...	...	...	2	2.15	2.33	3.00	5.26	41.35	?
		Murshidabad	Jangipur	...	0.49	0.70	0.03	1.95	...	...	3	3.17	2.81	3.79	6.31	24.36	40.95
Murshidabad		Lalgola	...	1.00	2.00	1.00	...	...	...	3	4.00	2.18	4.00	5.65	21.57	61.25	
Murshidabad		Akhriganj	...	0.10	0.33	1.10	0.55	...	...	4	4.08	?	2.64	?	26.04	?	
Jessore.	Jessore	Patkubari	...	...	...	2.40	1.60	...	...	2	4.00	?	?	?	?	?	
	Jessore	Dumkal	...	0.38	0.67	1.40	0.50	...	...	4	2.90	1.70	4.72	3.78	?	39.41	
	Jessore	Narail	...	...	0.25	0.09	0.10	...	0.45	3	0.89	1.55	0.95	4.04	30.32	37.93	
	Jessore	Jessore	...	...	0.31	0.14	...	0.46	0.43	4	1.34	1.75	2.08	4.48	27.43	44.47	
	Jessore	Jhenidah	...	...	0.45	0.71	0.65	0.58	...	4	2.39	2.16	2.90	4.60	29.63	43.27	
	Jessore	Magura	...	0.03	0.37	1.54	0.04	0.56	0.53	4	3.07	1.79	3.37	4.73	32.08	40.55	
	Jessore	Bangon	...	...	0.12	0.31	...	0.26	...	3	0.69	2.51	0.77	4.63	31.88	41.11	
	Jessore	Sathkha	...	...	0.53	0.06	...	...	...	1	0.59	2.10	2.13	4.56	34.08	45.01	
	Jessore	Bagerhat	...	0.10	0.43	1.54	0.12	...	0.12	5	2.31	2.57	3.84	5.80	37.62	50.49	
	Jessore	Khulna	...	0.09	...	0.81	...	...	0.03	1	0.93	2.57	1.80	5.53	28.48	45.03	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
	Rajshahi	Rampal	...	0.43	1.82	1.15	0.07	...	...	3	3.47	?	4.30	?	?	?	
	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	0.02	0.32	1.79	3.29	0.85	...	4	6.27	2.57	6.48	5.07	35.25	42.42	
	Rajshahi	Nator	...	...	0.39	1.82	0.30	1.05	...	4	3.67	2.06	3.67	0.07	31.35	44.20	
	Rajshahi	Nagaon	...	...	1.29	2.39	2.59	0.89	...	4	6.36	2.34	6.36	5.76	39.79	45.87	
	Rajshahi	Lalpur	...	0.10	0.59	1.30	0.39	...	...	4	2.20	?	2.42	?	33.32	?	
	Rajshahi	Nagda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
	Rajshahi	Mahadebpur	...	...	0.35	1.07	0.07	1.06	0.15	4	3.30	2.30	4.87	5.82	35.66	47.38	
	Rajshahi	Churaman	...	0.3	0.43	0.11	0.02	...	0.17	3	1.01	4.25	1.80	7.75	41.45	45.50	
	Rajshahi	Raiganj	...	1.37	0.61	...	...	0.19	0.30	4	2.56	3.15	3.16	6.91	44.38	49.69	
Dinajpur.	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	...	1.99	2.93	0.11	3.37	2.13	1.96	6	12.49	3.09	15.72	6.49	59.70	63.38	
	Dinajpur	Balughat	...	...	0.76	1.32	0.13	0.21	0.14	5	2.56	3.48	2.00	6.73	33.44	45.73	
	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	...	0.92	4.46	1.34	...	0.24	...	4	6.94	?	8.79	?	73.18	?	
	Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri	...	1.38	1.79	0.67	1.04	0.25	0.05	4	4.78	5.51	7.73	11.56	108.77	98.47	
	Dinajpur	Alipore Doorg	...	...	3.58	...	4.95	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
	Dinajpur	Fullacotta	...	0.42	2.02	0.45	1.25	...	...	4	4.14	?	5.74	?	71.17	?	
	Dinajpur	Debiganj	...	1.98	1.84	1.17	1.99	0.05	...	4	7.03	?	8.55	?	74.24	?	
	Dinajpur	Bhagatpur	...	1.50	4.00	0.90	2.70	0.49	...	6	11.69	?	14.49	?	123.09	?	
	Dinajpur	(Nagrahatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
	Darjeeling.	Buxa	...	1.38	3.55	0.92	5.71	0.26	0.56	0.02	6	13.00	6.26	15.81	15.11	186.80	164.0

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895—contd.

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain- fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
				Sunday, 8th September.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.								
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	0.04	2.42	0.12	1.57	0.03	...	...	3	4.18	2.37	4.60	6.48	34.69	57.40
		Dacca	Narayanganj...	0.07	1.62	...	1.78	0.49	...	...	3	3.96	2.16	4.59	5.90	33.07	49.21
		Dacca	Manikganj...	...	1.12	0.46	0.73	0.13	...	...	4	2.44	1.40	2.77	6.71	37.28	52.23
		Dacca	Jaydebpur...	...	2.25	0.35	2.33	1.99	0.15	...	5	7.07	1.56	7.58	4.74	42.55	41.47	
		Dacca	...	...	6.42	0.10	1.58	1.19	0.41	...	5	9.70	?	9.74	?	52.12	?
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj...	...	4.81	4.75	2.35	...	1.34	4	13.25	2.79	15.65	6.83	68.39	57.15
		Mymensingh	Atia (Tangail)	...	2.41	2.81	0.65	...	0.70	4	6.57	2.03	6.10	4.87	37.44	44.45
		Mymensingh	Jamalpur...	0.33	2.37	1.31	1.70	1.01	0.23	6	7.15	3.17	7.63	6.51	60.71	59.02
		Mymensingh	Netrakona...	...	0.45	1.25	0.22	1.45	0.48	0.16	6	4.41	2.66	4.41	6.85	42.61	51.86	
		Mymensingh	Subarnachal...	0.26	3.53	3.10	3.40	0.75	...	...	5	11.04	2.22	12.98	6.36	63.61	67.70
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	Chittagong	Durgapur...	0.77	1.83	1.35	...	1.68	...	...	5	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Sherpur Tola...	3.70	1.89	...	2.60	...	...	...	4	5.53	?	6.63	?	63.70	?
		Chittagong	Dinaganj...	0.18	1.40	2.30	0.54	0.65	...	0.46	4	6.42	?	7.35	?	46.11	?	
		Chittagong	Madaripur...	0.23	0.25	0.31	0.05	1.37	3.16	1.05	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Chittagong	Faridpur...	...	0.64	0.40	1.15	...	0.04	...	3	2.23	1.90	3.02	4.45	45.87	?	
		Chittagong	Goalundo...	...	1.64	0.15	0.44	1.67	0.06	0.14	5	4.10	1.77	4.26	5.39	41.72	47.45	
		Chittagong	...	...	0.50	0.47	1.45	0.48	...	...	4	2.90	1.87	2.90	4.77	43.32	?
		Hackergunge	Patuakhali...	...	...	0.80	1.20	1.05	...	...	3	3.05	3.12	3.23	7.25	42.64	72.51
		Hackergunge	Pirojpur...	...	...	1.10	1.76	...	...	...	2	2.86	2.17	4.42	5.80	40.06	50.52
		Hackergunge	Barisal...	...	1.15	0.14	0.37	0.03	...	...	3	1.69	2.37	2.86	5.38	34.78	64.09
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	Chittagong	Gaurnadi...	0.04	0.21	0.37	2.43	0.65	...	...	3	3.77	?	5.10	?	43.88	?
		Chittagong	Bhola...	0.22	0.28	0.12	0.48	...	...	...	4	1.70	2.54	1.93	5.78	39.53	67.83
		Chittagong	Daulatkhan...	0.35	1.35	...	...	0.09	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Bauphal...	...	2.06	0.15	0.17	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Hill Tippera	Agartala...	0.12	4.14	...	1.22	1.39	...	...	4	6.78	2.36	6.99	5.62	43.25	49.73
		Tippera	Comilla...	0.05	1.06	...	0.79	0.64	...	...	3	2.54	2.22	2.68	6.64	43.32	64.41
		Tippera	Chandpur...	0.07	3.69	...	2.06	0.32	0.03	...	3	6.17	1.31	7.86	5.71	40.43	61.70	
		Tippera	Brahmanbaria...	1.00	2.45	0.21	1.38	0.02	...	...	3	5.06	2.42	5.50	6.25	47.63	49.93
		Tippera	Ramchandrapur.	0.40	2.80	2.10	1.05	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Tippera	Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Patna	Daudkandi...	...	2.90	0.33	1.00	...	...	...	3	4.23	?	4.90	?	?	?
		Patna	Kasba...	0.20	1.30	...	0.72	0.16	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Patna	Laksam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali...	0.15	1.25	0.23	0.42	...	...	...	4	2.05	3.80	3.65	9.03	72.41	88.19
		Noakhali	Fenny...	0.03	0.95	0.19	0.12	0.25	...	...	4	1.54	3.30	2.82	8.84	72.41	89.35
		Noakhali	Harishpur...	0.71	3.65	1.07	0.51	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Noakhali	Ramganj...	0.24	3.31	...	0.07	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar...	1.25	1.55	0.00	...	...	...	1.30	3	4.10	2.63	5.54	1.80	78.92	114.03
		Chittagong	Chittagong...	7.08	1.76	0.30	...	...	...	...	3	3.12	?	7.91	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Kutubdia...	0.61	0.77	0.10	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Chittagong	Sutkanya...	0.96	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Kodala...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Fenoa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Chittagong	Mirsarai...	0.10	3.77	0.22	0.37	...	...	...	4	4.46	?	6.19	?	73.90	?
		Chittagong	Chandpur...	...	...	0.08	...	0.02	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatis...	2.19	1.95	0.22	...	...	...	0.24	4	4.60	3.23	5.60	6.63	58.70	67.51
		South Lushai Hills.	Bundarban...	0.85	2.20	1.45	0.65	1.20	...	2.50	6	8.85	?	12.17	?	54.35	?	
		Patna	Patna	Dinapore...	0.16	0.70	...	0.12	...	2	0.82	1.37	1.14	3.27	33.09	34.33
		Patna	Biher...	...	...	...	1.93	0.08	...	...	2	2.17	1.32	2.65	3.07	33.85	33.85
		Patna	Barh...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	Nil	0.04	1.91	0.19	4.08	27.11	35.39
PATNA.	Patna.	Patna	Bikram...	0.15	...	0.68	1.25	0.32	...	...	4	2.40	1.86	?	4.00	31.10	32.28
		Patna	Hilsa...	...	...	0.06	0.80	0.18	...	...	2	1.04	?	3.20	?	?	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad...	...	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	1	0.13	2.07	2.90	3.94	?	?
		Gaya	Gaya...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...	...	1	0.31	1.94	2.38	4.00	28.44	33.97
		Gaya	Nawadah...	...	...	...	0.84	0.07	0.18	...	2	1.09	2.32	1.83	4.19	25.78	30.09
		Gaya	Jahanabad...	...	0.26	...	1.55	0.18	0.14	...	4	2.13	1.32	3.21	3.11	30.59	33.60	
		Gaya	Arwal...	...	...	...	0.80	...	0.27	...	2	1.07	?	2.80	?	30.27	33.60
		Gaya	Daudnagar...	...	0.05	...	0.03	0.44	...	...	1	0.52	?	2.67	?	42.98	?
		Gaya	Sherghati...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5.33	?	27.31	?
		Gaya	Rajauli...	...	0.10	...	0.11	...	...	...	2	0.21	?	0.89	?	?	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Patna	Pakri Barawan.	...	...	0.04	0.50	...	...	...	2	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Buxar...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	Nil	0.07	2.28	2.10	4.22	39.81	51.30
		Shahabad	Dehri...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0.09	1.68	1.16	4.78	32.12	34.98
		Shahabad	Bhabhua...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	Nil	0.05	2.15	0.60	4.03	31.65	34.21
		Shahabad	Sasaram...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	Nil	0.03	1.84	1.05	3.39	26.80	32.50
		Shahabad	Arrah...	...	...	1.09	0.43	...	...	1.04	3	2.56	1.77	3.13	3.55	42.59	32.92
		Shahabad	Mohanea...	...	...	...	...	...	0.73	...	1	0.73	?	1.18	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Khiri...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	1	0.40	?	0.85	?	25.36	?
		Shahabad	Ageon...	...	...	1.00	2.60	...	...	...	2	3.00	?	4.21	?	?	?
		Shahabad	Ramagar...	...	...	...	0.70	0.11	0.26	...	3	0.53	?	2.56	?	35.95	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Shahabad	Koath...	...	...	...	0.16	0.12	0.25	...	3	0.53	?	2.56	?	35.95	?
		Shahabad	Sikrool...	...	...	...	0.15	0.15	0.04	...	2	0.34	?	2.88	?	32.78	?
		Shahabad	Bassowan...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	1	0.10	?	0.45	?	27.51	?
		Shahabad	Monaharpur...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62	...	1	0.62	?	1.16	?	?	?
		Saran	Gopalganj...	...	...	0.85	2.30	0.33	...	...	3	3.48	2.42	4.61	3.88	42.93	34.48
		Saran	Siwan...	...	...	0.31	0.19	...	...	...	2	0.50	1.93	1.04	3.71	42.93	34.48
		Saran	Ekma...	...	...	...	0.26	0.70	...	...	2	0.96	?	1.61	?	28.90	?
		Saran	Chapra...	...	...	...	3.17	0.29	...	...	2	3.46	1.57	4.55	3.40	30.08	32.75
		Saran	Seerampur...	...	1.60	1.20	...	...	...	...	2	2.80	?	5.80	?	47.00	?
		Saran	Amour...	...	...	...	1.37	...	...	...	1	1.37	?	3.27	?	51.03	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Champanan...	Basantpur...	...	...	0.94	2.11	...	...	...	2	3.05	?	3.05	?	?	?
		Champanan...	Motihari...	...	0.14	0.78	0.67	0.33	...	...	4	1.92	1.61	5.55	4.51	52.80	50.15
		Champanan...	Bettiah...	0.53	0.01	4.25	...	0.67	0.33	4	2.79	1.56	7.61	2.99	42.81	38.43
		Champanan...	Bagaha...	...	0.35	1.35	0.21	0.68	...	...	4	2.53	?	3.70	?	46.56	?
		Champanan...	Burhurwa...	0.73	...	0.06	0.31	0.13	...	...	3	1.23	?	2.25	?	44.05	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi...	0.58	...	1.40	...	0.04	0.34	0.97	...	4	3.83	1.82	...	4.71	...	34.75
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur...	...	...	...	0.48	0.75	...	...	2	1.23	2.00	4.67	4.50	36.07	36.07
		Muzaffarpur	Hajipur...	0.05	...	...	1.22	0.05	...	...	1	1.32	1.05	2.73	2.74	31.00	33.29
		Muzaffarpur	Paru...	0.60	...	...	1.41	0.19	...	...	3	2.11	?	?	?	?	?
		Muzaffarpur	Mahua...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
PATNA.	Patna.	Champanan...	Shiuhar...	...	...	1.50	0.60	...	...	...	3	1.72	1.71	2.82	4.00	26.44	35.64
		Champanan...	Pupri...	...	...	0.80	0.21	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Champanan...	Tajpur...	0.20	0.09	...	1.19	0.24	...	...	3	1.72	1.71	2.82	4.00	26.44	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of Sept. 1895—*concluded*.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.							
BENGAL—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur	Madhipura ...	0'06	...	1'36	0'24	0'12	...	...	4	2'38	3'09	4'70	6'07	41'76	40'44
			Bangoon (Sy-fabad) ...	...	...	0'71	0'12	0'50	...	...	3	1'33	?	3'53	?	38'08	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	1'16	0'08	...	...	...	1	1'24	2'86	6'03	5'55	38'80	40'36
			Pratapganj ...	0'15	0'45	0'55	0'92	0'34	...	...	5	2'41	?	6'50	?	48'05	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	1'30	...	0'07	...	1	1'37	2'30	1'55	4'77	33'90	33'90
		Purnea	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	0'09	...	...	1	0'69	2'31	1'20	4'50	27'28	33'93
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	2'85	...	0'04	...	1	2'89	?	3'27	?	39'92	?
			Bansil ...	...	0'10	0'33	1'05	0'15	...	...	4	1'63	?	2'18	?	?	?
			Kishanganj ...	...	2'70	0'58	0'09	...	0'12	...	3	3'40	3'66	5'63	7'08	61'80	65'25
			Araria ...	...	4'55	1'40	0'10	0'20	0'35	...	5	6'61	4'05	9'56	7'74	68'97	58'24
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Malda	Purnea ...	0'28	0'14	0'02	1'18	0'54	1'20	...	5	3'36	5'63	3'38	9'33	38'72	53'50
			Gondwara (Korah) ...	...	...	...	...	1'00	0'26	...	2	1'26	?	9'97	?	61'21	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Forbesganj ...	0'31	...	0'53	3'80	1'20	...	0'26	4	5'83	?	6'56	?	72'74	?
			Kaliaganj ...	3'00	1'20	1'35	0'13	...	...	...	5	5'94	?	?	?	?	?
		Sonthal Par-ganah.	Malda ...	0'02	0'24	0'05	0'50	0'02	0'47	0'01	3	1'31	2'72	1'61	6'57	33'12	41'68
			Chanchal ...	0'05	0'24	...	0'28	0'04	0'01	...	2	0'62	3'76	0'70	6'06	32'40	52'41
			Gajol ...	0'27	0'40	0'35	0'82	...	0'40	...	5	1'84	?	1'84	?	31'45	?
			Sibganj ...	0'05	1'59	0'28	0'06	...	...	...	2	2'02	?	2'88	?	23'80	?
			Rajmahal ...	...	0'01	...	0'14	0'17	0'23	...	3	0'55	4'12	1'08	7'46	23'54	47'14
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack	Goddia ...	0'35	0'30	0'23	...	0'22	...	...	4	1'10	2'56	1'48	5'04	23'59	39'19
			Pakaur ...	...	0'61	1'94	0'09	0'92	...	...	3	3'56	2'73	3'56	6'61	39'92	48'12
			Naya Dumka ...	...	0'29	0'45	0'25	0'27	0'40	...	5	1'66	2'39	4'59	5'89	32'79	46'91
			Deoghur ...	...	0'11	0'05	0'19	0'38	...	...	3	0'73	2'00	0'80	4'74	25'52	43'43
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0'15	0'19	...	...	...	1'57	?	3'76	42'59	?
		Balasore	Balabodda ...	...	...	1'06	0'07	0'36	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Katikund ...	...	0'34	1'62	0'02	0'10	...	...	3	2'08	?	4'13	?	34'23	?
			Madhupur ...	...	0'25	0'64	0'27	0'05	...	...	3	1'21	?	1'25	?	32'61	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	Sarwan ...	...	...	0'10	0'72	...	...	...	2	0'82	?	0'82	?	?	?
			Sarath ...	...	0'13	0'34	0'11	0'63	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Mohespore ...	...	1'41	0'28	...	0'35	0'02	0'37	2	1'69	?	4'65	?	?	?
		Hazariabagh	Barharwa ...	0'20	0'60	0'15	0'32	...	1'10	...	6	2'10	?	2'14	?	?	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'10	?	1'24	?	?	?
			Jagatsingpur ...	...	...	1'27	...	...	0'17	...	...	...	1'92	?	3'81	33'74	?
			Banki ...	0'17	0'39	...	0'39	0'12	...	...	2	0'89	2'06	1'83	5'52	55'23	44'74
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	0'17	0'72	...	...	2	0'08	3'13	0'22	5'94	43'13	43'38
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	False Point ...	...	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	Nil	0'08	2'05	3'21	4'00	51'00	51'00
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	0'04	1'73	0'78	0'05	...	2	2'60	2'18	1'47	4'50	51'51	51'51
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	0'65	...	...	...	1	0'65	2'18	1'47	4'50	51'51	51'51
			Dharmasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Balasore	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Akhyapada ...	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'07	?	0'59	?	46'97	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	0'56	...	...	...	...	1	0'69	2'54	2'92	4'53	41'11	38'12
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	0'09	...	...	...	...	2'60	?	4'96	39'77	?
			Soro ...	...	...	0'61	...	...	...	...	1	0'61	2'08	1'43	5'44	31'79	38'71
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	Balasore ...	...	...	0'08	1'11	...	...	...	1	1'19	2'89	3'11	5'41	45'75	43'79
			Jellapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'80	?	5'83	41'82	?
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'61	?	5'14	42'56	?
		Hazariabagh	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2'54	1'05	5'20	40'98	34'37
			Khurda ...	2'00	...	1'40	1'10	0'52	...	...	...	...	3'30	?	5'76	40'98	34'37
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	0'20	0'48	1'64	...	...	...	...	2'51	?	4'61	35'76	?
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Lohardaga	Pipli ...	...	...	...	4'10	0'41	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	0'43	0'23	0'40	0'41	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Ranpur ...	...		...	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Kurmala ...	...		...	...	0'98	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
Hazariabagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih) ...		...	0'03	0'02	0'49	0'34	...	...	2	0'88	2'40	2'15	4'86	28'02	39'91	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.		Hazariabagh ...	...	...	...	0'29	0'12	...	...	2	0'41	2'19	2'34	4'77	31'92	40'08
			Semtagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'08	?	4'14	38'37	?
			Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'81	?	4'52	40'94	?
			Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'40	3'19	?	6'29	53'92	?
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	...	1	0'37	?	2'20	?	31'58	?
	Lohardaga	Chitra ...	...	...	...	0'07	0'30	...	...	...	1	0'37	?	1'84	?	36'20	?
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Lohardaga ...	...	...	0'21	...	...	...	...	1	0'31	2'74	?	5'83	44'08	?	
		Ranchi ...	...	...	0'31	...	...	...	...	1	0'72	2'46	1'47	5'14	36'83	44'08	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.		Silli ...	...	...	0'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	0'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
	Palamau	Palamau ...	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0'01	2'26	0'32	4'03	23'40	33'14	
		(Daitanganj) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Balunath ...	...	0'20	...	0'32	...	...	...	2	0'52	?	3'06	?	40'45	?	
		Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0'05	?	33'46	?	
		Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0'79	?	32'15	?	
		Manbhum	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0'62	0'11	...	...	2	0'73	2'42	1'66	4'36	29'18	41'91
Gobindpur ...	...		0'10	0'60	1'12	0'08	...	...	3	1'90	2'54	2'33	4'38	30'67	29'91		
Raghunathpur ...	...		...	...	0'76	...	...	...	1	0'76	?	1'41	?	21'34	?		
Barabhum ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1'21	?	28'32	?		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.		Jhalda ...	...	...	0'34	1'06	...	...	...	3	1'72	?	1'01	?	37'99	?
			Chas ...	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	1'19	?	24'30	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	0'39	...	...	...	1	0'39	?	1'27	?	42'55	?
			Singbhum ...	Chaibassa	0'01	Nil	0'01	2'52	0'36	4'85	34'46	42'02
	Chakardharpur ...	...	...	0'20	1'63	0'23	...	0'01	3	2'07	?	3'15	?	35'59	?		
	Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'50	...	1	0'50	?	1'75	?	45'44	?		
	Baharagura ...	...	0'21	...	0'54	0'14	...	2	0'55	?	2'40	?	?	?	?		
	Gaikura ...	...	...	0'39	...	0'25	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	0'36	...	...	0'18	2	0'54	?	1'02	?	47'13	?		
	Monahorpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

It will be remembered that in the report for the previous week a depression, which proved to be of considerable depth near its centre, crossed the coast of the Circars, moving in a westerly direction. The most important facts in connection with the weather of the week under review are the after-effects of that depression as they developed over Bengal, but especially in the eastern and northern districts.

In consequence of the rapid increase of pressure in the north-west of the Bay; and of a moderate fall over North Bengal and Assam, the distribution on the 8th, the first day of the week, was favourable for the northerly movement of the monsoon current which had been set up by the cyclonic storm a few days before. As the winds were westerly as far east as Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Comilla, the moist air current from the Bay was being confined to Burma and the extreme east of Bengal. The area over which precipitation was possible being more limited than usual, very heavy rain fell and continued to fall for three days, during which some large falls occurred in parts of Assam and the eastern parts of East and North Bengal. As pressure rose briskly in Assam on the 9th, the westerly winds, which indicated the easterly deflection of the monsoon, were not so general in East and North Bengal. Rainfall therefore extended further west, that is, as far as Dinajpur. Pressure again fell on the 10th, but the area of lowest pressure was now more to the west, and rainfall became more general in all districts, with the heaviest falls still in North Bengal. The wind system was gradually becoming more normal, and the easterly winds which were prevalent in East and North Bengal on the 10th were almost general in Bihar on the 11th. At the same time the pressure distribution was more uniform over the Bay. The changes of pressure which led to this result were rather large on the 11th, varying from a rise of .07 inch in Bihar to a fall of .03 inch in the south-east of the Bay, and as the gradient previous to these changes had not been steep, the uniformity over the province and the north of the Bay became very marked. The rise in the north and the fall in the south continued on the 12th, and a wide shallow depression appeared over the Bay. The monsoon current at once fell off, and rainfall became first scattered and light and then almost entirely ceased. During the last two days of the week the wide depression remained, causing either northerly or light irregular winds over Bengal and the north of the Bay. Generally in the western districts, the winds were westerly with almost cloudless skies, while in the east the light winds were easterly, and scattered showers continued to fall. Pressure fell steadily on these days, and the moderately large excess which had developed in the north of the province practically disappeared, so that at the end of the week readings differed very little from the normal in any of the districts.

Pressure has undergone a good deal of oscillation from day to day, often of moderate, but never of large, amount. The difference from the normal has, in consequence, not been large, and means for the week are high by small amounts, except in Orissa, where excess is .07 inch. In the other districts excess varies from .05 inch in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal to .02 in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

Temperature fell very much in Assam and North Bengal in the early part of the week, when the heavy rain was falling, and it remained below the normal in these parts throughout the week. At times it fell in East Bengal and Bihar, but in the other districts there was excess practically without interruption. The mean defect in Assam is $3^{\circ} \cdot 6$, in North Bengal $2^{\circ} \cdot 2$, and in East Bengal nearly 1° . In Bihar there is a small excess, but in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South-West Bengal it is considerably larger, varying from $1^{\circ} \cdot 3$ to 2° .

Rainfall.—As stated above, very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal, and East Bengal during the early part of the week. After that it became more general in the central and western districts, chiefly as showers caused by local thunderstorms. Towards the end of the week it to a very large extent ceased in all districts. Some very heavy falls occurred on the 8th and 9th in parts of East Bengal, Assam, and North Bengal, several stations reporting on those days more than 6 inches. The means for the week are much above the normal in East and North Bengal. The total fall for the week at Sibsagar is 12.58 inches and at Dhubri 17.56, while the average fall in North Bengal is 6.9 and in East Bengal 4.9 inches. Excess in North Bengal is 3.9 inches and in East Bengal 2.5 inches. In the other districts the average fall for the week is deficient by considerable amounts, in South-West Bengal and Bihar by about half an inch, and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur by more than 1 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1896.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-west Bengal	95.3	76.8	91.1	78.7	84.9	+1.3	1.62	2.12	-0.50	2.50	2.88	-0.38	2.45	4.89	29.58	49.97
North Bengal	90.1	71.2	85.2	76.3	80.8	-2.2	6.90	3.03	+3.87	4.52	2.65	+1.87	7.91	6.96	56.78	67.97
East Bengal	92.3	72.8	86.6	77.1	81.9	-0.8	4.83	2.46	+2.37	3.84	3.00	+0.84	5.64	6.32	48.11	72.01
Bihar	96.8	73.6	90.7	73.9	84.3	+0.4	1.74	2.30	-0.56	2.31	2.56	-0.25	3.09	4.79	35.54	45.72
Orissa	94.2	76.7	89.9	79.5	84.7	+1.6	1.33	2.57	-1.24	1.77	3.24	-1.47	2.77	5.06	41.39	47.93
Chota Nagpur	94.9*	70.8*	88.9*	74.1*	81.5*	+2.0*	0.95	2.39	-1.44	1.55	3.44	-1.89	2.18	4.89	32.21	49.54
Assam	92.0	73.0	83.7	75.2	79.5	-3.6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th September 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inch.
September ...	8th ...	29.765	85.0	90.1	10.2	79.9	87.4	83.3	1.086	81.8	84	Nil
" ...	9th ...	767	87.3	93.6	12.7	80.9	86.4	82.5	1.059	81.0	84	Nil
" ...	10th ...	724	83.6	90.5	13.8	76.7	86.5	82.5	1.058	81.0	84	0.29
" ...	11th ...	758	85.7	91.8	12.3	79.5	88.4	82.8	1.048	80.7	78	Nil
" ...	12th ...	792	83.9	90.0	12.3	77.7	86.9	82.3	1.043	80.5	82	0.04
" ...	13th ...	782	86.9	94.2	14.7	79.5	89.3	84.4	1.116	82.6	80	0.15
" ...	14th ...	736	87.6	94.3	13.4	80.9	90.6	84.5	1.104	82.3	77	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.761

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... 17.6

The maximum temperature ... 94.3

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 81

The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1895 ... 0.48

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 16th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1895.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1895-96.		REMARKS.	
								Long-term leases.					Season leases.					GRAND TOTAL.	During month.		Up to end of month.
								Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.	Hot-weather.	Total.	17	18	19	20					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ORISSA	Outback	Taldanda, 1st reach	C. ft. 1,342	C. ft. 378	C. ft. 88	Acres. 9,477	Acres. 6,762	Acres. 9,342	Acres. 15	Acres. 43	Acres. 23	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 66	Acres. 9,408	Inches. 5.90	Inches. 31.30	Inches. 31.40			
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	142	200	13,439	8,228	15,011	181	109	109	.....	.....	305	15,316	7.05	31.65	31.30		
		Machgon "	776	214	514.71	28,932	43,110	47,236	.....	1,370	82	.....	.....	2,052	49,278	7.45	25.57	26.01		
		Kendrapara "	1,067	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,310	5.68	38.71	16.53		
		Gobri "	372.82	47.61	7.45	315	525	1,236	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	4	1,310	No gauge fixed.	No gauge fixed.	37.85		
		Do. Extension "	648	40.68	21.39	166	805	886	.....	1,214	.....	.....	.....	1,214	9,402	13.00	45.95	14.35		
		Patanundi "	885	147.19	97.51	3,333	4,829	8,188	.....	1,214	.....	.....	.....	1,214	9,402	13.00	45.95	14.35		
		High Level, Range I "	608	172.1	208.7	13,692	9,879	13,065	.....	455	5	.....	.....	455	13,629	9.08	29.25	20.51		
		Ditto, do. II "	727.16	31.73	31.73	453	2,204	2,372	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	151	685	No gauge fixed.	No gauge fixed.	32.39		
		Jajpur Canal "	700.00	26.9	23.7	2,364	1,810	2,372	.....	2,899	.....	.....	.....	2,899	5,271	No gauge fixed.	No gauge fixed.	31.69		
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727.16	83.74	83.74	7,938	11,678	9,784	.....	1	246	.....	.....	247	10,031	8.16	36.54	19.89		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	79,399	89,929	107,154	15	6,987	465	.....	.....	7,467	114,621	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,527	9,665	1,321	132	.....	.....	11,118	83,645	.....	.....	.....		30 days discharging.
		Midnapore "	1,411	630	630	47,646	13,101	50,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,134	9.30	26.00	9.30		24 days discharging.
		Panchikura "	522	130	77	4,662	1,570	5,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380	7.30	18.51	15.28		
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	52,998	14,471	56,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,473	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,302	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main "	4,342	2,130	72	13,119	15,172	12,825	963	.....	.....	31	259	1,232	14,077	17.08	22.31	20.38		
		Buxar "	1,226	641	266	44,555	43,223	30,356	7,173	.....	.....	32	1,255	8,400	47,816	9.25	16.16	11.66		
SONE	Shahabad	Arrah "	2,000	1,204	1,052	110,963	122,099	103,277	2,855	.....	.....	.....	9,008	12,793	116,070	10.47	22.01	10.56		
		Eastern Main "	1,466	699	420	66,573	1,853	1,434	185	.....	.....	48	2,090	11,208	68,550	.....	.....	.....
		Patna "	.....	.....	.....	237,106	244,326	214,234	20,246	.....	.....	111	13,585	33,942	248,176	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,292	35,175	.....	.....	82	12,118	47,375	257,667	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total	.....	.....	.....	399,557	349,326	377,861	20,261	6,987	465	111	13,585	41,409	419,270	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332,121	44,840	1,321	132	82	12,118	58,493	410,614	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
 The 17th September 1895.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jellinghee and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1895.

RIVER GANGES.												RIVER BHAGIRATHI.		RIVER JELLINGHEE.		RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Miles.		134		48		90		177		87		287		110		381		94		471		90		591		120																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th September 1895.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	677	1,01,125	1,756	760	1,00,292	1,555
Jute ...	115	17,825	306	171	66,975	1,061
Firewood ...	112	71,250	1,058	103	78,350	1,202
Other articles ...	715	1,57,400	2,172	795	2,25,088	3,112
Total ...	1,619	3,47,600	5,292	1,829	4,70,655	6,930

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	\$304,871	\$3,01,107 4 0	29,17,277 0	6,13,599 6 0	15,014 2 0	9,29,720 12 0	81,086	121,480	202,566
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	178 8 10	.....	363 13 8	8 14 5	551 4 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half- year ...	*2,545,623	*25,29,240 6 0	†2,30,45,019 30	†45,75,384 6 0	†1,44,752 6 0	72,49,377 2 0	699,299	955,629	1,654,928
Total for 9½ weeks ...	2,850,494	28,30,347 10 0	2,59,62,296 30	51,88,983 12 0	1,59,766 8 0	81,79,007 14 0	780,385	1,077,109	1,857,494
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	263,789½	2,60,209 13 4	36,64,642 20	5,80,563 6 0	14,667 8 6	8,55,440 11 10	74,827	114,146	188,973
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	156 6 7	.....	348 15 8	8 13 1	514 3 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	2,787,310½	26,54,704 2 3	2,72,21,480 0	54,34,314 11 0	1,64,286 5 9	82,53,305 3 0	753,629	1,084,623	1,838,252

* Deducted number of passengers 1,751 and Rs. 13,629 }
† Added maunds 88,252 and " 2,870 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.
‡ Ditto " 2,891 }
§ The increase is due to pilgrim traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,943	4,141 4 0	3,942 30	171 7 0	13 0 0	4,325 11 0	1,150	38	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	186 4 8	.....	7 11 5	0 9 4	194 9 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half- year ...	*177,775	*42,139 7 0	†40,895 30	†1,766 13 0	†113 0 0	44,019 4 0	10,137	545	10,682
Total for 9½ weeks ...	194,718	46,280 11 0	44,838 20	1,938 4 0	126 0 0	48,344 15 0	11,287	583	11,877
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,666	4,401 12 2	11,769 20	475 6 0	7 11 9	4,884 13 11	1,091	97	1,188
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	198 0 2	.....	21 6 2	0 5 7	219 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	187,491½	43,574 3 7	74,016 10	3,188 8 0	86 2 9	46,848 14 4	11,411	606	12,017

* Added number of passengers 1,375 and Rs. 307 }
† Deducted maunds 151 and " 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.
‡ Added " 1 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,576	14,186 15 0	87,964 10	9,454 11 0	35 0 0	23,676 10 0	6,596	2,891	9,487
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	87 14 5	.....	58 9 3	0 3 6	146 11 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year ...	*186,798	*1,29,968 5 0	†6,79,853 0	†73,952 5 0	‡340 0 0	2,04,260 10 0	57,692	26,078	83,680
Total for 9½ weeks ...	204,374	1,44,155 4 0	7,67,817 10	83,407 0 0	375 0 0	2,27,937 4 0	64,198	28,969	93,167
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,347	11,987 6 8	56,031 20	6,128 12 0	40 15 3	18,157 1 11	5,674	3,414	9,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	74 4 4	.....	37 15 7	0 4 1	112 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	187,514½	1,38,991 13 4	6,10,622 30	74,800 7 8	592 11 0	2,14,385 0 0	56,440	30,484	86,924

* Deducted number of passengers 1,323 and added Rs. 310 }
 † Added maunds 24,934 and .. 1,386 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.
 ‡ Deducted .. 5 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	179,520	80,710 0 0	9,89,540 0	2,49,170 0 0	11,050 0 0	3,40,930 0 0	30,500	39,644	70,144
Or per mile of railway ...	221	99 0 0	1,217 0	306 0 0	2 0 0	*407 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	1,566,510	6,95,140 0 0	69,92,350 0	12,80,930 0 0	90,640 0 0	20,66,710 0 0	264,373	255,320	519,693
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,746,030	7,75,850 0 0	79,81,890 0	15,30,100 0 0	1,01,690 0 0	24,07,640 0 0	294,873	294,964	589,837
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	194,692	74,075 0 0	10,40,401 0	2,20,538 0 0	10,738 0 0	3,05,346 0 0	29,209	38,860	68,069
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	239	91 0 0	1,280 0	271 0 0	1 0 0	368 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,696,503	7,25,591 0 0	78,80,872 0	15,30,095 0 0	1,44,490 0 0	24,00,176 0 0	294,530	316,544	611,074

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,360	10,500 0 0	81,880 0	8,460 0 0	160 0 0	19,120 0 0	3,488	4,656	7,544
Or per mile of railway ...	291	84 0 0	655 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	273,960	92,420 0 0	4,74,840 0	41,700 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,36,200 0 0	31,942	21,588	53,530
Total for 10 weeks ...	310,320	1,02,920 0 0	5,56,720 0	50,160 0 0	2,240 0 0	1,55,320 0 0	35,430	25,644	61,074
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	35,773	8,787 0 0	52,471 0	5,039 0 0	162 0 0	13,988 0 0	3,488	2,184	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	286	70 0 0	420 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	111 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	297,342	89,840 0 0	5,35,417 0	48,933 0 0	2,712 0 0	1,41,485 0 0	35,760	22,832	58,592

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,140	6,680 0 0	45,150 0	2,590 0 0	150 0 0	9,420 0 0	2,487	817	3,304
Or per mile of railway ...	223	78 0 0	525 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	184,630	54,080 0 0	1,93,060 0	11,460 0 0	1,500 0 0	67,040 0 0	21,410	7,302	28,712
Total for 10 weeks ...	203,770	60,760 0 0	2,38,210 0	14,050 0 0	1,650 0 0	76,460 0 0	23,897	8,019	31,916
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,331	6,234 0 0	33,760 0	2,633 0 0	54 0 0	8,921 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	225	72 0 0	393 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	104 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	189,910	59,740 0 0	1,96,405 0	14,673 0 0	1,770 0 0	76,183 0 0	21,502	11,054	32,556

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th September 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	97,500	(a) 39,880	2,14,760	29,260	8,240	(a) 77,380	14,295	15,639	29,934
Or per mile of railway ...	128'97	52'75	284'07	38'70	10'90	102'35	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year (b) ...	831,272	3,19,542	23,27,966	3,00,201	83,963	7,03,706	126,851	139,589	266,440
Total for 9½ weeks ...	928,772	3,59,422	25,42,726	3,29,461	92,203	7,81,086	141,146	155,228	296,374
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	88,164	30,888	2,97,121	32,900	6,556	70,344	15,860	14,248	30,108
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	116'62	40'86	393'02	43'52	8'67	93'05	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	962,434	3,52,556	34,36,605	4,17,540	97,129	8,67,225	146,038	164,886	310,924

(a) Increase is due to better traffic and special trains run on the Tirhut Section.

(b) Includes audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
RESOLUTION on the Annual General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1894-95	1851	WEATHER and Crop Report for the week ending 23rd September 1895	1974
Resolution on Land Revenue Administration of Bengal for 1894-95	1839	Prices-current (retail) of Food-grains, Fire-wood and Salt in the Head-quarters Station, Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1895	1976
Future management of Krishnagar College	1855	Meteorological report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of September 1895	1982
Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1894-95	1957	Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of September 1895	1984
Resolution on the statistical information furnished by the Board of Revenue regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1894-95	1963	Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st September 1895	1988
Form for applications for the construction of tramways in Bengal	1965	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st September 1895	1989
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1894-95	1972	Weekly return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1990

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 283 T.G.

Darjeeling, the 18th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Dacca Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The questions of special importance on which Mr. Luttman-Johnson has made remarks, which His Honour commends to the attention of all officers, are the following:—

Paragraph 14a.—Provident Societies. The growth and spread of these financially unsound associations may cause serious loss to the public.

Paragraph 16.—The concentration of criminal work in the hands of two or more Deputy Magistrates and its territorial distribution.

Paragraphs 31, 33 and 65.—The prevalence of riots and dacoities in all the districts of the division, and the use of guns for homicidal purposes in Backergunge.

Paragraph 42.—The prevalence of unfounded charges against the police in Mymensingh.

Paragraphs 51-53.—The reorganisation of the village police.

Paragraphs 131-133.—The improvement of water-ways and tow-paths.

Paragraphs 174-178.—The conduct of zamindars.

Paragraph 187.—General remarks.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

INDEX.

ORDER OF SUBJECT.	PANAGRAPHS.
I.—Charge	
(a) Division	2
(b) Districts	
(c) Subdivisions	
II.—Tours and Inspection of Offices	
(a) Tour of Commissioner	3 and 4
(b) Tours of Collectors	
(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers	
(d) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	
(2) Collectors	
(e) Inspection of Subdivisional Offices and Sub-treasuries by—	
(1) Commissioner	
(2) Collectors	
III.—Weather and Crops	5
IV.—Public Health and Sanitation	6
V.—Material Condition of the People	7 to 9
VI.—Emigration and Immigration	10 and 11
VII.—Prices of Food and Labour	12
VIII.—Mines and Manufactures	13
IX.—Trade and Commerce	14
IX-A.—Provident Societies	14a
X.—Administrative Changes	15 to 17
XI.—Statistical Enquiries	18 and 19
XII.—Civil Justice	20 to 26
XIII.—Crime	27 to 38
XIV.—Police	39 to 68
XV.—Criminal Justice	69 to 85
XVI.—Registration of Documents	86
XVII.—Condition of the Division as regards Land and the Land Revenue Administration	87 to 103
XVIII.—Attached Estates, including Court of Wards	104 to 107
XIX.—Excise	108 to 111
XX.—Stamps	112 to 115
XXI.—Income-tax	116 to 119
XXII.—Monetary Arrangements	120 and 121
XXIII.—Public Works	122
XXIV.—Communications	123 to 134
XXV.—Education	135 to 143
XXVI.—Dispensaries and Hospitals	144 to 152
XXVII.—Libraries	153 and 154
XXVIII.—Museums	155
XXIX.—Local Self-Government Institutions	156 to 158
XXX.—Employment of Muhammadans	159
XXXI.—Post-office and Telegraph	160 to 165
XXXII.—Fairs	166
XXXIII.—Pounds	167
XXXIV.—Social and Political Institutions, state of Public Feeling, and the Public Press	168 to 171
XXXV.—Subordinate Executive Establishment and Character of Officers	172 and 173
XXXVI.—Conduct of Zamindars	174 to 178
XXXVII.—Miscellaneous	179 to 186
XXXVIII.—General Remarks	187

**ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.**

No. 1291L.R., dated Dacca, the 26th June 1895.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1894-95.

I remarked in my report for 1893-94 that with a view to relieve my office and District Officers of the pressure which the annual reports entail in March and April, I proposed to get the calendar year chapters of this report prepared and submitted before the close of the financial year. All districts except Dacca have succeeded in doing this. I submitted Mr. Faulder's difficulties in regard to the important sections 13, 14, and 15 to other District Officers, who have explained how they surmounted them. They should not, I think, be insurmountable even in Dacca, and I hope that in future years Mr. Faulder will do as well as his neighbours. I remarked that the sections of the Annual General Administration Report are but epitomes of the detailed reports. Mr. Faulder points out with justice that this is not exactly the case. It would no doubt save much labour and expense if sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of this report, and the statements accompanying them, could be reduced to this status.

All the Collectors lent me clerks for three weeks to help compile this and other reports. The table below shows the dates on which the earliest and latest sections came to hand, separately for calendar and financial year sections, and the dates on which complete information was received.

Calendar year.

DISTRICT.		Date of receipt of earliest section.		Date of receipt of last section.		Date of receipt of complete information.
1		2		3		4
Dacca	...	18th March 1895	...	8th June 1895	...	22nd June 1895.
Mymensingh	...	14th ditto	...	20th March 1895	...	15th ditto.
Faridpur	...	13th ditto	...	1st April 1895	...	25th ditto.
Backergunge	...	13th ditto	...	23rd March 1895	...	25th ditto.

Financial year.

DISTRICT.		Date of receipt of earliest section.		Date of receipt of last section.		Date of receipt of complete information.
1		2		3		4
Dacca	...	17th April 1895	...	4th June 1895	...	18th June 1895.
Mymensingh	...	17th May 1895	...	3rd ditto	...	15th ditto.
Faridpur	...	1st ditto	...	27th May 1895	...	25th ditto.
Backergunge	...	11th April 1895	...	1st June 1895	...	24th ditto.

Encouraged by the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in paragraph 1 of his Resolution No. 102T.G., dated 18th September 1894, on my report for 1893-94, I have much curtailed this report; but I have not, I am afraid, reduced it to 80 pages.

I.—CHARGE.

2. I was absent on deputation, as Commissioner of Patna and on privilege leave, from July 29th to November 26th. Mr. A. C. Tute, c.s., officiated for me during my absence.
- The following officers held charge of the several districts:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	The late Mr. T. L. Jenkins	1st April to 20th July 1894.
	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	21st to 29th July 1894.
	Mr. C. J. S. Faulder ...	30th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	„ A. Earle ...	1st to 4th April 1894 and 5th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	„ C. A. Radice ...	5th April to 4th June 1894.
Faridpur ...	„ R. R. Pope ...	1st to 30th April 1894.
	„ J. L. Herald ...	1st May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Backergunge ...	„ H. LeMesurier ...	Whole year.

Mr. LeMesurier succeeded Mr. Savage in Backergunge on 6th March 1894, so he was new to the district. Three out of four districts, therefore, have been administered by new hands.

The following officers were in charge of the subdivisions:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	Babu Srish Chandra Ghose	1st April to 7th May 1894.
	Ditto ...	„ Gagan Chandra Das ...	8th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Narayanganj ...	Mr. L. T. R. Lucas ...	Whole year.
	Manikganj ...	Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee.	Ditto.
	Kishorganj ...	The late Babu Srinath Chatterjee.	1st to 27th April 1894.
Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	Babu Kailas Gobinda Das ...	29th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Tangail ...	„ Gagan Chandra Das ...	1st to 30th April 1894.
	Ditto ...	„ Shib Chandra Nag ...	1st May to 6th October 1894.
	Ditto ...	„ Uma Prasanna Guha ...	7th October to 3rd November 1894.
	Ditto ...	„ Barada Kanta Ganguli	4th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Netrakona ...	„ Annada Prosad Bose ...	1st April to 5th August 1894 and from 6th to 27th September 1894.
	Ditto ...	„ Saroda Prosad Sarkar.	6th August to 6th September 1894.
	Ditto ...	Maulvi Faizuddin Hosein ...	28th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Faridpur ...	Jamalpur ...	Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar ...	Whole year.
	Goalundo ...	„ Rajani Nath Chatterjee	Ditto.
	Madaripur ...	Maulvi Fazlal Karim ...	Ditto.
	Perojpur ...	„ Faizuddin Hosein ...	1st April to 27th July 1894.
Backergunge ...	Ditto ...	Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakrabatti.	28th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Bhola ...	„ Chandra Kumar Dutt	Whole year.
	Patuakhali ...	„ Prasanna Kumar Karforma.	Ditto.

There were permanent changes in five out of twelve subdivisions only. In this respect my division may be considered to have been lucky.

In these days when the Magistrate-Collector is obliged to delegate so much of his authority even in the Sadar subdivision, changes in the personnel of the senior officers attached to head-quarters do almost as much harm as changes in the charge of subdivisions. Dacca was lucky in retaining the services of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen as senior Deputy Magistrate-Collector throughout the year. Mymensingh and Faridpur were also very fortunate in this respect. The Collector of Backergunge complains of the frequent changes in his district.

We are very fortunate that we have few changes in the office of District Engineer under the District Board system.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

3. The Commissioner spent 130 days on tour, as noted in the margin.

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

		Days.
April	1894	8
May	"	6
August	"	16
September	"	16
October	"	12
November	"	12
December	"	2
January	1895	24
February	"	20
March	"	14
Total		130

Of these, Mr. Tute did 56 days while I was on deputation to Patna. *En revanche* I spent 53 days on tour in the Patna Division. I also visited the Provincial head-quarters on several occasions. I find I have spent on the average 161 days on tour in the last thirteen years of actual service.

The Commissioner visited the head-quarters stations of all the districts and those of all the sub-divisions except Manikganj, Tangail, and Kishorganj. My trip to Tangail and Manikganj was frustrated by want of water in the Dallessury river. Mr. Tute made a trip to the *Bil* country in the Faridpur district, in September, to enquire into alleged scarcity.

My steamer was away from her anchorage at Dacca for 153 days, but she ran only 72 days with the Commissioner and 37 days with other officers.

The Collectors were on tour—

(b) Tours of Collectors.

	Days.
Dacca	127
Mymensingh	132
Faridpur	115
Backergunge	129

or 125·75 days on the average—4·75 days above the average of the preceding year. The Collectors generally spent some days of each month on tour. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder has managed to put in 98 days since he joined the Dacca district in July.

The Magistrates of Dacca and Mymensingh have now been relieved of much of their criminal appellate work.

Under Police I have given some account of our establishment of steam-launches and of the use made of them. Backergunge also requires a good house boat.

The Subdivisional Officers made the following

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

tours:—

		Days.
Dacca	{ Narayanganj	95
	{ Munshiganj	98
	{ Manikganj	125
Mymensingh	{ Jamalpur	94
	{ Kishorganj	91
	{ Netrakona	90
Faridpur	{ Tangail	113
	{ Goalundo	107
	{ Madaripur	147
Backergunge	{ Perojpur	104
	{ Patuakhali	120
	{ Bhola	95
Average		106½ days.

I have satisfied myself that Subdivisional Officers have provided themselves with means of locomotion.

On the whole the Subdivisional Officers have done very well. Maulvi Fazlal Karim, at Madaripur, again heads the list with 147 days. Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee at Manikganj, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Karforma at Patuakhali also did excellent service in this respect.

The Income-tax Deputy Collectors were on tour—

	Days.
Dacca	164
Mymensingh	119
Faridpur	164
Backergunge	161

4. The Commissioner inspected the Magistrate-Collectors' offices more or less thoroughly. My March inspection of the Mymensingh offices was postponed, the circuit-house of that place being occupied by the Additional Judge. Since the end of the year I have spent six afternoons in the Dacca offices. Only the Mymensingh treasury was not inspected.

With reference to circular memorandum dated 30th June 1894, from the Chief Secretary, I have supplied that officer with copies of the questions I use in inspecting the Criminal Courts, the Arms and Ammunition, and the Rural Police Departments of Magistrates' offices.

I was fortunate, while on deputation to Patna, in being able to inspect five head-quarters and six subdivisional offices in that Division. This has been a great help to me here.

The following table shows the dates of inspection of district offices and treasuries by the Commissioner and by Collectors :—

DISTRICT.	By whom inspected.	Dates of inspection of district offices.	Dates of inspection of treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	By Commissioner „ Collector	17th and 25th April, 12th, 18th, and 26th June, and 2nd July 1894. September 1894 and March 1895	16th April 1894. 18th September 1894 and 29th March 1895.
Mymensingh	By Commissioner „ Collector	24th November 1894 3rd September 1894 and following days, and 7th March 1895 and following days.	None. 31st March to 2nd April 1894, 1st October 1894, and 1st and 2nd April 1895.
Faridpur	By Commissioner „ Collector	28th April, 17th September 1894, and 22nd March 1895. 20th to 30th June 1894 and parts of February and March 1895.	18th September 1894. 6th April and 2nd October 1894.
Backergunge	By Commissioner „ Collector	8th and 9th August 1894 and 10th to 12th and 19th January 1895. 9th to 11th May, 28th June, 12th, 16th, and 18th July, 28th to 30th August, 1st, 3rd to 7th, and 10th to 12th September 1894, and 16th to 25th March 1895.	9th August 1894. 1st June and 1st and 10th November 1894.

The following table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner and Collector :—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	DATES OF INSPECTION OF SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICES—		DATES OF INSPECTION OF SUB-TREASURIES—	
		By Commissioner.	By Collector.	By Commissioner.	By Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	Narayanganj	13th September 1894	10th October, 20th September 1894, and 30th March 1895.	No sub-treasury	.....
	Munshiganj	6th May	26th to 29th October 1894 and 22nd to 24th February 1895.	.....	26th October 1894 and 24th February 1895.
	Manikganj	None	16th October 1894 and 3rd and 5th March 1895.	.....	16th October 1894 and 2nd March 1895.
	Jamalpur	11th and 12th February 1895.	6th August 1894 and following days, and 25th February 1895 and following days.	.....	7th August 1894 and 23rd February 1895.
Mymensingh	Tangail	None	26th July 1894, 24th August 1894 and following days, and 1st January 1895 and following days.	.....	30th December 1894.
	Netrakona	27th and 28th February 1895.	26th July 1894 and following days, 13th December 1894 and following days, and 1st June 1894 and following days.	.....	30th May 1894 and 12th December 1894.
	Kishorganj	None	26th October 1894 and following days.	.....	20th October 1894.
Faridpur	Goalundo	3rd May, 21st September and 24th September 1894.	6th September 1894 and 26th February 1895.	.....	5th September 1894 and 26th February 1895.
	Madaripur	27th September 1894	11th September 1894 and 27th March 1895.	.....	10th September 1894 and 25th March 1895.
	Perajpur	11th and 12th August 1894	24th April 1894 and 22nd December 1894.	.....	24th April and 22nd December 1894.
Backergunge	Patuakhali	15th August 1894	17th and 18th May 1894 and 20th October 1894.	15th August 1894	17th May and 20th October 1894.
	Bhola	16th January 1895	6th to 7th June and 5th to 6th November 1894.	16th January 1895	6th June and 5th November 1894.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

5. The average rainfall was 78·71 inches against 88·49 in the previous year. The average of the five years ending 1893-94 was 75·83 inches, so we had in the year under report 2·88 inches more than the average of the previous five years. Generally the rainfall was well distributed and was favourable to crops, except to those of the cold weather, which suffered from drought.

The Collector of Dacca says the district has not had such a rice crop for some years, although September floods washed away a good deal. The jute crop also was almost a bumper one. Oil-seeds suffered from rain in November, and pulses later on from drought.

The outturn of the principal crops in Mymensingh was satisfactory. The unusually heavy rains in the months of October and November retarded the growth of pulses, oil-seeds, and tobacco to some extent.

In Faridpur, though the floods were heavy, the year was favourable, on the whole, for the growth of paddy. Jute and sugarcane also did well. The late floods and heavy rain in November retarded the sowing of the rabi crops, and their growth was checked by want of rain in January and February.

In Backergunge the outturn of the principal food-crops, *aus* and *aman*, was good. The want of cold weather rain in January and February is said to have affected the growth of the rabi crops in certain parts of the district. The outturn of other crops such as jute, sugarcane, and tobacco was moderate. On the whole the year was a very good one for crops.

The year has been fortunate in the matter of cyclones and tornados, but after its close on April 29th a severe tornado passed over the Padma river and a portion of thana Harirampur in the Dacca district. It was preceded by rain and hail, but the actual storm lasted only five minutes. It appears to have followed a zig-zag rather than the usual circular course. This course measured some 12 miles in the Harirampur, four miles in the Manikganj, and a few miles in the Sealo thanas. The thana buildings, chaukidar's parade hall, post-office, &c., at Lesraganj were entirely destroyed. It was chaukidar's parade day, and they suffered severely, 37 being wounded. The sub-inspector, head-constable, and writer constable are also among the wounded. Thirty-four villages in Harirampur, 4 in Sealo, and 2 in Manikganj thanas were affected. The butcher's bill totals up to 24 killed and 135, including the police and chaukidars at Lesraganj, wounded more or less severely. Only 15 of these, however, went to the Dacca hospital for treatment. These figures do not include travellers, &c. The value of property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 80,000. Cattle curiously did not suffer much. This storm, so near that important *entrepot* Goalundo, reminds me that the life-boat which Nawab Ahsunullah, C.I.E., presented and maintains at that place, has again done good work, having saved, it is stated, 194 lives. In 1893-94 it saved 247 lives.

Aman is returned $16\frac{3}{4}$ annas and jute $13\frac{2}{10}$ annas.

These figures are but the aggregate impressions of a number of observers. I am inclined to think statistics, if we had any, would show that the *aman* and jute crops were better than $16\frac{3}{4}$ and $13\frac{2}{10}$, 16 representing an average crop.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

6. The death-rate for the year 1894 is 27·8 against 30·4 in 1893. The decrease is due entirely to cholera, but we are still ahead of 1892.

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	56,703	1,456	186,009	3,895	3,475	48,275	299,273
1894	26,847	1,252	187,153	4,993	3,474	50,183	273,902

"Other causes" and "bowel complaints" are now attracting the rural policeman's attention. Though on the whole fever has proved as destructive as usual in the rural policeman's view, he has reported 12,000 more deaths

than in the previous year in Mymensingh, and 9,000 fewer in Backergunge from this cause.

In the first three months of 1895 we have had 6,693 deaths from cholera and 732 from small-pox. Small-pox is ordinarily not a very destructive disease here. In Backergunge in 1894 there were only 93 deaths, in Dacca only 176. Vaccination is not very prevalent, especially in Backergunge. The number of persons vaccinated in the year was—

DISTRICT.	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	122,133	50·4
Mymensingh ...	73,447	21·1
Faridpur ...	49,472	27·5
Backergunge ...	30,914	14·3

The following statement illustrates the progress made in reporting:—

DISTRICT.	Number of deaths reported in—			Date-rate per mille in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	60,024	74,415	68,511	24·79	30·74	28·3
Mymensingh ...	42,991	87,587	88,930	12·38	25·92	25·61
Faridpur ...	54,866	60,115	51,237	30·4	33·4	28·5
Backergunge ...	93,958	77,156	65,224	43·6	35·8	30·28
Total ...	251,839	299,273	273,902	25·5	30·8	27·8

Probably the Backergunge figures are near the truth, as the rural police have been well worked up in that district. Perhaps in 1892 arrears of previous years were included. That, in spite of a decrease of 11,183 in cholera, Mymensingh still maintains its rate, is perhaps evidence of better reporting. Considering how backward Dacca is in rural police business, results are good. In the face of these figures, and of the undoubted fact that the population is increasing, the Division, in spite of its horribly insanitary conditions, cannot be considered unhealthy. Improved water-supply is much needed in many parts.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards and Municipalities for the improvement of the water-supply during the past three years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOARDS.			MUNICIPALITIES.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	315	994	1,359	21,104	14,773	14,702
Mymensingh ...	2,879	2,896	3,677	612	1,343	6,924
Faridpur ...	6,264	2,295	3,710	480	185	2,100
Backergunge ...	496	6,146	3,734	1,316	748	122
Total ...	9,954	12,331	12,480	23,512	17,049	24,048

Besides this, the Mymensingh District Board has paid Rs. 30,000 as contribution towards the Nasirabad water-works.

The expenditure in Dacca and Mymensingh towns is for maintenance of water-works. In Faridpur town a large tank, to be called the Jubilee Tank, is being excavated in the centre of the town. In Barisal town a large tank is being re-excavated.

The permanent settlement is an impediment to the improvement of the water-supply as to most other improvements. On this subject the Collector of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, writes—"The District Board cannot do so much as it might on account of the shortsighted greed of village maliks, who not only refuse to give sites for tanks free even when old tanks are ready to hand, but obstruct their acquisition and demand enormous prices." So in Sylhet town we could not improve old tanks because the Civil Court gave full basti rates for their acquisition, so much per square foot. As reported last year, land-owners sometimes levy a tax from private persons who dig tanks. But I think we shall improve the water-supply in spite of the permanent settlement.

In Dacca and Mymensingh the District Boards prefer wells to tanks. The form of well has not yet been decided on. The Dacca Board is now experimenting in tube-wells which had such a vogue 15 to 20 years ago. In Faridpur and Backergunge tanks are preferred; in the latter district wells do not give sweet water. I disapprove of the policy of digging tanks, costing Rs. 700 or so, as being beyond our means. But we are digging such tanks in these districts. In some cases in Faridpur the persons benefited have contributed to the cost. The Mug settlers in Backergunge are said to reserve tanks for drinking.

We pressed for the full rate of cess in Backergunge on the ground of sanitation and public health. The District Board, however, proposed to spend the increase on roads, &c. They proposed no increase under water-supply. I remarked on the budget that I should like to see something done which would bring home to the people that they are getting something for their money. I should like to see the grant for water-supply increased and a commencement made to provide reserved tanks. Two tanks to each thana per annum would give 400 tanks in ten years. Five new dispensaries and an increase in the grant for village works from Rs. 12,300 to Rs. 16,000 were moves in the right direction. I expressed a doubt and a hope that cart traffic would develop on the roads we were making. The Board was not able to do more for water-supply. There is great difficulty about getting suitable sites which will benefit more than a few houses. There is difficulty about reserving the tanks when made. Several cases are quoted in which grants have been made, but could not be expended for want of sites; that is, until we have some form of Local Self-Government, we cannot manage to spend the money we have got on the object we desire.

As I have said before, the "bucket" system of removal of night-soil, in force in the Dacca town, might be very much improved. And the Commissioners are quite prepared to improve it. But as long as proposals for a sewage system in imitation of Calcutta hold the field, it is not worth while spending money on the improvement of the bucket system.

Mr. Silk, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, has been to Dacca, and after an inspection of the town has asked the Commissioners to select 50 sites for sewage depôts and latrines, in addition to the 12 now in existence. It is proposed to carry the sewage from these depôts to the trenching-ground or sewage farm by water pumped up from the river. The high flood level in the rains and the absence of sufficient natural fall are difficulties. The Magistrate of Dacca, Mr. Faulder, writes:—"I am afraid it will be years before the new system is carried out, much as it is wanted. The present system of removing the night-soil is most disgusting; it is a matter of surprise to me that it has been tolerated by the inhabitants so long."

The Dacca Commissioners have prepared an estimate for laying a separate line of pipes for watering the streets with unfiltered water and flushing the drains.

Only the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality sent water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, and they received no report from him. We much want a local laboratory.

A Deputy Magistrate in his tour diary notes:—"The local munsifs complained that the river water was rendered unfit for drinking by the

decomposition of dead bodies which are thrown into it." This matter has lately attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. A local paper accuses the permanent settlement of impeding cremation. Zamindars, it says, tax the cremation of dead bodies.

Local officers in their tours make enquiries about the sale of quinine at post-offices. The sale is good in all districts except Backergunge.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

7. We had had a succession of bad seasons. In the months of August and September 1893 the price of common rice rose to 8 seers; jute sold at Rs. 7 per maund. Producers who saved their crops no doubt made money. But generally high prices meant bad times. We even imported food. This year we have had extraordinarily good rice crops, such as have not been seen for years. The jute crop has also been nearly a full one. But in spite of this, the year has not been wholly prosperous. High prices, though falling, continued until the month of October 1894, and the sudden fall when the *aman* was thrown on the market has much curtailed profits. The previous bad years had been leaner in the south than in the north. The northern districts have therefore recovered more rapidly, and for them the year has been more prosperous. Sections XII Civil Justice, XX Stamps, XIX Excise, XVI Registration, and XXXI Post Office, of this report illustrate this. I of course use the term prosperous in a relative sense. Our lean years would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice in Bihar.

8. In my report for 1893-94 I pointed out how lightly taxed the people of my Division are, Re. .87 per head, exclusive of customs duties, and compared this with the taxation in my old Division Assam, Rs. 2.94 per head. Relying on my intimate knowledge of the two Divisions, I said that the people of this Division can afford to pay two rupees where the people of Assam can afford to pay Re. 1. I did not suggest that the greater the population, the greater the taxable income. As a matter of fact, however, where, as in these two Divisions, the population has not yet begun to press on the means of subsistence, other things being equal, the larger population would, no doubt, have the larger taxable income. I, however, based my opinion on my personal experience. The difference is no doubt due in a large measure to the cultivation of jute, and also to the climate, if it is the climate which makes the Assamese opium-eaters and unproductive. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder makes a similar comparison between Dacca and his former district Purnea, and shows that Dacca is very much richer and is much more lightly taxed. Exclusive of salt and other customs duties, the incidence of taxation in Mymensingh is 12 annas 9 pies per head. And there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in ten years, chiefly in stamps. Dacca pays some 13 annas 6 pies per head. Backergunge, the Collector makes out, pays Re. 1.4 per head, the land revenue being heavier. There can be no doubt that this Division could easily afford to pay much more than this, and that the recent re-imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on cotton piece-goods is a step, so far as we are concerned, in the right direction. We could afford to pay 20 per cent. All clothing is a luxury and a superfluity here. The poor still use the coarser and more durable country cloth. The well-to-do indulge in the smarter imported article. Mr. LeMesurier invites attention to betel-nuts as a source of taxation. Betel-nut trees are as easy to tax as toddy trees. Like them, they yield a pure luxury.

How expenditure may be reduced and revenue increased is the bed-rock of administration. District Officers have given me their ideas on the latter branch of the subject, but not on the former branch.

9. In paragraph 18 of my report for 1893-94, I gave some account of the distress which the failure of the rice crops in the *Bil* country in Backergunge and Faridpur had entailed, and of the steps taken to alleviate it. Before the close of the year I had satisfied myself that no further relief measures on the part of Government were necessary. The distribution of the amount already sanctioned for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—Faridpur Rs. 5,000, Backergunge Rs. 3,000—was left to the Collectors. The Collector of Faridpur devoted Rs. 3,500 to the *Bil* country, and the Collector of Backergunge his whole grant, Rs. 3,000. The road works already

opened by the District Boards were, of course, continued, and I did not consider it necessary to prohibit such minor measures of relief as the District Boards might think it advisable to undertake in aid of private beneficence or otherwise. The District Board of Faridpur spent Rs. 1,824 in paying women for husking paddy and in other more or less gratuitous relief. The cold weather crops were good. The *boro* and *aus* rice were almost bumper crops, but still prices were maintained. The prospects of the *aman* crop were, however, good, and by September the price of common rice had fallen to twelve seers per rupee. The District Board of Faridpur having applied for leave to advance Rs. 300 to the Revd. Mathura Nath Bose, to be spent on relief work, and alarming accounts of the state of affairs having appeared in the public prints, the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Tute, c.s., made a local enquiry in September, the result of which he reported to Government in his letter No. 3T., dated 21st September 1894. Under date September 27th, the Secretary to the Indian Association addressed Government inviting attention to the alarmist accounts in the newspapers, and especially to the experiences of Babu Devi Prasana Chowdhury. This gentleman and other well-meaning persons, as noticed in my report for last year, took an exaggerated view of the situation, not knowing what famine is. As I said last year, I think we went quite as far as was possible without demoralizing the people. The zamindars who have the best means of ascertaining the facts, and who are the persons most interested, undertook no measures of relief.

The recovery of loans made in 1893-94 and 1894-95 in the distressed tracts has been very good. Of the amount due in Backergunge, only Rs. 245 remained outstanding by latest advices, and in Faridpur only Rs. 1,992.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

10. As reported last year, there is, properly speaking, no regular emigration from, or immigration into, this Division. There is, however, much temporary migration in search of work, both within the Division and from outside. The people of my Division are, as a rule, too well off to work as coolies—I might almost say as day-labourers. Earthwork is almost all done by immigrants from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The same class supply such palki-bearers, punkha pullers, &c., as there are. They are to some extent displacing local men as domestic servants. The great jute business of Narayanganj depends almost entirely on this immigrant labour. A few special migrations may be mentioned. At the commencement of the cold weather, labourers from the neighbouring districts migrate to Backergunge for the paddy harvest. These reapers receive one-fifth of the crop they have reaped. A Backergunge cultivator likes to sit and see other men reap his crop for him.

The Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district is said to supply Chandni Bazar, Calcutta, with many of its shop-keepers. Though they will not do hard work at home, people of this subdivision are said to roam as far as Moulmein in search of employment. Gangs of Muhammadans from the Tangail subdivision go to Rangpur and the Bhowal pargana in the Dacca district to reap paddy. Fishermen from Sylhet and other districts come to catch fish in the east of the Mymensingh district during the cold weather.

11. The following statement shows the number of coolies embarked at Goalundo for the labour districts, as compared with the preceding year. I also give the figures for the first three months of the current year compared with the first three months of 1894:—

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.	1893.			1894.		
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contractor ...	2,930	1,163	4,092	1,571	1,432	3,003
Sardari ...	8,919	4,736	13,655	9,821	4,203	14,024
Free ...	13,041	10,594	23,635	13,006	12,615	25,621
Total ...	24,890	16,492	41,382	24,398	18,250	42,648

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.	DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1894.			DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1895.		
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contractors ...	400	432	832	453	808	1,261
Sardari ...	6,247	2,263	8,510	7,863	3,973	11,836
Free ...	5,211	3,169	8,380	5,022	12,491	17,513
Total ...	11,858	5,864	17,722	13,338	17,272	30,610

The business is in a flourishing condition generally on the Surma Valley side. The enormous extension of free emigration is very remarkable. Would that it meant free labour on the gardens.

Steamers have now entirely superseded boats in this side.

In May 1894 I inspected the depôts and lodging-houses at Goalundo, and found things in good order. I saw Dr. Kishori Lal Banerjee, the Embarkation Agent, put the coolies starting for the labour districts through their examination. The coolies I saw were a fine lot, although by no means all junglis. I again inspected the depôts and lodging-houses in March last. On this occasion I inspected the embarkation depôt also.

The India General Steam Navigation Company has opened a line of steamers on the Ganges between Revelganj in the Saran district and Goalundo. This will much help employers who employ so-called North-westerns. Immigrants by this line are inspected at Goalundo under paragraph 26 of the rules under Act I of 1889.

In my report for 1893-94 I said Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee's conduct of the business leaves nothing to be desired. The Indian Tea Association have, however, lately declared that "matters as they stand at present are not at all satisfactory," "sardars and their coolies are interfered with," "the present arrangements are susceptible of considerable improvement"; and on these grounds have asked that a European Embarkation Agent may be appointed. No doubt a native officer has great advantage over a foreigner in work of this nature. I have said that in the absence of anything to the contrary which I could submit to the test of investigation, I adhere to the opinion I expressed last year.

There was no criminal prosecution during the year under the Act and Rules.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

12. At the beginning of the year the price of rice, our principal food crop, was high on account of the partial failure of the winter crop of 1893-94. The winter crop of 1894-95 having proved a bumper one, the price rapidly fell, with the result that at the end of the year it was the lowest on record since 1887-88. In that year the gold price of the rupee was $16\frac{1}{4}d.$; it is now $13\frac{1}{4}d.$ The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March has been—

			Sr.	Ch.
1889-90	...	...	15	14
1890-91	...	...	15	12
1891-92	...	...	13	14
1892-93	...	...	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1893-94	...	...	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1894-95	...	...	17	11

The wages of labour were almost the same as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a heavy fall in the price of rice. A slight increase has taken place in Dacca in the wages of carpenters and masons and thatchers; women and boys are apparently doing a little better in

this district. In Mymensingh the wages of domestic servants are gradually increasing. Up-country men are fast replacing local residents in the above capacity—a significant fact as showing the comparative wealth of this part of Bengal. In Backergunge, too, almost all hard labour and handicraft is done by immigrant foreigners, the indigenes being too well off to do such work. Our rates compare as follows with those of the Patna Division :—

			Dacca.	Patna.
				As. p.
Superior mason	...	...	8 annas to 1 rupee.	4 6
Do. carpenter	...	...	8 „ 1 „	4 6
Do. blacksmith	...	...	8 „ 1 „	5 0
Thatohers	...	...	4 „ 12 annas.	2 9
Cooly	...	...	3 „ 8 „	2 3

Milk costs seven seers the rupee at Dacca, at Bankipore 16 to 20 seers. Lately, Mymensingh carters demanded Rs. 50-6 per month for carts. I actually paid Rs. 44-9. In the Patna Division they cost Rs. 12. I was much struck, when lately on deputation to that Division, with the difference in the cost of living. No wonder officers quartered here sigh for the delights of the Patna Division; no wonder the poor and needy of that Division seek the comparative luxury of this Division.

VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

13. Cotton weaving, for which the town of Dacca was once so famous, has now dwindled to insignificant proportions. Country piece-goods cannot compete with the cheap European articles. Few people can afford to buy these costly muslins at the prices at which they can be made by hand, and with the cessation of demand the art is rapidly being forgotten. It is said that muslin of first quality cannot now be produced. Embroidery is practised by Musulmans and the females of almost all the castes of Hindus in the town. *Kasida* cloths are still exported to Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. Gold and silver work is carried on upon a small scale. Shell work is an important trade at Dacca, shell bracelets being in much request among Hindu females.

Cheese continues to be manufactured in the cold season in the east of Mymensingh and west of Sylhet district. This tract is many feet under water in the rains, and in the dry season produces the most delicious pasture. It is said that agriculture is encroaching on the pasture. No doubt the tract in question is rising slowly.

The steam oil-mill at Jhalakati in Backergunge district, mentioned in previous reports, is still working. The business is said to be profitable.

The flour and oil mill at Dacca has ceased to exist.

Articles of brass and bell-metal are manufactured at several places, notably at Islampur and at Tangail in the Mymensingh district, and at Hasherkandi in Faridpur.

Other manufactures are *sitalpati* and *hooglu* mats, cloth to a certain extent, *daos* and sacrificial knives, earthenware for domestic consumption. But generally the Division imports its manufactured goods and exports raw produce.

The date-sugar manufacture of Jessore extends to the tracts of this Division adjoining that district.

We have 17 steam jute-presses at Narayanganj and 7 in the Mymensingh district. Besides this there are 25 hand-presses, 14 at Narayanganj and 11 at Mymensingh. There are no less than 16 soap manufactories in the town of Dacca. Aerated waters are manufactured at four places in Dacca and at two places in Mymensingh. In spite of the climate, ice is manufactured at Dacca only.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

14. The Collectors submit reports on this subject direct to Government, copies of which are sent to me. The trade of this Division is very large both on its own account and on account of the province which lies on its north and east. The chief *entrepots* are Goalundo, Madaripur, and Narayanganj. The

latter place has a large trade with Chittagong and coast ports, and with Calcutta both by water *via* Sunderbans or the Eastern Canal, and by rail *via* Goalundo. Being a customs port, we have accurate statistics of its trade with Chittagong and other coast ports. Imports have fallen from Rs. 4,21,896 to Rs. 3,38,618, chiefly in salt and kerosine oil, both of which can now be imported more cheaply from Calcutta. Exports also fell from Rs. 66,98,274 to Rs. 62,67,705, chiefly in jute, though more jute was exported.

The Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation and India General Steam Navigation Companies, state that the exportation of jute from Narayanganj by river steamers has increased from 1,10,21,420 maunds to 1,35,63,669 maunds. The jute season was an unusually long one and prices ruled low.

Returns of traffic along the Calcutta and Eastern Canal show that 2,90,000 maunds of salt, 9,400 maunds of sugar and 4,000 maunds of kerosine oil came to Dacca district by this route, while 8,25,000 maunds of raw jute, 8,500 maunds of gram and pulses, and 83,000 maunds of mustard seed were exported.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that 9,64,254 maunds of jute were exported from that district to Calcutta, against 9,00,168 maunds in the preceding year. When he wrote, a large quantity still remained undisposed of in the hands of the cultivators. It is not stated how these figures are obtained. 6,51,000 maunds appear to have been exported *via* the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. Only 4,440 maunds went down the Nadia Rivers. 18,600 maunds of mustard seed was exported by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. The Collector also reports that European cotton piece-goods, valued at Rs. 20,47,788, were imported from Calcutta in 1894, as against Rs. 19,50,185 in the preceding year. Imports of petroleum fell off, 23,496 maunds against 29,317 maunds. Besides these imports, cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts from Backergunge, refined sugar from Ghazipur and other places, and timber from Dhubri, were imported on a large scale.

Backergunge exported 33,37,000 maunds rice by the Calcutta and Eastern canals, 54,000 maunds jute, and 9,500 maunds gram and pulse. It imported by the same route 5,00,000 maunds salt and 34,900 maunds kerosine oil. The next important article of trade in Backergunge is betel-nuts, from the proceeds of which it is said one-third of the rent is paid. The outturn was an unprecedented one, and about two lakhs of maunds were exported to Burmah, Calcutta, and the neighbouring districts, as against one lakh of maunds in the preceding year. About seven lakhs of cocoanuts were exported to Calcutta, Rajshahi, Dacca, Jessore, Faridpur, and Pabna. The Collector notices the rapid increase in the imports of *bahaduri* and *chhota dusti* wood used for building purposes. Also of delf pottery all made at Maestricht, which I referred to in my report for 1892-93. This is now exposed for sale on a large scale in all our bazars. The shapes are better adapted for native food than ordinary European plates, &c. It is used chiefly by Muhammadans.

Faridpur also does a good trade by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. It exported 59,000 maunds gram and pulses, 6,54,000 maunds jute, and 19,500 maunds mustard-seed, and imported 2,06,000 maunds salt and 17,400 maunds kerosine oil by this route.

I have no statistics of trade along our two railways—the Dacca-Mymensingh and the Goalundo-Calcutta. The gross receipts on the former line have increased from Rs. 4,52,000 to Rs. 5,23,000, or 15·7 per cent. The increase is said to be due to the development of the jute traffic. The Goalundo-Calcutta line has also done well.

Though owing to the absence of registering stations and other causes my information is very incomplete, I think I am justified in saying the year has not been a bad one for trade. On the other hand, depression of trade is given as the cause of the extraordinary decrease in the sale of hundi stamps.

The number of banks seems sufficient for the trade of the Division. Besides the numerous private banks, the Bank of Bengal has a branch at Dacca which does a large business.

All over the Division there are now loan offices. One of the oldest established is that at Faridpur, which has paid a dividend of 22·5 per cent. this year. The Dacca and Munshiganj Loan Banks only pay 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. Out of nine loan offices in Mymensingh, one at Arvali in the Tangail

subdivision has collapsed. That at the Sadar station has been unfortunate, the Secretary having misappropriated some of its funds. The other offices in this district are said to be doing well. The Barisal Loan Office is reported to be in a prosperous condition. It has a capital of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The dividend declared at the end of the year was 24 per cent. against 12 per cent. in the previous year.

IX-A.—PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

14a. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in his report for 1893-94, made some remarks on the provident societies which had sprung up in the Khulna district; and in their Resolution No. 5306 Stats., dated the 31st October 1894, on the reports of Registrars of Joint-stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act during the official year 1893-94, the Government of India referred to the same subject. I find there are no less than 76 such societies in my division, viz.—

	Registered under the Companies' Act.	Unregistered.
Dacca ...	1	3
Mymensingh ...	3	1
Faridpur ...	2	1
Backergunge ...	62	3

The societies returned as unregistered have only lately been started. The general idea of these societies is that each member pays a certain sum to a particular member or his nominee on the occurrence of a certain event. In the Barisal Family Relief Fund Company the death of a member is the event, and the payment is made to his nominee. It is obvious that it would not pay a young man to join such a society. In other cases, marriage, birth of children, pilgrimage, and even the raising of a tin-roofed house, is the event which entails a payment from all the members. The Barisal Family Relief Fund Company, Limited, which was established in 1891, is conducted, the Collector says, on business principles. It publishes an annual balance-sheet. It has a cash balance of Rs. 20,384, and has put out Rs. 3,091 on loan.

Of these societies generally the Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"A much less satisfactory feature in the history of our progress to civilization is the sudden out-crop of small provident companies all over the district. A special enquiry regarding these undertakings has been made, and it is reported that they started in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district, and were imported by speculators till now every considerable village has one or more; indeed, in Raerkati, a village two miles off from Pirojpur town, and included within the Municipality, there are eight such funds besides one in the town itself. The natural result was that only old men with a foot in the grave joined the death funds, and the young men on the eve of matrimony, the marriage funds. Hence many of the companies collapsed, the share-holders refusing to pay their contributions. Some of the companies tried to improve matters by promising pensions to subscribers paying regularly for so many years, or making payment for a special number of years a condition to the enjoyment of a marriage or house-building bonus."

"The business of these companies is usually carried on ostensibly by a Secretary and Managing Directors acting under bye-laws framed by the companies. But section 76 of the Act, which provides for changes in the bye-laws only by virtue of a general meeting, is ignored, and everything is done according to the fancy of the Secretary, who is usually the promoter. Accounts are seldom, if ever, kept, the realizations are slack and not brought to book, and there are loud complaints of favouritism and dishonesty in the way claims are brought up out of turn and the rules twisted or evaded according as the subscriber is or is not a friend of the Directors. In fact, the management of these companies is on a par with their organization, and they are rapidly being discredited and collapsing." One promoter of such a society candidly confessed that his object in starting the fund was to provide for a relative who was sitting idle at home.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

15. The following administrative changes have taken place:—

- (1) Certain villages of the district of Dacca have been transferred to the district of Faridpur under paragraph 2 of Government order No. 486J.D., dated the 26th May 1894, and notification No. 4172J., dated the 6th November 1894.
- (2) Under Government orders No. 970J., dated the 4th February 1895, the quasi-subdivision established at Gopalganj in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district has been abolished.
- (3) Some outposts have been abolished and others have been converted into police-stations in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.
- (4) Five new sub-registry offices at Rahamatpur, Rajapur, Kawkhali, Daulatkhan, and Tazumuddin, in the district of Backergunge, have been opened.

16. In paragraph 3 of Resolution dated 1st January 1873, in which orders on the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on that date, were passed, the then Lieutenant-Governor, the late Sir George Campbell, said:—

“At large stations one court should sit regularly as the Police Court, and take up at once ordinary police cases as they are sent in by the police. It seems wholly unnecessary that the work should be distributed in dribblets, a little to every man who has powers of a Magistrate, as is now too often the case; it is not necessary to employ all the Magistrates at all times on criminal work. It is better that certain officers should be adequately employed and the others set free for other work.”

In paragraph 51 of my report for 1892-93 and in paragraph 27 of my report for 1893-94, I noticed this subject, and stated that in the Mymensingh district an attempt had been made to separate magisterial and collectorate functions. In paragraph 5 of the Resolution on my report for 1892-93, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor called for a special report on the subject, which I lately submitted. In paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on my report for 1893-94, he approved generally of the arrangements made at Mymensingh. Mr. Earle writes that they have been a complete success. He is surprised that any other arrangement was ever thought of. He writes:—

“The Magistrates in charge of the two subdivisions into which the Sadar subdivision has been divided, have shown far greater interest in their work than I could possibly have expected of them had they taken up cases from any and every thana and outpost. This is the result of their having become fully acquainted with the areas placed under their charge and the people inhabiting the same both in the course of their judicial work and during their tours in the interior, which lasted 90 and 75 days. The disposal of revenue work has, I consider, decidedly improved under the system. Officers have not had the chance of complaining that they had to neglect such business on account of criminal judicial work, and have, as heads of departments, evinced far more zeal than would have been possible had their thoughts been constantly distracted by such engrossing business. In conclusion I would note that the public, as far as their opinion can be gathered, approve of the system, and would resent a return to the previous arrangements.”

As the Treasury Officer, who naturally takes all the other collectorate work of a non-peripatetic nature, must have three years' service, and as at all of my head-quarters, except perhaps Faridpur, two first class Magistrates are required, to operate such a division of labour as is above described only three senior officers are required. The normal establishment of senior officers, that is, officers with first class powers, viz.—

Dacca	...	...	...	...	3
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	4
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	4
Barisal	...	...	...	...	5

is therefore ample for the purpose. Though so large a staff of senior officers is thought necessary at Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier complains that he was

unable to make the arrangements which have proved so successful at Mymensingh, because his establishments so often fell short of sanctioned strength and there were so many transfers. On January 1st, 1885, he had only two instead of five Magistrates with first class powers at head-quarters.

However, on April 1st, Mr. LeMesurier was able to give up one first class and one second class Magistrate entirely to criminal judicial work. On that date two first class Magistrates at Faridpur and one at Dacca were able to devote themselves exclusively to criminal judicial work.

17. Narayanganj is growing so rapidly and has already become a place of so much importance that I have thought (Joint-Magistrates being extinct) it should again be brought directly under the District Magistrate. It is one hour by road, and half an hour by rail, only from Dacca. It is indeed the commercial part of Dacca. The Magistrate of the district already in some matters supersedes the Subdivisional Officer. What with passing through *en route* elsewhere, inspections and excursions, he already spends a good deal of time at Narayanganj. I make out he spent some 45 days there in the year under report. So the Commissioner is a frequent visitor. If the Magistrate of the district elected to live at Narayanganj in preference to Dacca, I should not oppose his choice. But the mercantile community, for reasons which it is easy to understand, prefer to maintain their comparative autonomy.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

18. No statistical enquiries of any importance have been undertaken.

The result of the registration of vital statistics in certain areas where registration is compulsory is given in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Selected area.	Population of census in 1891.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
			Total birth in 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Total deaths in 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
				1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Dacca	82,321	1,769	24.67	21.48	2,342	31.02	28.44
	Narayanganj	17,715	377	21.28	21.28	383	33.07	31.67
	Total for the District ...	100,036	2,146	26.94	21.45	2,726	31.35	27.25
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	11,555	97	8.43	8.39	243	20.16	21.02
	Muktagacha	4,923	112	22.75	23.75	125	23.76	25.39
	Jamalur	15,383	429	27.87	27.87	391	41.72	25.40
	Sherpur	10,744	321	30.95	29.87	314	37.36	29.22
	Kishanganj	13,938	331	25.30	23.66	281	19.37	20.08
	Bazitpur	9,399	236	25.25	25.10	226	35.96	24.04
	Tangail	17,973	521	26.70	28.98	378	18.91	21.03
	Netrakona	9,821	285	33.29	29.01	219	33.49	25.35
Faridpur	Total for the District ...	93,791	2,332	28.22	24.86	2,207	27.33	23.63
	Faridpur	10,774	251	29.8	23.50	242	25.4	22.4
	Madaripur	13,772	485	17.3	35.20	345	26.2	25.0
Backergunge	Total for the District ...	24,546	739	22.85	30.10	587	25.46	23.91
	Barisal	15,482	296	24.93	19.11	326	24.60	21.05
	Nalchiti	1,675	22	19.10	13.13	26	16.11	15.22
	Jhalokati	2,365	26	5.49	10.99	25	24.49	10.57
	Perajpur	12,246	294	21.55	24.09	278	21.55	22.70
	Patuakhali	4,885	105	15.35	21.49	131	29.27	20.81
	Total for the District ...	36,653	743	21.03	20.27	786	23.81	21.44
Total for the Division ...		255,026	5,960	26.2	23.37	6,306	28.2	24.72

The general rate for the Division is 35.4 for births and 28.1 for deaths. In 1893 it was 36.1 and 30.4. So the results of compulsory registration, 12.03 below average in births and 3.38 below average in deaths, are apparently very unsatisfactory. Were these compulsory areas urban in character, the low rates could be accounted for. In urban areas males preponderate, and many persons are not permanent residents. Many, even if ordinarily resident, retire to their original homes for domestic events. But our compulsory areas are to a great extent rural. As noted under police, we make a more liberal allowance of police in rural than in urban areas, and we depend on the police for the report of these events.

The Magistrate of Faridpur, Mr. Herald, thinks that many of the births at Madaripur properly belong to the previous year. No doubt in 1893 there was much arrear reporting both in compulsory and non-compulsory areas. But we should have made up arrears by now.

There has been a large increase in the number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for not reporting births and deaths in all districts except Dacca:—

	1894.		1893.	
	Prose- cuted.	Con- victed	Prose- cuted.	Con- victed.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	41	30	42	30
Narayanganj	5	5	8	8
Mymensingh municipal areas ...	85	78	84	30
Faridpur ditto	140	135	1	...
Backergunge ditto	13	12	...	...
Total for the Division ...	284	260	85	68

There is improvement in Backergunge, but this district, with a municipal population of 36,653, is still behind hand. Mr. Earle in Mymensingh, and Mr. Herald in Faridpur, show great determination in enforcing the law. The Municipal Commissioners being no longer responsible for collecting these statistics, are inclined to forget that they get all the fines under the Act. They have been persuaded to give rewards for information leading to convictions under the Act.

19. Births were first generally registered in 1892, and generally in that year results were not good. I now give the results in 1892, 1893, and 1894 in each subdivision with the rate per thousand. The rate varies from 23·9 in Netrakona subdivision to 47·9 in Perojpur subdivision. Generally the birth-rate in the Backergunge district is creditable to the rural police. Mymensingh is improving. The fall in Dacca and Faridpur may be due to the fact that the figures for 1893 included arrears.

There is more reason that a birth should be concealed than a death. It is therefore fair to assume that if deaths are not reported, the births are more so.

The fact that over the whole Division the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by 7·3, in spite of imperfect recording, is most impressive.

Total number of births registered in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

DISTRICT.	SUBDIVISION.	Population according to census of 1891.	Total number of births in 1892.	Total number of births in 1893.	Total number of births in 1894.	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
						1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Sadar	790,936(a)	20,562	28,445	25,666	25·9(a)	35·9(a)	32·4
	Narayanganj	574,516(a)	16,535	21,521	18,977	28·7(a)	37·4(a)	33·0
	Munshiganj	606,105(a)	13,263	23,182	25,792	21·8(a)	38·2(a)	42·5
	Manikganj	449,099(a)	12,550	19,725	16,927	27·9(a)	43·9(a)	37·6
	Total for the District ...	2,420,656	62,910	92,873	87,362	25·9	38·3	36·0
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,020	18,404	23,239	24,904	21·5	27·2	29·1
	Kishorganj	525,602	13,291	16,093	17,152	25·2	30·6	32·6
	Tangail	859,475	19,633	31,567	30,236	22·8	36·7	35·1
	Jamalpur	579,742	13,352	16,810	17,777	23·0	28·9	30·6
	Netrakona	654,347	12,977	15,605	15,697	19·8	23·8	23·9
	Total for the District ...	3,472,186	77,657	103,314	105,825	22·3	29·7	30·4
Faridpur	Sadar	666,422	18,071	29,866	34,284	28·0	44·8	51·4
	Goalundo	350,451	9,057	13,861	10,318	25·7	39·3	31·0
	Madaripur	780,447	23,445	28,812	27,019	30·0	36·9	34·6
	Total for the District ...	1,797,320	51,153	72,480	62,221	28·4	40·3	34·6
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	33,882	38,697	35,742	38·5	44·2	40·6
	Perojpur	519,093	18,926	20,019	24,904	36·4	38·5	47·9
	Pasubbhail	406,735	16,476	16,520	21,564	33·1	33·2	43·3
	Bhola	258,450	10,267	11,436	11,014	39·7	44·2	42·6
	Total for the District ...	2,153,455	79,551	86,872	93,214	36·9	40·3	43·2
Divisional Total ...		9,844,127	271,271	355,539	348,622	27·5	36·1	35·4

(a) In the last year's statement boat population was excluded from the figures in column 3; hence the difference between these and the last year's figures.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

20. The following table compares the number of suits instituted and disposed of in each district in the years 1893 and 1894:—

Suits instituted.

DISTRICT.	For money or moveables.		Under the rent law.		Title and other.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	29,386	30,432	5,735	5,891	2,963	3,103	38,084	39,428
Mymensingh ...	27,961	26,270	7,680	7,970	3,815	5,072	39,456	39,312
Faridpur ...	16,834	13,699	9,304	8,319	1,554	1,416	27,692	23,434
Backergunge ...	10,845	10,602	19,167	17,979	1,699	1,746	31,711	30,417
Total ...	85,026	81,063	41,886	40,159	10,031	11,339	1,36,943	1,32,591

Suits disposed of.

DISTRICT.	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Total.		Population.	Number of persons to a suit disposed of.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca ...	29,333	30,845	5,903	5,877	2,809	3,239	38,044	39,961	24,20,656	63	61
Mymensingh ...	26,637	26,270	7,374	7,970	3,477	5,072	37,488	39,312	34,72,186	92	88
Faridpur ...	17,485	13,831	9,438	8,012	1,407	1,546	28,330	24,289	17,97,320	63	73
Backergunge ...	11,429	11,263	20,367	18,983	1,590	1,923	33,386	32,169	21,53,965	64	67
Total ...	84,884	82,209	43,082	41,742	9,282	11,780	1,37,248	1,35,731	98,44,127	71	72

As noted elsewhere, in the first half of the year high prices prevailed. The decrease in litigation in Faridpur in money and moveables confirms the view that the year has not been a prosperous one in that district. The small increase in the same class in Dacca is said to be due to the fact that creditors took advantage of the abundant harvest to realize their debts. It has not occurred to them to do this in the adjoining district of Faridpur. The most noticeable feature is the continued increase in title suits in Mymensingh. Compared with 1892 the increase is 79·1 per cent. As is shown below in section XV, the people also resort more freely than they did to the Criminal Courts in this district. Whereas in 1892 there were 1,030 people to each title suit instituted, the number is now 684 only.

For title cases only the proportion of population to a case is—

	1893.	1894.
Dacca ...	862	747
Mymensingh ...	998	684
Faridpur ...	1,277	1,162
Backergunge ...	1,354	1,120

So in title cases Mymensingh is our most litigious district, whereas generally it is the least litigious. It is suggested that civil disputes about land are no longer decided in the criminal courts as they used to be.

21. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in each munsifi:—

DISTRICT.	Munsifi.	Number of Munsifs.	Number of cases disposed of.	Average per Munsif.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	Sadar ...	4	8,264	2,066	
	Narayanganj ...	1	2,048	2,048	
	Kaliganj ...	3	7,272	2,424	
	Munshiganj...	4	11,802	2,826	
	Manikganj ...	4	6,929	1,732	
Mymensingh ...	Sadar ...	2	4,786	2,393	
	Jamalpur ...	1	3,262	3,262	
	Iswarganj ...	1	3,052	3,052	
	Sherpur ...	1	1,582	1,582	
	Netrakona ...	3	8,973	2,991	
	Kishorganj ...	2	5,373	2,686	
	Bazitpur ...	2	3,954	1,977	
	Atia ...	2	5,891	2,945	
	Pingna ...	1	3,117	3,117	
	Additional Munsifs.	(a) 3	1,783	594	(a) These three munsifs were deputed to work at Iswarganj, Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Atia, and Pingna. One of them worked throughout the year, and two since November last only.
Faridpur	Sadar ...	(1) 2	3,023	2,015	
	Goalundo ...	2	3,666	1,833	
	Madaripur ...	(1) 3	4,521	2,260	(1) One additional munsif.
	Bhanga ...	(2) 4	6,850	1,457	(2) Two additional munsifs.
	Chikandi ...	(1) 3	6,008	2,002	
Baekergunge ...	Sadar ...	5	12,696	2,539	
	Perojpur ...	4	5,287	1,317	
	Patuakhali ...	(b) 4	7,961	1,990	(b) One additional munsif for three months only.
	Bhola ...	2	5,485	2,742	
	Total ...	63	133,065	2,112	

In column 3 I have given the number of munsifs ordinarily employed. Apparently the work per munsif is much what it was in the previous year, although only 34 out of 63 now have Small Cause Court powers, against 42 in 1893.

So far as the number of cases is concerned, Barisal continues to be the heaviest munsifi in the Division. Next come Munshiganj and Netrakona, in spite of the transfer of Badla outpost to Kishorganj munsifi. Sherpur munsifi is the lightest. This place is only nine miles from Jamalpur, and the abolition of the munsifi has long been contemplated. If there were two munsifs permanently located at Jamalpur, probably an additional munsif would not, as now, be required. The average outturn per munsif at Pirojpur is extraordinarily low. It was low in 1893 too. The transfer of Badla outpost has much improved Kishorganj outturn. Bazitpur is still low.

The most remarkable feature in the administration of civil justice is the large number of changes in the office of munsif. The ordinary number of munsifs is 63, and there were 86 changes. In only 15 out of 63 cases was there no change. Changes in judicial officers are harassing to suitors and retard work.

22. The ratio of pending cases to cases disposed of in the munsifs' courts is shown in the following table:—

	1893.	1894.
Dacca	19.0	18.6
Mymensingh	24.7	18.1
Faridpur	13.0	12.9
Baekergunge	12.5	12.3

There has been improvement in all districts, specially in Mymensingh, where there was much room for it.

The ratio for superior courts which do not exercise Small Cause Court powers are—

		1893.	1894.
Dacca	...	53.6	36.8
Mymensingh	...	61.7	67.02
Faridpur	...	87.5	38.4
Backergunge	...	51.3	38.05

Though Mymensingh is retrograde, there is great improvement on the whole.

For superior courts which exercise Small Cause Court powers, the percentage is—

		1893.	1894.
Faridpur	...	113.6	82.6
Backergunge	...	30.5	20.43

23. The proportion of contested cases remains very constant—17.2 per cent. this year, 18.8 per cent. in the previous year.

24. 15.3 per cent. of the witnesses examined were detained over two days by the District Judge, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges (not including munsifs), against 14.5 per cent. in the previous year.

The districts show strange variations:—

Dacca	...	13.9	per cent.
Mymensingh	...	20.5	"
Faridpur	...	22.0	"
Backergunge	...	12.09	"

For munsifs the percentage is lower, 9.8. Here, again, districts vary widely:—

Dacca	...	7.8	per cent.
Mymensingh	...	10.1	"
Faridpur	...	8.6	"
Backergunge	...	13.7	"

25. The following statement shows the result of appeals:—

DISTRICT.	REGULAR APPEALS.						APPEALS HOW DISPOSED OF.										Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise.		Total.			
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mymensingh ...	168	140	355	236	374	263	502	337	153	69	129	139	113	94	897	639	55.9	52.7
Faridpur ...	180	256	328	378	388	415	543	678	74	115	133	158	146	98	896	1,049	60.6	64.6
Backergunge ...	58	91	256	154	103	64	230	180	40	40	109	67	38	22	417	309	55.1	58.2
Total	116	147	390	685	142	348	389	587	51	94	136	336	72	163	648	1,180	61.0	49.7
Total	522	634	1,329	1,453	1,007	1,090	1,694	1,782	318	318	507	700	369	377	2,858	3,177	58.2	56.0

Except in Mymensingh, these ratios indicate almost perversity on the part of the lower courts. In Backergunge both Mr. A. E. Staley and Babu Hari Krishna Chatterji, who between them disposed of 710 appeals, had a most unfortunate lot of munsifs to deal with, their percentages of confirmation being 42.66 and 45.61 only. On the other hand, Babu Krishna Chandra Chatterjee and Babu Bipradas Chatterjee, who tried 647 appeals between them in Mymensingh, were lucky in their lower courts, as they confirmed in 60.7 and 64.4 per cent. of cases respectively.

26. We have now 25 munsifs in the Division, 6 in Dacca, 7 in Mymensingh, 5 in Faridpur, and 7 in Backergunge, vested, under section 153 (b) of Act VIII of 1885, with the power to try rent-suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, without appeal. I am told defendants often plead fictitious questions of title in order to retain a right of appeal—pleas which munsifs no doubt refuse to accept. In my report for last year I mentioned I had consulted the landlords and had found them unanimously opposed to this reform.

XIII.—CRIME.

27. Detailed reports for each district were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police with this office letter No. 451J., dated 8th March last. The following is a short summary of those reports. According to the returns, crime is increasing. In 1889, 29,793 crimes were reported, in 1893, 37,850, and now 41,281. In other words, while in 1889 we had one crime to 330 persons, in 1894 we had one to 238 persons.

The increase is 38·5 per cent. in five years.

28. Excluding sanitary offences (serial 57) the number of cognizable cases reported has increased from 12,595 in 1893 to 15,341, or by 21·8 per cent.

Cognizable crime.

DISTRICT.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Percentage.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	2,363	3,062	699	29·5	790
Mymensingh ...	5,736	6,942	1,206	21·0	603
Faridpur ...	2,402	2,542	140	5·8	707
Backergunge ...	2,094	2,795	701	33·4	770
Total ...	12,595	15,341	2,746	21·8	641

Including sanitary offences, the increase is 2,645 or 15·6 per cent.

Cognizable crime reported may be thus classified :—

OFFENCES.	Year.			Increase as compared with 1893.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5
Against property ...	9,535	9,591	11,197	1,606
„ person ...	1,806	1,644	2,079	435
„ public tranquillity ...	609	670	796	126
Others ...	5,908	5,047	5,525	478
Total ...	17,858	16,952	19,597	2,645

Of these cases, 18,602 were returned as true against 16,281 in the previous year, giving an increase of 2,321 or 14·2 per cent.

The average price of rice in 1891-92 was 13 seers 14 chittacks to the rupee; in 1892-93 it was 11 seers $4\frac{3}{4}$ chittaks; in 1893-94 it was 11 seers $8\frac{3}{4}$ chittaks; in 1894-95 it was 14 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks. In 1893 the average price was 11 seers $13\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks; in 1894 it has been 12 seers 13 chittaks. Where there are so few day-labourers, and where so large a proportion of the population is interested in the growth of the staple food, the effect of high prices on crime is somewhat mixed, but probably the above figures are a fair index to the condition of the people. In 1891, 1892, and 1893, with rising prices of rice, cognizable crime on the whole remained almost stationary; in 1894, with falling prices, it has risen enormously. In the face of this, to attribute increase of crime in 1894 to high prices, as is done by the Magistrates of Dacca and Backergunge, would seem at first sight absurd. But prices remained high up to September 1894. On the 1st of July the average price of rice for the Division was still 11 seers to the rupee. I have consulted the quarterly returns

of serious crime for the Dacca and Backergunge districts (where the increase is largest), and I find the increase thus distributed :—

1st quarter	...	...	...	+ 140
2nd do.	...	...	...	+ 183
3rd do.	...	...	...	+ 213
4th do.	...	...	...	+ 25

There is, again, a heavy increase in burglaries and theft in Backergunge in first quarter of 1895 compared with first quarter of 1894, and in Mymensingh in burglaries. In other respects serious crime in the first quarter of 1895 has declined, as might have been anticipated with falling prices.

As noticed in former reports, the practice differs as to what should be entered as a crime in the crime returns. I have satisfied myself that in Mymensingh the increase is largely due to a change of practice in this respect, and I cannot help suspecting that the same cause has operated to some extent in Backergunge and Dacca.

No doubt the reorganization of the village police has resulted in better reporting. The Magistrate of Backergunge, who joined the district in March 1894, has reason to believe that a great deal of crime is suppressed, not so much by the rural as by the regular police. He says thefts of cattle and boats, where the thief is unknown, are not taken up by the police. Although he admits that more crime is now reported, he is convinced that the increase has been real and is not, as I suggest, more or less artificial. That the increase is so large in crimes against property supports the Magistrate's view. On the other hand, improved reporting would necessarily swell the returns of house-breaking cases.

29. In burglaries the increase is 16·4 per cent. on the whole. In Backergunge 39·1, in Dacca 30·1. In thefts the increase, on the whole, is 16·1 per cent.—the largest in Dacca 18·8, the smallest in Backergunge 11·4. There was increase in 1892 and 1893 as compared with 1891, and there is now increase as compared with 1892 and 1893.

30. There was one very important case under class I, offences relating to coin. A gang of coiners carried on their operations in a boat on the river near Rajabari in the district of Dacca. Four men were caught with a large number of coins, dies, moulds and other implements for coining. One of them was admitted as approver. The other three were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

30a. Serious charges of bribery and corruption were brought against a Deputy Magistrate at Dacca. After due enquiry I recommended his prosecution in the criminal courts or before a commission. He has been prosecuted before a special commission consisting of Mr. C. W. Bolton, c.s., and Babu Pyari Mohan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, and has been convicted.

31. We have long had an evil reputation for riots and murders. I accordingly devote special paragraphs to these classes of crime. The number of cases of riot has risen in all districts, especially in Mymensingh. But it is explained that in this district the increase is due partly to a change in the preparation of the returns of true crime. The increase in other districts is small.

District.	True cases of riot.					
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	79	111	81	111	190	140
Mymensingh	104	106	170	146	127	204
Faridpur	94	166	134	116	147	166
Backergunge	100	95	133	93	107	124
Total	377	478	518	466	500	634

Of these, the following resulted in loss of life :—

District.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	3	2	3	3	3
Mymensingh ...	6	4	8	6	5
Faridpur ...	5	4	1	1	2
Backergunge...	10	8	9	10	13
Total	24	18	21	20	23

All these 23 cases came to trial ; 13 resulted in conviction and 10 in acquittal.

In none of these 13 cases was the death sentence inflicted, yet in all of them probably both parties went into the riot, well knowing that they would cause death, and practically intending to cause it. In only one case was any one sentenced to transportation for life. In Mymensingh both sides were sent up for trial in 12 cases, in Faridpur in 19 cases, in Backergunge in 5 cases, and in Dacca in one case only. In Sylhet, where riots are more common, but not generally so serious as they are here, both parties were usually guilty.

Riots here are nearly always premeditated, in the sense that the parties have had ample time to have recourse to the constituted authorities. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that no decrease in riots can be expected so long as the courts hold themselves practically bound to acquit the party whom they find to have been in possession of the land in dispute. It is stated that the actual rioters are, for the most part, strangers to the quarrel and often to the locality, brought down with the deliberate intention of fighting. The Magistrate is disposed to think that matters might improve if the police would make a practice of sending up both sides for trial whenever cross-charges are made and it is found foreign *lathials* have been employed.

I submitted a typical case to the Inspector-General of Police. Both sides were sent up and both were acquitted because they had not exceeded the legal right of private defence. I wrote:—

“The evidence that there was a riot as defined by clause 4, section 147, Penal Code, is to my mind conclusive. The fact is practically admitted on both sides. How the riot originated appears to me to be immaterial. It cannot be argued for a moment that either side had any right of private defence in face of clauses 3 and 4 of section 99, and it is clear that what provocation there was, was not grave and sudden. The only question was who took part in the riot on either side.”

I quote one case of riot as illustrative of the lawless character of the people of Backergunge. There was a dispute about a piece of land close to the jail wall at Barisal, and three constables were sent to the spot to maintain order. In spite of this, a gang of men came in the middle of the night, attempted to set up a house on the disputed land, and attacked the constables. The police lines being near at hand, the reserve turned out. The rioters, however, attacked the reserve, who only succeeded in arresting them after a free fight.

I was able to report that no cases of riot between Hindus and Musulmans had occurred in this Division in the last five years.

32. The following statement shows the number of cases of murder returned as true in each district as compared with 1893 and 1892:—

DISTRICT.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	12	13	7
Mymensingh ...	24	15	24
Faridpur ...	15	13	11
Backergunge ...	41	57	63
Total ...	92	98	105

Of these, two were by robbers and two by poison, as compared with three and one in the previous year. In three of the Dacca cases the murderers were lunatics.

The ease with which poison can be obtained for murderous purposes is illustrated by the fact that in two cases wives obtained arsenic on pretence that they wanted to administer it to their husbands to make them love them.

In two cases the husband was convicted of causing the death of his girl-wife by forcing her. In one of these cases, six months, in the other one year's rigorous imprisonment only was inflicted, in consideration of the habits of the people in this matter.

In Backergunge in no less than 13 cases the death was caused by gun-shot. In ten of these cases the deed was done at night when the victims were eating or sleeping in their houses. In only one of these cases were the assassins detected, and that only because they were so foolish as to leave the gun with which the deed was done outside the house. The Judge did not hang them because he could not make up his mind who fired the shot. In one case a man was shot when assisting a peon to execute a civil court process. The use of guns for homicidal purposes has become a serious matter in this district. In the current year I have received special reports of 17 such cases. In the last four years guns have been used in cases of unlawful assembly, riot, murder, and grievous hurt.

1895 up to 1st May	...	in 26 cases.
1894 ...	...	in 24 "
1893 ...	...	in 19 "
1892 ...	...	in 37 "

In 1891 they were used in 24 cases of riot and murder only.

33. In dacoity, too, especially river dacoity, we have been notorious in former years. The district figures for the last three years are—

			1892.	1893.	1894.
Dacca	...	...	7	...	3
Mymensingh	...	...	6	17	5
Faridpur	...	...	5	6	15
Backergunge	...	...	...	3	9
			—	—	—
Total	...	...	18	26	32
			—	—	—

One of the three cases reported from Dacca was of a very serious nature. A gang of dacoits, said to be 100 to 125 in number, carrying torches and armed with axes, &c., broke into the house of a respectable gentleman, maltreated the inmates and carried off property to the value of Rs. 3,363. No clue was obtained by the local police, and the case was in due course reported in C form true. Lately, however, a dacoit, arrested in the Saran district on another charge, has made a full disclosure, which it is hoped may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

The serious case of dacoity in the Mymensingh district, alluded to in last year's report, ended in the conviction of that notorious dacoit Moharkhan. Special Inspector Babu Dina Bandhu Bhounick did excellent service in this case. This man's escapes and attempts to escape are interesting.

November 1893	...	Escape and re-capture, Jamalpur thana.
December "	...	Do. Serajganj; re-arrested in a few days.
March 1894	...	Do. from Dubri jail.
May "	...	Re-arrested, Jamalpur.
" "	...	Attempted escape from Jamalpur lock-up.
November "	...	Escape from Dhubri jail; re-arrested in a few days.
March 1895	...	Do. from Gouhati jail.

I am glad to say he has been caught again. The frequent re-captures are perhaps more remarkable than the frequent escapes.

The increase in this crime in the Faridpur district is serious, and has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Ten of the cases were river dacoities.

The Magistrate of Backergunge states that the number of dacoities reported in his district does not represent the actual number committed during the year, and that there is reason for believing that many cases occur which are never reported.

As mentioned in last year's report, special enquiries were made into the increase in dacoity in the Mymensingh district in 1893. The conclusion come to was that they were generally the work of local bad characters who had been allowed too free a hand.

34. Except in Mymensingh, non-cognizable crime has remained almost stationary in the last few years—12,476 cases in 1891 and 12,530 in 1894. In Mymensingh, however, there has been an increase of 84·3 per cent., from 4,965 to 9,154, from one to 699 persons to one to 379. In the rest of the Division there is one to 508 persons:—

District.	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.	Per cent.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	6,495	6,883	— 112	1·7	379
Mymensingh ...	7,838	9,154	+ 1,316	16·7	379
Faridpur ...	3,278	3,036	— 242	7·3	578
Backergunge ...	3,287	3,111	— 176	5·3	692
Total ...	20,898	21,684	+ 786	3·7	453

In 1891 there were 12 Magistrates' Courts in the Mymensingh district; in 1894 there were 15; so we have provided increased facilities. There have been more cases under section 174, Indian Penal Code (non-attendance in obedience to summons), and under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, than in former years. There is also increase under heads Assault, Hurt, Mischief, said to be due to prosperous times. To the same cause is attributed a large increase under offences relating to marriage. That the increase is rather in the latter part of the year supports this explanation.

The variations in non-cognizable crime outside of Mymensingh are not worth notice.

35. There has been a very large increase in bad livelihood cases from 252 to 600, especially in Mymensingh and Backergunge.

	1893.	1894.
Dacca ...	42	73
Mymensingh ...	98	278
Faridpur ...	68	90
Backergunge ...	44	159
Total ...	252	600

The increase in offences against property has provoked enquiries into bad characters. Of these 600 cases, 498 came to trial, 294 in the village of the accused and 204 in court. In 371 cases the accused were bound over.

36. The following table shows the extent to which sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were made use of in each district of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of such persons who were able to find security.	Number of persons who were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.	Number of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of such persons who were able to find security.	Number of persons who were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca ... { 1893 ...	66	169	169	...	137	594	594	...	(a) Of these one person was released after undergoing imprisonment for some days.
... { 1894 ...	90	239	237	2(a)	115	375	375	...	
Mymensingh ... { 1893 ...	50	146	146	...	354	131	131	...	
... { 1894 ...	115	281	281	...	799	809	809	...	
Faridpur ... { 1893 ...	52	145	145	...	460	2,246	2,246	...	
... { 1894 ...	40	182	182	...	307	1,361	1,361	...	
Backergunge ... { 1893 ...	169	367	367	...	1,119	1,913	1,913	...	3
... { 1894 ...	135	310	310	...	1,016	1,421	1,421	4	
Total ... { 1893 ...	328	827	827	...	2,070	4,884	4,884	2	4
... { 1894 ...	380	1,012	1,010	...	2,237	3,986	3,966	4	

Though there has always been a good deal of rioting in Mymensingh, the preventive provisions of the Code have not, in former years, been much resorted to in that district.

I am glad that out of so many persons bound down under the above sections, only two persons in Dacca and four in Backergunge had to go to jail.

37. The panchayats under Act VI of 1870 are responsible for reporting serious crime including riots, and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, such crime. One of the members of each panchayat has now been appointed village headman under section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act X of 1894.

38. Special enquiries were made regarding the existence of the practice of hook-swinging at the Charack Puja festival. Two cases came to light—one in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the other in the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The discovery of these cases reflects on the administration, as it had been thought and reported that this practice no longer existed.

XIV.—POLICE.

REGULAR POLICE.

39. The following statement shows the strength of the police force as it stood on the 31st December 1894:—

DISTRICT.	District Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town constables.	Rural police.	Total.	Number of population per policeman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ...	1	1	5	22	51	554	...	3,776	4,410	548
Mymensingh ...	1	...	7	36	64	428	95	7,016	7,647	454
Faridpur ...	1	...	4	21	49	317	20	3,491	3,903	460
Backergunge ...	1	1	5	38	57	421	46	4,801	5,370	401
Total ...	4	2	21	117	221	1,720	161	19,084	21,330	461

On the whole the force is, I think, sufficient. Mymensingh should have two Assistant Superintendents and Backergunge one. There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the latter district for over six months.

When the high wages paid to coolies and the distaste of the people for active pursuits are considered, it is difficult to understand how the ranks of the police are filled.

DISTRICT.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON—		Total.
	Regular police.	Rural police.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	1,14,960	1,88,800	3,03,760
Mymensingh ...	99,648	3,50,800	4,50,448
Faridpur ...	8,512	1,74,550	2,63,062
Backergunge ...	1,30,330	2,41,050	3,70,380
Total ...	4,33,460	9,54,200	13,87,650

Of the total cost, some Rs. 9,54,200 is raised by local taxation. The actual expenditure on the rural police is not known. I have estimated Rs. 50 per rural policeman.

A police reserve of 25 armed police has now been established in each district. No doubt the force of regular police in Mymensingh is small compared to area, population, and work. But then it always has been small. We have lately relieved the police of the service of all processes in cognizable cases except warrants, and we are organizing our village police for the first time. Under these circumstances, I am not prepared to support the Magistrates' or the Inspector-General's cry for larger establishments in that district. Already, under the Police Redistribution Committee's proposals, Sub-Inspectors are being substituted for head-constables, and the number of constables is to be increased.

The reorganization of the rural police has entailed some increase in numbers, as explained below.

The recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee regarding the abolition of out-posts, and the establishment of police-stations in place of out-posts, have all been carried out.

We have now an investigating centre to—

			Square miles.	Population.
1			2	3
Dacca ...	...	...	155	134,480
Mymensingh ...	...	...	226	124,006
Faridpur ...	...	...	126	99,851
Backergunge ...	...	...	140	82,844

When the difficulty of communication in some parts and at some seasons is considered, our investigating centres are, especially in Mymensingh, from an administrative point of view, impossible. But we manage somehow as we have managed for the last hundred years. And some day each panchayati union will be an investigating centre.

40. The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge are generally satisfied with the conduct of the police. The Magistrate of Mymensingh is now more satisfied than he was last year. He thinks the police of his district have already been aroused from their torpor, and expects results in the current year. I am glad to be able to report that after the submission of my

General conduct of the Regular Police.

report for 1893, the Court Sub-Inspector, who, the Munsif found, had taken a bribe, was exonerated by the Judge in appeal. Similarly, the head-constable, Ananda Kishore Pal, was acquitted by the Hon'ble High Court of the serious charge of causing hurt in order to compel the restoration of certain property, and was found guilty of simple assault only. I omitted to state that he was found guilty of extortion in another case and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The District and Sessions Judge, who has many opportunities of observing the conduct of the police in the cases which come before him, is still very much dissatisfied. On the whole, I think there has been improvement as compared with 1893, but I wish we could afford two Assistant Superintendents in this large and important district.

Mr. LeMesurier thinks very decided strides have been made towards protecting the public against misconduct on the part of the police. He adds that in districts like Backergunge, where the people are naturally independent and tenacious of their rights, it may be said there is no longer any danger of oppression. He points out some defects, and thinks the remedy lies probably in the improvement of the rural police.

In my report for 1892, I said that the police must be unpopular everywhere, specially so in India where they represent not merely authority, but alien authority, and where the level of public morality is so low. I do not, therefore, attribute much importance to the abuse lavished on the police in the native press. Judging from what one reads in the papers, one would expect that the removal or abolition of a thana or out-post would bring joy and gladness to the neighbourhood. We have lately abolished some out-posts, and in almost every case the neighbours have protested loudly against the loss of their protection.

41. Dismissals and departmental punishments have somewhat decreased, rather as compared with 1893 than with previous years. Judicial punishments were at a low ebb in 1893, and have now resumed their normal development.

I reported last year that the Mymensingh Police had got out of hand. The increase in punishment in 1894 in this district, was, I think, absolutely necessary. There is also a large increase in rewards in this district.

Eighty-eight officers and 159 men received money rewards against 86 and 120 in 1893. While 38 officers and 75 men were rewarded in Mymensingh, only two officers and no men were rewarded in Dacca.

42. Only one case of torture was reported true. It was not prosecuted because there was no disinterested witness, and the evidence obtained was not considered sufficient.

Criminal charges against the police.

No very remarkable cases of extortion are reported, but there were a good many charges brought, especially in Mymensingh and Backergunge. Both Mr. Earle and Mr. LeMesurier complain that Sub-divisional Officers have no time to try charges of extortion against the police. The former officer transferred all charges against the police to the file of the Joint-Magistrate at the Sadar. During the year as many as 71 criminal charges were instituted against the police in this district, out of which 30 were declared, on enquiry, to be true and 34 false. Seven cases were not enquired into. Convictions were obtained against the police in ten of the true cases, and in ten of the false cases the complainants were punished either under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, or under section 211, Indian Penal Code. In ten other cases they would have been punished had not the superior courts interfered. In four they were prosecuted and discharged. The cases against three are pending, and against seven no action was taken. I had occasion to go into the cases in which superior courts interfered in behalf of the persons who brought false complaints against the police. The interference, I found, was on technical grounds. The complaints were no doubt false and the complainants would have been punished had the cases against them been conducted with due regard to law. I quote the following remarks from Mr. Earle's report:—

"I consider that false complaints have been to a considerable extent encouraged by the damaging remarks which the Deputy Magistrates have from time to time levelled against the police in the course of their judgments—remarks which were too often based on bare suspicions. This action on the

part of the courts I have checked by pointing out to all officers that if they have any complaint to make against the police it is their duty to inform me forthwith, and that aspersions on the members thereof in their judgments, unless based on solid facts, merely make mischief."

As Judge and Magistrate I never allowed myself to make remarks on the conduct of the police either in my judgments or in charging my juries. I have lately addressed the Inspector-General of Police with a view to this practice being put a stop to.

43. In Dacca a strong force was located at Krokir char for one year from the 7th April 1894. It is stated that the parties interested have not yet come to terms, and that it will be necessary to apply for the retention of the force for a further period. This char has now been transferred to the Faridpur district.

Additional police and special constables.

Special constables were appointed in one case in Mymensingh—a dispute about a bazar. It has come out that in some instances special constables have been appointed without reference to me. In the district of Faridpur when the panchayat neglected to nominate a rural policeman, the Magistrate, instead of making the appointment himself, in some cases appointed the members of the panchayat to be special constables, apprehending, in the absence of any policeman, a disturbance of the peace. This apprehension was, I think, hardly reasonable. The Magistrate did not report the appointment of these special constables to me.

In cases of disputes about land it is often obvious that the owners (often absentees) are entirely responsible for the disturbances. In these cases it is unfair that the people of the neighbourhood, who are only harassed by the disturbances, should be saddled with the cost of their suppression.

44. A good many years ago I was interested in the police patrol boats on the border water between Sylhet and Mymensingh. These boats paraded the rivers with tom-toms beating. I never knew of their catching any dacoits, who no doubt kept out of their way; but they were a protection to traders, or the traders thought them so. The following establishment of patrol boats is maintained in this division:—

Patrol boats.

Dacca	...	...	...	2
Faridpur	...	...	...	2
Backergunge	...	...	...	5

Where means of communication are generally water—at some seasons only water—the subject of river police is a very important one. The Magistrate of Mymensingh has lately applied for new patrol boats. Up to 1891 there was a patrol boat at Bhairab Bazar in that district. The Magistrate of Faridpur thinks he wants more boats. The Magistrate of Dacca states that patrol boats enable the police to get about and look up badmashes. This is their principal use in Backergunge too. In this district the District Superintendent says no work was done by the patrol boats. They go with the wind and tide from one place to another. But though no work was done, they may have a moral effect, and no doubt they convoyed other boats.

The following steamers are maintained in this Division for police and other purposes. The number of miles each steamer ran during the year 1894, and the cost incurred, are shown in the following table:—

Number of steamers.	Number of miles run.	Cost incurred.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
<i>Lorna</i> ...	4,350	5,799 15 2
<i>Marian</i> , Dacca ...	3,963	4,458 15 9
<i>Pect</i> , Faridpur ...	3,673	3,070 0 0
<i>Alice</i> , Backergunge ...	4,920	4,404 0 0

The flotilla is fairly efficient, but is hardly equal to our needs. The *Peel* attached to Faridpur is a crazy craft for our large and rough rivers.

45. In the towns of Dacca and Narayanganj the police have worked fairly efficiently. No town chaukidars are employed in these towns. It is thought that the regular police

Town Police.

deal more efficiently with urban bad characters. In six of the other towns only such local police are employed; in the remaining nine, the force is mixed—partly regular, partly local. As is well known, our towns are, to a large extent, rural in character; consequently there are difficulties in maintaining round and patrol duty efficiently. Leaving out Dacca and Narayanganj, in the remaining 15 towns there is a policeman, local or regular, to 704 persons, to 4 square mile, and to 143 occupied houses. We provide one rural policeman to about 80 houses and 400 persons. But then they have something like a square mile to patrol on the average. There seems a general consensus of opinion that the town chaukidars' salary, Rs. 5 per mensem, does not attract good men, and that the town police force is generally inadequate. It is thought the substitution of local for regular police has proceeded far enough. Some officers describe this measure as the sacrifice of efficiency to economy.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh states the town police are a worthless lot, spending most of their time in the houses of prostitutes. To dismiss them would be useless, because no better men are available for the sanctioned pay. Mr. LeMesurier says the town constables simply will not stay out of their beds at night, and think it unreasonable to be asked to do so. Natives of Backergunge will never take kindly to night work and discipline.

Street lighting has improved in Dacca, Narayanganj, Barisal, and Madaripur. Pirojpur has ordered 20 new lamps, 25 have just been set up in Nasirabad. Oil for bulls-eye lanterns is still a bone of contention. Some municipal bodies say they will supply oil if the constables will go their rounds regularly.

46. The following table shows the percentage of cognizable cases—(a) refused enquiry under section 157, (b) excluded from returns of crime as brought by mistake of fact or law, (c) declared false—to total number reported in the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	Not enquired into.			Excluded from returns.			Declared false.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca ...	5.0	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.2
Mymensingh ...	15.3	14.2	9.9	4.3	5.5	13.2	4.1	5.8	6.5
Faridpur ...	5.8	4.6	6.1	15.2	4.9	4.8	3.2	2.3	4.3
Backergunge ...	8.0	5.9	5.7	8.0	5.9	4.9	3.8	2.2	3.8

I am afraid we have not yet arrived at a common understanding regarding the preparation of crime returns.

In my report for 1892 I described the Mymensingh percentage of cases refused enquiry as preposterous. I am glad to see it has been reduced under the auspices of the present District Superintendent of Police.

In this district, Mr. Earle insists on Magistrates declaring all cases true, false or erroneous, especially cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. In Dacca, also, great care is now taken in this matter. When I inspected the Dacca Magistrate's office in June 1894, I found that the classification of cases for the crime returns was a good deal left to muharrihs.

Mr. LeMesurier is inclined to think that Magistrates are misled by the absence of some such classification as "erroneous" in place of "false by mistake of fact or law," and are apt to class maliciously false cases as "false by mistake." It also appears to him that if Mr. Savage's principle of giving the complainant the benefit of the doubt, if there be any, regarding the truth

or falseness of his complaint is followed, the doubt may be imported into the returns.

The enormous increase in Mymensingh in cases excluded from the returns is attributed to the fact that direct cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and declared by the Magistrate to be false through mistake of fact or law, are now being included in column VIII of Statement I, whereas in previous years, though excluded from Crime Return A, Part I, they were not included in column VIII, Statement I, merely because Magistrates neglected to pass orders regarding them. The Magistrate states that in his district numerous cases under section 447, Penal Code, a cognizable section, are dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as civil disputes. Magistrates now declare these "false by mistake."

47. The following statement shows how many of the cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate direct, and how many were reported to the police:—

DISTRICT.	Direct cases.		Cases sent up by police.		Total cases reported		Proportion of direct cases to the total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	590	878	3,579	4,616	4,169	5,494	14.1	15.9
Mymensingh ...	1,648	2,689	4,842	4,924	6,390	7,613	24.2	35.3
Faridpur ...	683	638	3,222	2,678	3,905	3,316	17.4	19.2
Backergunge ...	425	477	2,063	2,697	2,488	3,174	17.08	15.02
Total ...	3,246	4,682	13,706	14,915	16,952	19,597	19.1	23.8

The large increase in Mymensingh is ascribed to the order of the present District Superintendent of Police that the police are not to take up unimportant cases to the detriment of their duties in respect of serious crime. The Magistrate states that it is out of such unimportant cases that the police, if so inclined, are able to make money. The District Superintendent's order seems to me a legitimate application of the principles laid down in section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. A similar order appears to be required in Backergunge, where the Magistrate states that in many of the direct cases the complainants said they had been to the thana first, but nothing had come of it. In every such case the sub-inspector had been away, and the report was made to a writer-constable or other person not empowered to record first informations. That so many people take their complaints direct to the Magistrate in Mymensingh, instead of going to the police, perhaps illustrates their want of confidence in the latter body.

48. The following table shows the number of warrants issued against accused and witnesses, and the number returned unexecuted:—

DISTRICT.	Number of warrants against accused.		Number of warrants against witnesses.		Total.		Returned unexecuted.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	3,902	5,484	3,403	4,255	7,305	9,739	(a)	3,009
Mymensingh ...	2,933	2,872	2,984	2,276	5,917	5,148	3,190	1,850
Faridpur ...	3,627	3,218	2,756	2,619	6,383	5,837	2,516	1,885
Backergunge ...	3,612	3,027	2,713	2,712	6,325	5,739	937	895
Total ...	13,220	14,601	10,594	11,862	23,814	26,463	(a)	7,639

(a) Dacca cannot produce figures for 1893.

As noted in my report for last year, the police are not responsible for all the warrants returned unexecuted. In Mymensingh they were responsible for 630 out of 1,850, in Faridpur for 1,027 out of 1,885. In the former district in 1893 they were responsible for 1,880 out of 3,190. In these two districts there has been very great improvement as compared with previous years. Warrants are no longer returned for "want of time" in these districts. In Dacca warrants were returned unexecuted instead of being passed on to other thanas. They were often returned on the date made returnable, although, if kept a day or two, they might have been executed. At each thana there is a file of unexecuted warrants which inspecting officers examine. Besides this, the Inspector-General of Police has lately prescribed a form of inspection statement showing the working of the police in the matter of warrants. In Faridpur it has been found necessary to impose a monthly return as a temporary measure. We expect great help from the rural police. But generally fine or stoppage of pay, if systematically applied, proves a remedy for non-execution. Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Mymensingh, deserves great credit for the improvement in that district.

In Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge there is a reduction in the number of warrants, though serious crime increased. In Mymensingh and Faridpur this is due to the more frequent prosecutions for non-attendance in obedience to summons. The increase in number of warrants in Dacca has not been explained. Unexplained it indicates lax administration.

The question whether the police should be allowed to retain fine warrants until fully executed has come up. The law and rules are not explicit on the point.

49. At all head-quarters stations and at four out of twelve subdivisions we have Assistant Surgeons. At other subdivisions the Civil Hospital Assistants are allowed to perform *post-mortem* examinations in special cases under Government Circular No. 31, dated 28th August 1890; but I find this permission has not been taken advantage of. For Backergunge the Magistrate has laid down some rules on the subject.

50. Inspections have been, as a rule, frequent and thorough. Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is indefatigable.

District Officers are not very enthusiastic about the manner in which police cases are prosecuted in court, now that Court Sub-Inspectors have been relieved of so much work. They, however, agree that the conduct of prosecutions was, if possible, worse before this change was made.

I have made out lists of criminal processes to be served by police and by peons, which I think will prove useful.

RURAL POLICE.

51. The reorganization of the rural police is the most important matter which has engaged my attention and that of my subordinates in the course of the year under review. I submit no special report on this subject, and have therefore devoted much space to it here.

The revision of panchayati unions and of beats has continued in all districts except Dacca, resulting, of course, in an increase in the number of rural policemen and a large reduction in the number of panchayats. At one time I thought Mr. Earle was going too fast in Mymensingh; but so far there has been no hitch, and I have had to admit he was right. I give the figures for this district up to May 1st, as much of the revision only came into force at the beginning of the Bengali year.

In Dacca the Magistrate says:—

"In the Sadar subdivision it has come to light that many villages have never been properly defined. In some instances one village has some houses in the midst of another."

* * * * *

"When the Act was introduced no trouble was taken to arrange the beats upon a rational principle, but the old system of chaos was adopted. Again, the term of office of many panchayats has expired and no trouble has ever been taken to appoint fresh men."

This was what I found in Sylhet 17 years ago when I was revising the rural police circles. Dacca is a little behind the times.

DISTRICT.	Number of Rural Police.			Number of villages or panchayats.			Number of occupied houses.	Number of men to a panchayat.			Number of houses to a policeman.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	3,086	3,723	3,776	2,229	2,229	2,108	4,19,972	1·6	1·6	1·7	113	113	111
Mymensingh	6,118	6,916	7,016	3,827	3,827	788	5,99,084	1·5	1·8	8·9	97	86	85
Faridpur	3,169	3,217	3,491	1,890	1,890	646	3,34,396	1·6	1·7	5·4	105	103	96
Backergunge	4,771	4,785	4,801	933	794	630	4,29,353	5·1	6·0	7·6	89	90	89
Total	17,744	18,641	19,084	8,879	8,743	4,172	17,82,805	1·9	2·1	4·5	100	95	9

52. Inefficient policemen have been weeded out and efforts have been made to improve the status of the force. Mr. LeMesurier states that in filling up the vacancies in

his district it has usually been found possible to combine a certain amount of deference for the hereditary principle with the qualification that a man must be able to read and write. One applicant offered to learn to read and write in order to qualify. It is reported from Mymensingh that a Hindu of Kayasta caste, who has passed the minor scholarship examination, lately applied for the post of rural policeman. The Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj in Dacca says that he has known men described as "son of a chaukidar." In the Golachipa and Gulshakhali thanas, in Backergunge, men worth Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 enlist as chaukidars. They are really the village headmen. Such men, I presume, perform their duties by deputy. On the other hand, it is said rural policemen, like punkha-pullers, find it difficult to marry their daughters. As I have said before, we must be careful not to enlist in the force men too proud for the work.

The following table shows the proportion of Musalmans in the force in each district:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of men.	Number of Musalmans.	Percentage of Musalmans.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	3,776	2,001	52·9
Mymensingh	7,016	1,897	27·0
Faridpur	3,491	1,597	45·7
Backergunge	4,801	4,274	89·0

In Mymensingh, where over 69 per cent. of the population is Muhammadan, only 27·0 per cent. of the rural police are of this persuasion. It is found difficult to get rural policemen where the population is wholly Musalman. In Backergunge, and to some extent in Faridpur, the service is popular with Musalmans. The cause of this curious difference has not been traced.

53. As might have been expected, the present Magistrate of Dacca thinks with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that it was a mistake to raise all salaries in that district at once to Rs. 5. Both in Mymensingh and Backergunge increase in salary will in future depend on good service.

54. The following table shows the extent to which coercive measures were adopted for the realization of salaries in 1893 and 1894:—

Coercive measures.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Number of panchayats.	Number of cases in which salaries were realized.	Number of warrants issued.	Number of cases in which no interference was necessary.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
Dacca	1893	2,229	8,916	3,110	5,806	The figures in column 4 have been obtained by multiplying those in column 3 by 4 (instalments by which the pay of chaukidars is realizable).
	1894	2,108	8,432	4,514	3,918	
Mymensingh	1893	3,827	15,308	5,024	10,284	
	1894	3,487	13,948	839	13,109	
Faridpur	1893	1,860	7,560	3,268	4,292	
	1894	646	2,584	2,334	250	
Backergunge	1893	794	3,176	300	2,867	
	1894	630	2,520	539	1,981	
Total	1893	8,740	34,960	11,711	23,249	
	1894	6,871	27,484	8,226	19,258	

Here, again, Dacca not only lags behind, but has actually done worse than in the previous year. Mymensingh under Mr. Earle has made quite a colossal stride ahead. Last year I expressed a hope that warrants in this district would soon be a remembrance only. The difference between Dacca (and to a certain extent Faridpur) and the other districts is due to the fact that Mr. Earle and Mr. Savage have been able to make panchayats come to thanas to pay the rural police, while the Magistrates of Dacca and Faridpur were, as stated last year, unable to introduce this reform.

Punishments and rewards.

55. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted on, and the rewards paid to, the rural police:—

DISTRICT.		Number of men.	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED—		Number dismissed.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of men punished.	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of men rewarded.	Total amount disbursed as rewards.
			For neglect of duty.	For substantive offences such as theft, &c.							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca	1893	3,723	29	10	33	712	21.8	60	54	3.06	Rs. 459
	1894	3,776	50	12	53	932	27.7	6	87	2.4	465
Mymensingh	1893	6,916	64	17	290	924	18.8	7	32	.5	310
	1894	7,016	7	7	543	2,638	45.5	17	261	3.9	2,371
Faridpur	1893	3,217	28	7	81	1,616	54.1	1	59	1.8	191
	1894	3,491	34	10	125	1,674	52.7	...	160	4.5	804
Backergunge	1893	4,785	34	8	125	1,325	31.1	10	53	1.3	408
	1894	4,801	41	12	97	1,450	38.3	26	37	1.3	615
Total	1893	18,641	165	42	535	4,607	28.6	78	198	1.4	1,371
	1894	19,084	132	41	817	6,694	40.2	49	545	3.1	4,739

Here Mymensingh takes a lead and Dacca again lags behind. It is mortifying to find that only 87 rural policemen have been rewarded in the latter district and that only Rs. 465 have been spent on rewards. That no rural police were considered worthy of reward by judicial officers in Faridpur in 1894, and only one in 1893, goes to show that judicial officers in this district want waking up. The Magistrate writes: "I could not induce Deputy Magistrates to report for reward in cases in which the chaukidar's conduct deserved reward. I discovered many such cases myself in going through the records of appeal cases. The excuses given were forgetfulness, or that chaukidar only did his duty, &c." He adds: "More discrimination was shown in awarding punishments. Formerly the system was to award a small fine without enquiring into the chaukidar's explanation of absence and without consulting his previous record of conduct. Now a full enquiry into the reason for absence is insisted on, and previous attendance is looked up." The increase in the number of men rewarded departmentally and in the amount expended in this district is satisfactory. In Backergunge medals were given as rewards and were much appreciated by them. In Faridpur, too, the best men in each thana were specially rewarded. The number of punishments and dismissals in Mymensingh is astounding. The Magistrate reports that useless, incorrigible policemen have been weeded out. A good many have been removed because they lived at long distances from their beats. The Magistrate explains that much of the punishment really appertains to the year 1893. He maintains confidently that he has been fully justified in his action in view of the general slackness which prevailed, and that he has done what has been done under a full sense of responsibility and of knowledge that it is undesirable to punish more than is absolutely necessary. I can only say I await results.

56. The subjoined table shows the amount realised as fines and penalties in 1893 and 1894, the amount paid as rewards in those years, and the balances to credit of the several District Reward Funds at end of 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Amount realised as fines and penalties in 1893 and credited to Reward Fund.	Amount paid as rewards in 1893.	Balance.	Amount realised as fines and penalties in 1894 and credited to Reward Fund.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Amount paid as rewards in 1894.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca ...	354 9 4	209 0 0	145 9 4	783 0 0	928 9 4	192 0 0	738 9 4
Mymensingh ...	2,795 0 3	161 0 0	2,634 0 3	856 3 3	10,490 3 6	2,271 0 0	8,219 3 6
Faridpur ...	855 1 6	159 0 0	696 1 6	1,564 14 3	2,260 15 9	804 4 0	1,456 11 9
Backergunge ...	2,568 1 3	186 0 0	2,382 1 3	3,617 10 3	5,999 11 6	805 0 0	5,194 11 6
Total ...	6,573 12 4	715 0 0	5,857 12 4	13,823 11 9	19,681 8 1	4,072 4 0	15,609 4 1

Though I deprecate unnecessary punishment, I cannot think that Rs. 785, levied as penalties on 3,776 rural policemen in the Dacca district, is sufficient to maintain discipline, when in our model district, Backergunge, Rs. 3,617 has been raised from 4,801 rural policemen. In Dacca the average fine per head of men fined is annas 13, in Mymensingh Rs. 2-15-7, in Faridpur annas 15, and in Backergunge Rs. 2-7-0. The Magistrate of Faridpur proposes to levy substantial fines in future.

A very curious difficulty arose in the matter of the payment of rewards, and one which might have had disastrous consequences had I not interfered in time. Allotments for rewards were made in the Police Budget for 1894-95, such as had been made for some years without reference to the new District Reward Funds. When these allotments for 1894-95 were exhausted, Magistrates in some cases ceased paying rewards and applied for extra grants. Of course the success of the new system of rewards depends largely on prompt payment. I had to point out that rewards must be paid irrespective of budget allotments, so long as the fund was not bankrupt.